# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER


COPYRIGHT 1940 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1940—VOL. XXXII, NO. 270

** ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands / FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

# Huge Shipyard Expansion At Quincy Sought by U. S.; Americans Leave Japan

### The World's Day—At a Glance

Oct. 12, 1940

### In New England: Fore River Expansion Sought

**Huge $13,000,000 expansion program** for the Fore River shipyard of the Bethlehem Steel Company at Quincy, in line with the National Defense program, was called for by the United States Government. [Details: Page 9.]

**Columbus Day** was observed with ceremonies at North End Park and Boston Common this morning. Downtown retail stores reopened at 1 p. m. Parade to close two-day fete tomorrow. [Details: Page 9.]

### In the Far East: Americans Flee Japan

**American evacuees** from Japan crowded the homeward-bound Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Russia, heeding United States State Department advice to Americans to leave the Far East. In Washington it was reported that the United States liner Washington was making ready for an emergency trip to the Far East to transport Americans. Americans in Shanghai were being informed today of the State Department's advice to leave China.

**Four Japanese banks** and two large business firms in London were reported closing and their staffs leaving for home on advice of the Japanese Foreign Office.

**Chinese troops** were reported in Hong Kong to have badly defeated 7,000 Japanese troops in a six-day battle south of the Yangtze River in South Anhwei Province.

### In Washington: President Appeals for Progress

**The President,** memorializing Christopher Columbus's landing in America 448 years ago, said in a statement that in the face of foreign wars America must "make strong" her conviction that the march of human progress set in motion by the explorer "will go on toward fulfillment."

**The Commerce Department** reported that Germany apparently had increased its internal production of crude oil by about 50 per cent over the 1938 capacity. It estimated present oil production in the Reich at 500,000 barrels monthly.

**The Dies Committee** seized records of "certain organizations and persons" in New York in connection with an inquiry into Nazi activities throughout the country.

**Legislation** liberalizing benefits under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act for workers in the higher pay brackets was signed by the President.

### Thirty Tons of Bronze for Warship Propeller

**Philadelphia** (AP)—Thirty tons of molten bronze flowed into a huge mould at the Philadelphia Navy Yard to become one of the four propellers for the 35,000-ton battleship Washington, nearing completion there. When finished, the propeller will be 17 feet 3 inches in diameter and weigh 35,000 pounds.

### Oklahoma Communist Secretary Convicted

**Oklahoma City, Okla.** (AP)—Robert Wood, State Secretary of the Communist Party, was convicted of criminal syndicalism in district court. The jury assessed a $5,000 fine and fixed penalty at 10 years' imprisonment.

### Six Convicted in Chicago Gambling Tax Case

**Chicago** (AP)—William R. Johnson, pictured by Federal prosecutors as the overlord of Chicago's organized gambling, was convicted on charges of evading income taxes. Five of eight codefendants were convicted on charges of aiding Mr. Johnson in his efforts to defraud the Government of $1,887,864 in taxes on a 1936-39 income of $3,377,615. Conviction on five counts makes them liable to a maximum prison term of 22 years and a $10,000 fine.

### Brazil Arrests Ten Suspected Fascists

**Rio de Janeiro, Brazil** (AP)—Authorities announced arrest of 10 alleged members of the outlawed Integralist Party—Brazilian counterpart of the Italian Fascist organization. Those arrested were accused of attempting to turn a religious meeting into a political forum.

### Spain Resumes Relations With Chile

**Madrid** (AP)—The Spanish Government observed the 448th anniversary of Christopher Columbus's discovery of America today by announcing a resumption of diplomatic relations with Chile. Generalissimo Francisco Franco's Government severed relations with the South American nation on July 16 of this year as the result of a dispute dating back to the Spanish Civil War.

### War Summary: Channel Gun Duels Renewed

**Scattered raids** on Great Britain during the night were followed up by new attempts today as Britain and Germany continued to trade aerial warfare. Long-range-gun duels across the English Channel were renewed today. [Details: Page 1.]

**A naval engagement** between a German torpedo boat flotilla from a continental port and British light naval forces was reported in Berlin to have been fought off the Isle of Wight.

**A convoy attack** was reported over the German radio to have resulted in the sinking of three British steamers totaling 21,000 tons.

**In Africa** Britain announced destruction of three ships, docks and warehouses during a R. A. F. bombing attack on the Libyan port of Bengasi. Italian reports admitted considerable damage at Bengasi.

### In the Balkans: Nazis March Into Bucharest

**German advance** into Rumania took more definite shape today as Rumanians gathered in the center of Bucharest to watch the arrival of German troops with fixed bayonets. The troops were said to have come by way of troopships on the Danube.

**Turkish concern** was unofficially evinced by warning that the Turkish forces were ready to bar any German advance southward.

**Soviet attitude** to Germany's new move was still doubtful. The Turkish envoy to Moscow, Haidar Aktay, returned to his post after two months' absence. German Envoy von der Schulenberg is also returning to Moscow after a three-week vacation.

**British subjects in Rumania** were warned by their Ambassador that it would be dangerous to stay in the country.

### University of California Dismisses Communist

**Berkeley, Calif.** (AP)—Kenneth May, University of California faculty member whose father disowned him for being a Communist, was discharged by the University Regents. They said his beliefs and faculty position were "incompatible." He was a mathematics teaching assistant.

### Loading of Scrap Iron for Japan Rushed

**Jacksonville, Fla.** (AP)—Longshoremen rushed loading of two Greek freighters with scrap iron for Japan early today in face of a new city ordinance against it and an appeal to President Roosevelt to halt them. There is a Tuesday deadline on scrap shipment from this country. Port authorities estimated the shipments to be worth $102,000.

### The Monitor Index

**Saturday, Oct. 12, 1940**


| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| The Week in Focus | 2 | Campaign Debate: Should the Third Term Tradition Be Observed? | 4 |
| Political Primer | 3 | Who'll Pay the Draftee's Bills? | 5 |
| Intimate Message From Washington | 4 | Practice Makes the Perfect Putt | 6 |
| Education Page | 7 | An English-Speaking Union? | 7 |
| The Home Forum | 8 | 'Crown Winter's Head With Flowers' | 8-9 |
| "The Lord is my shepherd" [With Swedish Translation] | | Books and Features | 10-15 |
| Boston and New England News | 9-10-11 | | |
| Weather | 9 | | |
| Entertainment Timetable | 9 | | |
| Radio Timetable | 10 | | |
| Sports Page | 12 | | |
| Chess | 12 | | |
| News of Art, Music and Theater | 13 | | |
| Financial Page | 14 | | |
| Washington Sidelights | 15 | | |
| Movie Guide | 17 | | |
| Daily Features Page | 17 | | |
| Editorials | 18 | | |

**Weekly Magazine Section**

| | |
|---|---|
| French Canada's Double Ties | 2 |
| College Leaves the Campus | 3 |


THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR'S

**Political Primer**

*will be found on*

**Page 3**

## Russian Envoy Wins Cheers in London

*By the Associated Press*

London, Oct. 12

Russian Ambassador Ivan Maisky toured east end air raid shelters late last night.

In response to cheers from their occupants, he mounted a cart and made an impromptu speech in which, the News-Chronicle quoted him as saying "Your warm greetings are very welcome to me and my wife, but are more welcome to my country."

# U. S. Searches Americas For Rubber Source

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 — Through the tropics and highlands of Central and South American countries today a band of plant pioneers is searching, searching—intent on one of the most extraordinary biological research expeditions on record, backed by a Congressional appropriation of $500,000 which, if successful, will open up a whole vast new rubber industry in new world countries, with economic, defense and scientific consequences of the most far-reaching importance.

While these bands of United States plant pioneers are engaged in hunting for a blight-resistant plant, upon which a great new international industry may be founded, other biologists are working overtime in attempting to evolve a new strain of the rubber tree—which is half tree and half shrub—of the South American hevea rubber, that will bring back to the New World the rubber industry that started here, but that was "kidnapped" years ago and taken far away to the Indies where the rubber supply is now menaced by ominous international relations in the Pacific. American biological investigators, in one of the greatest programs of biological research ever undertaken, in field, laboratory and testing station, are now trying to bring the kidnapped victim back to its own home again.

**Good-Neighbor Policy Involved**

Almost unique is one feature of the enterprise, that the United States Government is trying to establish this industry not in its own territory but in Latin-American countries which will be vastly benefited if the enterprise is successful. They will grow rubber and sell it to the United States; they will profit and so will their northern neighbor. The United States investigators are getting co-operation from every country through which exploratory parties are going, or where plant experimental stations are being set up. It is a concrete illustration of the practical good-neighbor policy at work, and of the friendly response it evokes.

Back in Washington at a desk in the Bureau of Plant Industry, in the marble-fronted Department of Agriculture sits a hard-working natural scientist, Dr. E. W. Brandes, head of the whole research problem, putting in as many as 16 hours a day and now receiving on almost every Latin-American clipper mail a report of the progress from one of his explora-

*Continued on Page 4, Column 3*

# German Troops Enter Rumania; Occupy Capital

**No hostility is shown by people — British diplomatic staff prepares to leave.**

BUCHAREST, Oct. 12 (AP) — Large open trucks bearing German flags and packed with German soldiers carrying bayonetted rifles, passed through Bucharest streets at noon today. Crowds on the sidewalks stood at attention as the trucks passed, many persons taking off their hats.

The procession was headed by small cars bearing German officers and standards. Simultaneously, squadrons of airplanes again droned over the capital and oil fields.

Swastika flags were unfurled at a number of hotels.

As German officers promenaded the streets and held conferences, British officials said military and naval attaches with their staffs, as well as commercial staffs and many clerks, are leaving immediately under London orders for nationals to depart. The First Secretary of the Embassy was expected to remain another week.

**Claim British Defeat**

German circles claimed that by establishing an air patrol over the vital oil fields, and by moving troops into Rumania, the Reich once again had taken the initiative from Britain.

There was no estimate of the number of German soldiers which entered the city.

Today's procession of troops, following yesterday's airshow over Bucharest, brought the first actual evidence that German troops now are in Rumania for claimed "instruction" purposes.

German military penetration of Rumania now is expected to reveal itself fully.

The Nazi troops which rolled through the capital today were believed to have arrived by way of the Danube.

It was believed other German detachments were taking up positions in the Rumanian oil fields.

**Turkey Speaks Out**

The arrival of the Germans followed Turkey's declaration that 2,000,000 of its own bayonets would block any Axis attempt to advance in its direction into the Near East.

The Turkish statement was included in the military section of the evening news commentary compiled by the General Staff of the Turkish Army, Navy and Air Force.

This was the first outspoken comment from Turkish quarters on the dispatch of German troops to Rumania.

"It seems the Balkans, and even Soviet Russia, are on the brink of an unexpected war," the broadcast concluded. "But it is best to see what the next two weeks will bring."

# Nazis Cut Motors and Glide Noiselessly to Bomb London

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, Oct. 12—Described as new tactics employed by German night raiders on London to avoid British detectors, German planes were disclosed in coast reports to be climbing to great heights over the English Channel, cutting off their motors, and then gliding down to the outskirts of London.

While such tactics appear to have had some success in so far as bombing of districts surrounding the inner city are concerned, few bombs actually appear to be falling in the central part of the city. And although large-scale air raids appear to have been planned, judging from the number of areas in Britain visited by Nazi bombers in a restricted time, reports continue to indicate that most of these have been repelled.

Adverse weather conditions in the past 48 hours have greatly added to the effectiveness of the British defenses in hampering German raiding attacks.

Meanwhile, despite the heavy claims made upon Britain in maintaining adequate defense, it appears that no opportunities for initiative are being overlooked. This is seen in yesterday's bombardment of the German-held French port of Cherbourg by combined forces of British naval units and the R. A. F.—one of the first examples of successful close co-operation of these two branches of the armed forces.

LONDON, Oct. 12 (AP)—Bombs smashed houses in London today in a mid-morning raid that set off the city's 199th alarm of the air war after a night of scattered attacks which resulted in some property damage, but few casualties.

Four bombs fell in one part of London in the first daylight attack, and big German guns at Cape Gris Nez resumed their shelling of the English coast, following a night in which the long-range British and German batteries on opposite sides of the English Channel thundered for more than three hours in their longest bombardment.

From bases back of the guns the Royal Air Force roared eastward for new blows at the Nazi concentration points along the coast. Bombs were dropped near Calais and Cape Gris Nez Lighthouse.

The Air Ministry reported that despite fog and unfavorable flying conditions over Germany "some military objectives" there were bombed in addition to "heavy attacks" on the coastal bases.

Targets included oil plants, factories and docks at Kiel, Hamburg, Bremerhaven, Westermunde and Wilhelmshaven. Several enemy dromes were also bombed, the Air Ministry stated, adding that the offensive against the channel ports form Rotterdam to Cherbourg was continued. All of the British aircraft were reported to have returned safely.

[The German High Command claimed heavy damage in raids on London, Liverpool, Birkenhead and Manchester last night, stating that docks, armament depots and munitions works were bombed.]

Two big explosives were disclosed to have fallen yesterday near the grounds of a country home where United States Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy is staying. Cottages were wrecked and 11 persons injured. The Ambassador was unhurt.

# President's Slash of Arms Fund, Willkie Says, Held Up Defense Work in 1939 at Vital Moment

Wide World

**Thousands Hear Willkie in Boston**

**Top: Close-up of Republican candidate as he addresses crowds on tour. Mrs. Willkie's hat and part of head just show.**

**Bottom: Huge Cambridge crowd in Harvard Square, near famed Washington Elm, hear candidate. Many Harvard students are in throng.**

**Following N.E. triumph, candidate takes fight to hotly contested upstate New York.**

By Robert R. Mullen

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WITH THE WILLKIE MOTORCADE TRAVELING THROUGH MASSACHUSETTS, Oct. 12—Striking powerfully at the New Deal for deliberately cutting defense appropriations at the very moment it was warning of storms breaking, Wendell L. Willkie focused the full power of his resurgent campaign today toward those who favor retaining the Roosevelt Administration because of the foreign situation.

Going directly to the factory gates of many plants now teeming with defense orders, the G. O. P. Presidential Nominee charged Franklin D. Roosevelt with lopping more than $500,000,000 from the War Department's 1939 requests, and with doing this just a year ago, even after "the very calamity he warned against was happening!"

Thereby, Mr. Willkie asserted, "He seriously delayed the defense program. He delayed the procurement of tools—now held to be the Nation's principal industrial bottleneck—work on five coast defense batteries had to be abandoned; work on Government arsenals, looking two years ahead, was prevented.

**Specifies Definite Terms**

"Our Marines," Mr. Willkie continued, giving for the first time the bill of particulars for his indictment of the President's defense activities, "were deprived of important items of equipment. A request for ammunition—one of our greatest deficiencies—was cut down. The air pilot training program was cut. The construction of a vital new drydock had to be put off."

These indictments, first uttered before a responsive crowd of some 30,000 at National League Baseball Park in Boston last night, were all a part of a new campaign appeal. The essence of this seemed to be that only by arming with a preponderantly superior air force, army, and navy can we be assured of peace. The New Deal it is pointed out has shown no aptitude toward making such re-armament a fact; therefore, the conclusion seems to be we should change administrations and surge forward under a man who knows business organization and who understands production.

In addition, Mr. Willkie promises sound, business-like fiscal policies, plus preservation of social gains, including the National Labor Relations Act.

This, is doubtless, a rather neat bundle to lay at the feet of American voters. That it made its appeal to the mass-rally in Boston last night, as well as to responsive crowds through the Haverhill (shoes), Lawrence (woolens), Lowell, (cottons), Worcester (machine tools), Springfield (guns) and Pittsfield (electrical products) districts through which he traveled today enroute to Albany, N. Y. for another speech tonight, there is little reason to doubt.

**Many Dramatic Touches**

There are dramatic touches, also to this appeal; touches which some Willkie critics have complained were lacking in his campaigning up to this point.

For example, after asserting that the only reason advanced by the New Deal for a third term is that

*Continued on Page 9, Column 3*

**Texts of Willkie's speeches: Page 6.**

# All Americas to Hear President on Defense

ABOARD ROOSEVELT TRAIN EN ROUTE TO DAYTON, Ohio, Oct. 12 (AP)—President Roosevelt pushed deep into Ohio today to spruce up his knowledge of "how this great defense program of ours is going," as a prelude to a radio address to all the Western Hemisphere on preparedness.

He was to speak at Dayton tonight at 9 o'clock eastern standard time, over all domestic networks and by short wave to Latin America.

In a grave period of war and world chaos he selected Columbus Day to amplify, aides said, the theme of "all for one and one for all" in inter-American relations and to report on what his own country is doing to make itself invulnerable.

The immediate background of the address was a tour of defense facilities in Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Concluding the first phase of a two-day trip into the neighbor states at Akron, Ohio, last night, the President bespoke confidence that "we shall be able to avoid being brought into war through attack by somebody else on the Americas." He added, however, to thousands of persons packed around his train at the station, "but I also believe, and I think most of you do too, that the best way to avoid an attack is to be ready to meet one."

**Speed and More Speed**

"And that is why in the steel plants, in Pittsburgh and in Youngstown, I told the foremen and the men in those plants several times that the one thing we all ought to work for in speeding up this program is more speed, the quicker the better.

With his audience he left this message: "Speed up all you can."

In inspecting bustling heavy industries in the two steel centers the Chief Executive said he had put in "a very interesting day trying to learn at first hand how this great defense program of ours is going."

He had also let countless thousands of people see him along the way. At Akron, they stretched away into the distance beyond his view, packed on an embankment, the station platform, and a bridge overhead. In full view as he stepped out to greet them, was a big banner saying: "Re-elect Roosevelt, Labor's Choice."

At Pittsburgh, he had said his trip was essentially one "to educate myself on national defense."

**Politicians Throng Train**

At nearly every stop politicians boarded the train. The tour produced by far the largest crowds that had turned out since the President started the first of eight defense inspection trips in July.

He saw a vast, low-cost housing development on a Pittsburgh hilltop where the United States Housing Authority explained, 2,653 families from slums will live in modern, clean apartments. That project, and others like it, he said, is a part of defense, too.

He saw by far the largest crowds that had turned out since he started the first of eight defense inspection trips late in July.

From Johnstown, Pa., where his special train picked up ranking Democratic leaders of Pennsylvania, on through Pittsburgh and again at Youngstown, countless tens of thousands of whooping, waving Americans of every age and color were jammed elbow to elbow along the route he traveled. If the President was attempting to steer clear of campaigning—the White House calls defense surveys nonpolitical—the people who saw him were not.

**Great Show in Pittsburgh**

Pittsburgh and its suburbs gave the biggest demonstration. There were countless flags and Roosevelt posters. Torn paper poured down from buildings and formed bright blotches of color along the streets. With banners and vocal cords, and sometimes in organized "cheering sections," at least a portion of the spectators let it be known that "We Want Roosevelt." Here and there, however, came a cry of "We Want Willkie," and at one point in the Golden Triangle he heard some 'boos.'"

Thirty-six electoral votes are at stake in Pennsylvania and 26 in Ohio in the election Nov. 5.

At the $13,800,000 Terrace Village Housing Development in Pittsburgh, the Chief Executive dedicated the 100,000th dwelling unit under the United States Housing Authority's program, and turned its keys over to Lester Churchfield, mill worker, and his family of four.

The occasion called for a brief, extemporaneous speech.

Sitting in an open car overlooking a deep gash in the steel city's hills and the winding Monongahela river, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"The jobs and the homes of most of the people in our country con-

*Continued on Page 6, Column 5*

## Union Membership Given to President

*By the Associated Press*

Youngstown, Ohio, Oct. 12

President Roosevelt has "joined" a labor organization here. He received a gold-engraved lifetime membership card in the Labor Congress of Mahoning County, presented by Thomas A. Lenehan, Secretary and Business Representative of the Cleveland Federation of Labor, and Representative Michael Kirwan (D) of Ohio.

# British Free Churches Merge Actions in Federal Council

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON—Nearly 7,000,000 Free Churchmen in all parts of Great Britain can now speak with a United voice through the Free Church Federal Council which was recently inaugurated to act on their behalf in all corporate matters.

At a meeting held in this city recently a formal act of constitution effected the union of the Federal Council of the Evangelical Free Churches with the National Free Church Council.

The constituent denominations are the Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland, the Congregationalist Union of England and Wales, the Methodist Church, the Presbyterian Church of England, the Independent Methodists, the Wesleyan Reform Union, the Moravian Church, and the Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion.

These various religious denominations continue as separate organizations, but are now affiliated in a new council of 200 members, 125 of whom are elected by the denominations and 75 by popular vote.

The first Moderator of the new Federal Council is the Rev. Walter H. Armstrong, a Methodist minister from Norwich. At a luncheon given in honor of the occasion, he was supported by various representatives of religious and public life, including the Archbishop of Canterbury and Mr. Geoffrey Shakespeare, Undersecretary of State for the Dominions, on behalf of the Free Church Members of Parliament. Incidentally Mr. Shakespeare's father—a Baptist minister—worker untiringly for this greater unity which has taken a quarter of a century to achieve.

This new advance in Free Church unity, it is pointed out, will mean an enrichment of fellowship and should greatly strengthen the religious life of the nation through bringing together in scholarship and service a vast number of persons who have inherited a tradition of Christian experience and public work.

# The Week in Focus: Anglo-American Solidarity Cools Japan's Aggressiveness

## Burma Road Opening a Blow; Nazi Troops Enter Rumania

By Roland Hall Sharp
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

London disclosed and Washington confirmed this week that action is being concerted to meet Triple Axis aggression in the Far East with adequate economic and defensive measures.

Britain promptly moved to reopen the Burma Road for supplies to China in its defensive war against Japan.

Washington forbade subsidies on wheat exports to the Orient, where all major Chinese ports are controlled by Japan. Ten American bombers en route for delivery to Thailand, now under Japanese dominance, were held at Manila.

The massively emerging headland of British-American solidarity thus shaped vast but as yet undefined currents running into the future from the Far East, with Soviet Russia's ambiguous bulk sprawling across to areas of new tension in the Near East.

Uncertainties centered on Soviet reception of Germany's dispatch to Rumania of more troops and planes. Nazi submarines are reported operating in the Black Sea. Down the Danube churned barges heavily laden with Nazi military equipment.

Berlin admitted assuming "protective custody" over Rumania's oil fields and frontiers. British citizens began to leave. Diplomatic relations with London were strained. The only Rumanian frontier outside Axis control faces Russia.

Moscow, nominally protected by a German nonaggression pact but confronted with Axis restrictions on Soviet expansion plans in the southern Balkans, adopted a more conciliatory tone toward America and Britain. Russia's unofficial spokesman in London said there is "no reason why there should not be friendship between our countries —friendship and trade."

### Axis Intimidation Fails

Prime Minister Winston Churchill summarized Anglo-American reactions to the Triple Axis in a House of Commons speech including this ringing reply:

"Neither of the branches of the English-speaking race is accustomed to react to threats of violence by submission."

Documenting his words with action, Mr. Churchill announced that the Burma Road would be reopened Oct. 17. Chungking, provisional Chinese capital deep inland, received the news joyfully, two days before celebrating the 29th anniversary of the Chinese Republic on Oct. 10.

New sinews daily strengthened the Anglo-American combination. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, whose unaided armies have prevented Japan from full conquest of China during three years, foresees approach of "the stage of final reckoning with Japan."

From the Netherlands East Indies, Maj. M. Van Haselen passed through Manila on his way to the United States for plane purchases. He represents 53,000,000 people on strategically located islands that stretch for 4,000 miles directly across the line of Japan's anticipated southward expansion. The Indies themselves are a major Japanese objective for their oil, tin, and rubber.

### Japanese Less Provocative

In addition to short-circuiting Thailand's plane deliveries because of Japan's semi-belligerence, Washington took several other steps hinting what may lie ahead unless Tokyo pulls in its horns.

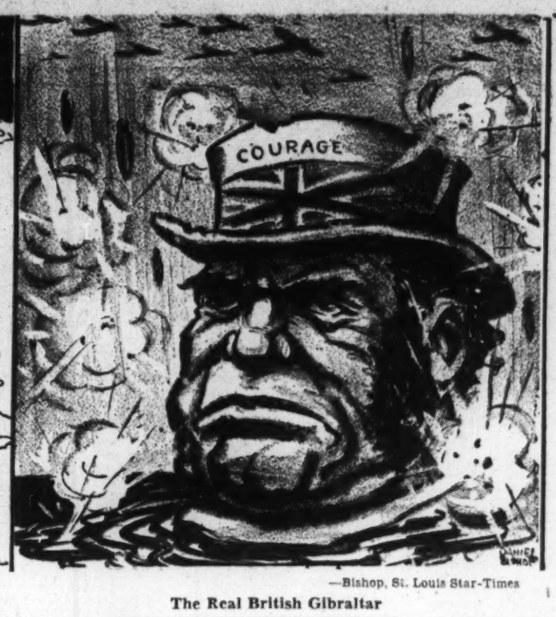
State Department advice for Americans to come home from the Far East exerted more influence on Japanese popular opinion than the mounting tide of economic embargoes. Withdrawal of nationals, while not yet obligatory, spelled extreme measures. Tokyo observers report Japan does not want war with America, but had hoped that the Axis pact would frighten America away from a two-ocean conflict.

On Tuesday Japanese troops reportedly occupied the British-leased island of Liu Kung off Shantung Peninsula.

The same day Canada banned copper exports, aimed primarily at Japan. Troops were speeded West to a new Pacific Coast Military Command in British Columbia.

As the week ended with unmistakable evidence that the Triple Axis had not intimidated the British or America, Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka and Yachichiro Suma, Foreign Office spokesman, poured oil on the waters. Mr. Matsuoka said he "wished earnestly" that America would not fight in Europe or against Japan. Mr. Suma reassured Americans in the Orient that "there is nothing to be alarmed about."

—Shoemaker, Chicago Daily News
**Isolated Isolationist**




—Bishop, St. Louis Star-Times
**The Real British Gibraltar**

—Herblock, Saint Paul Pioneer Press
**Keeping All Lines Busy**

### U. S. Election: 23 Days to Go

Most of the campaign fireworks is on the Republican side, giving a strange one-sided appearance to this presidential campaign in the shadow of unexampled decisions for the American people.

Just over three weeks before the vote on Nov. 5, certain vital points emerge:

1. Britain is reasonably certain to hold out on its embattled island until election is over. This makes indecisions due to the election of less than decisive importance.

2. The degree of national unity on broad lines of foreign policy is so apparent that some commentators find only questions of administrative ability and the principle of the third term at issue between the two candidates.

3. On domestic policy, the New Deal is not vigorously debating Wendell Willkie's contention that positive release of the productive mainspring in industry is the key to national recovery, effective defense, and a strong lead upward out of bankruptcy.

President Roosevelt, in his second self-avowed political speech in the campaign, dealt with local affairs in his own Dutchess County, New York State. Inspecting arsenals, Mr. Roosevelt is waging a campaign that lacks nothing in effectiveness because of its reserve.

### 'No Third Term Day'

Mr. Willkie finds himself tilting against New Deal silence, but he reaches out to as many people as possible in the most dubious territory with his appeal for at least four years to try a policy that encourages business, instead of putting it in the dog house.

Serious in his contention that if the two-term precedent applied for Jefferson and all succeeding Chief Executives, there is no visible reason for an exception now, Mr. Willkie asked Americans to join him Oct. 23 in a "No Third Term Day."

Swinging through New England this week and resorting to a "Motorcade" for reaching audiences away from the rail lines, the Republican candidate heard encouraging reports, but planned to plunge into the Midwest next week with most polls still showing him far behind. One survey, the Rogers C. Dunn Poll, disagreed with Dr. Gallup and others, by finding evidence for 334 electoral votes, indicating a Willkie victory as of the present. This survey result was announced by the Republican National Committee. The latest Gallup poll gives Mr. Roosevelt 499 electoral votes.

### Congress Stays

Officially in full session, but actually unable to raise a quorum because so many Congressmen have gone home to mend political fences or in boredom since most of the major legislation has been passed, the U. S. Congress this week reached a state of unadjourned adjournment. But prevailing opinion favors not disbanding entirely in view of world tension on two oceans.

President Roosevelt signed the excess profits tax bill, designed to curb profiteering as well as promote extension of plants in defense industries. He also signed the last large defense bill so far drafted, for $1,482,693,363, covering among other items the cost of compulsory conscription.

The Army completed orders for 18,641 planes, a long step toward the air force already spoken of in far higher figures.

Speeding of needed planes to Britain occupied defense officials. The Army is considering release of some of its flying fortresses.

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox called more than 27,000 Naval and Marine reservists to active duty.

The Supreme Court opened its new session.

### Rumblings of New Blitzkrieg

Since Reichsführer Hitler and Premier Mussolini met at Brenner Pass a week ago, the Axis press has hinted at "new and tremendous blows against Britain's power of resistance."

Tangible action in support of this threat has been preliminary.

Speculation has centered on Spain and an attempt to take Gibraltar.

There has been talk of a vast pincer movement that might close in on the Suez Canal by further Italian advances from western Egypt, and a German drive southward through the Near East.

Spain's assigned part in these Mediterranean schemes remained carefully blanketed by official secrecy. Ramon Serrano Suñer, Spanish Minister of Government, returned to Madrid from conferences with Axis strategists at Rome.

Italy's Egyptian campaign, after its initial unresisted sweep of some 60 miles from Libya to the coastal town of Sidi Barrani, marks time at that point. British await the invaders on prepared positions not yet engaged. Egypt remains officially neutral, leaving its defense to Britain. There are also pro-Nazi elements in the Egyptian Cabinet, possibly weakening Egyptian decisions.

### British Evacuating Rumania

Germany's role in the new phase of warfare remains shrouded in mystery. Attacks on Britain continue, although London had its first raidless night this week since intensive bombings began a month ago. Yet German attention is being shifted southward sufficiently to indicate new and less direct assaults on Britain's power.

Prime Minister Churchill, however, warned the British people that possibility of an attempted invasion had not ended, and that dark months may lie ahead.

Even before 150 planes, led by Nazis, flew warningly over Bucharest, British Legation officials reported instructions from London to evacuate British subjects.

All week the tide of German field gray had poured into Rumania.

Vanguards were members of the SS Corps, élite of the Nazi Party. Politically, and under arms, these troopers are trained for the most important missions in Nazi techniques of conquest.

Ostensibly the SS men were present to supervise repatriation of 150,000 German settlers from Bessarabia, Rumanian province retroceded to Russia under duress.

### Turkey Alert

Additional Nazi troops entered Rumania, according to authorized sources in Berlin, as a precaution against alleged British designs on oil fields at Baku and elsewhere. Since Baku lies in Russia more than 1,000 miles east and a trifle south of Rumania, Berlin indicates wide aims in the Rumanian occupation.

Yugoslavia reported six Nazi troopships headed down the Danube past Belgrade.

London lodged protests against reported mistreatment of British citizens in Rumania. The Rumanian Government's explanations were termed "unsatisfactory."

Export of Rumanian oil to Greece was forbidden.

Washington froze Rumania's assets in the United States, amounting to $100,500,000.

Turkey, standing squarely on its narrow Straits across any Nazi land route toward Suez, moved toward completion of a new commercial accord with Britain.

### Baltic: Russian Queries

German-Russian relations continue outwardly proper, although observers see signs of mounting friction not only in the Balkans but northward in the Baltic.

Moscow is reported asking free harbor facilities at Memel, as enjoyed by Lithuania before that country was absorbed by Russia.

Movements of both Russians and Germans in the north hint a sparring for position. Fifteen Russian consular staff members arrived in the demilitarized Aland Islands in the mouth of the Gulf of Bothnia.

### Inter-American

**Argentina and Brazil** signed in Rio de Janeiro a trade accord looking toward wider application in the Americas.

**Nelson A. Rockefeller**, recently appointed United States Co-ordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations Between the American Republics, appointed six assistants.

ANIMAL RESCUE LEAGUE
OF BOSTON
51 Carver Street (Incorporated 1899)
Founded for the rescue and relief of suffering animals. Supported by membership fees and bequests.
WILL YOU HELP?

LANCE, INC.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

FLOWERS
make life more lovely
—TELEGRAPHED ANYWHERE
Penn Florist
124 Tremont Street, Boston

EAST CAMBRIDGE SAVINGS BANK
Over 85 Years a Mutual Savings Bank
At 292 Cambridge Street
East Cambridge, Mass.
DEPOSITS GO ON INTEREST OCT. 15

AN ULTRA-SAFE INVESTMENT
backed by a 50-Year Record
Never paid less than 3%. Safety-Insured to $5,000. Dividends computed from first of each month on payments received on or before the tenth.
LATEST DIVIDEND RATE 3%
MIDDLESEX FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
405 Highland Ave., W. Somerville, Mass.

## Judge Makes Point Of Freedom's Mercy

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12 (AP)—John Limper, who threatened the lives of an editor and a publisher for what he termed the "pro-English" attitude of the Monterey Peninsula Herald, learned today the meaning of mercy in a free republic.

He was placed on three years' probation for sending threatening letters through the mails, one of which contained a bullet with the warning the next would not come in an envelope.

In a fatherly talk to Limper, who pleaded guilty, Federal Judge A. F. St. Sure asked: "Do you know what would happen to you in Germany if you expressed the view against Hitler that you have expressed in his favor here?"

"I would be beheaded," young Limper replied.

SEE THIS DOUBLE-WONDER OF
1941
On display wherever
GENERAL MOTORS
cars are sold . . .
IT'S THE SLEEKER YET ROOMIER NEW

## Japan Lost Chance in Indies, Oil Experts on Far East Say

NEW YORK (AP)—Japan has "missed the boat" in the Netherlands East Indies, say important oil men in close contact with Far Eastern affairs.

If Japan has attacked the Dutch island colonies on May 10—the day Adolf Hitler started into the Netherlands—a Nipponese conquest would have been a pushover.

But the day of opportunity for quick conquest of the Indies, rich in oil, tin and rubber, has now passed, these oil experts say.

Japan's principal interest in the East Indies is oil, a war need. And now plans are said to be complete for quick destruction, by radio signal of indefensible Indies oil fields, and for defense of the vital fields in Java, which the Colonial Government would try to save.

Here's what has happened in the islands during the past five months, as the oil executives here understand it:

Since May 10, Dutch East Indies fighting forces have been increased from 65,000 to an aggregate of 100,000 men.

**Naval Force Expanded**

The naval force of four cruisers, 12 destroyers, 18 submarines and 100 or so small torpedo boats has been expanded.

Great Britain has stationed more "patrol" ships at nearby Singapore, a stone's throw away.

The Air Force—made up principally of American-built planes—has been increased from 150 machines on May 10 to more than 400 fighting craft. The new ships are of the latest type, in large part Martin bombers and Lockheed fighters.

There are three major oil fields in the Indies—on the islands of Borneo, Sumatra and Java. Harbors and areas outside harbors on all three islands since May have been heavily mined. Oil fields and refineries in Borneo and Sumatra have been mined. Defenses have been strengthened around the oil fields in Java, which the Dutch are prepared to defend.

"It is oil alone that has attracted Japan in the Indies," one expert on Far Eastern petroleum affairs said. "In both Borneo and Sumatra there is oil, swamp and natives. In Java there is oil, too, but also in Java there live 50,000,000 of the Indies' 70,000,000 inhabitants.

"In case of Japanese invasion, some effort would be expended to defend oil fields in Borneo and Sumatra. But if Japan should come down in full force, oil properties on both islands would be destroyed. They will be wrecked so that they cannot be rebuilt again in less than five or six years.

"To get command of oil in Java, which the Indies will defend, an invading force of at least 200,000 men would be needed. Remember that war as it is fought today requires landing of an average of 15 tons of supplies for each invader stepping on shore if the invasion is to stick. Java's 100,000 army regulars and trained reservists are ready now to repel an invasion attempt. They have protecting mine fields, antiaircraft guns, and planes."

United States investments in the Indies total around $90,000,000 today, of which 50 per cent represents oil.

**Oil Wells Mined**

"American petroleum engineers showed the oil men in Borneo, Sumatra and Java how to mine an oil well so that it could be put out of business plenty long," he said. "In the last war, oil wells were mined three or four hundred feet down. This time new United States-developed methods enable wells to be mined right. It took expert oil drillers seven or eight years to reach pools several thousand feet below land-level in the Indies when the wells were developed. It would take almost as long to re-drill them once they were blown up with present mines.

"In the Far East," he added, "the feeling is prevalent that Hitler 'missed the boat' when he did not follow up conquest of France with an immediate attack on England. He gave Britain three valuable months to prepare before launching his furious September air drive.

"—And in the Far East, Dutch colonists are convinced Japan 'missed the boat' when it did not launch a surprise attack on the Indies simultaneous with Hitler's invasion of the Netherlands. The colonists are resting easier now."

## Washington Record

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

**President:** Signed the excess profits tax-amortization bill; the $1,482,693,363 defense appropriation bill, and an appropriations bill of $228,132,013, containing approximately $170,000,000 for agencies contributing to the national defense program.

Vetoed legislation increasing the pay of masters-at-arms and guards at Navy Yards and stations.

Inspected arsenal at Watervleit, N. Y., and left Thursday night for a two-day tour of industrial areas in Pennsylvania and Ohio.

**Senate:** Passed a bill empowering the Secretary of State to withhold payment of foreign gold and cash deposited in the United States by countries dominated by Germany; completed Congressional action on the bill authorizing and appropriating funds for the $150,000,000 national defense workers housing program; passed a bill authorizing States to establish home guards.

Ordered an investigation of alleged control by foreign interests of United States defense industries. Senate Campaign Expenditures Committee announced it would investigate charges that Work Projects Administration rolls were padded in advance of the November elections. Planned to start a series of three-day recesses until Nov. 18.

**House:** Completed action on $34,500,000 rivers and harbors improvement bill; passed bill appropriating $150,000,000 for housing program for defense workers; bill authorizing a flood-control program at East Hartford, Conn.; completed action on bill requiring submission to the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation of lists of crews on ocean ships.

**Departments:** State Department advised United States citizens in Far East to return to the United States.

Commerce Department stated that $2,464,548 worth of small firearms and ammunition were exported in August, 80 per cent of which went to Canada and Great Britain.

War Department received order from President Roosevelt to put into effect immediately a policy utilizing services of Negroes on "a fair and equitable basis" in the national defense program.



MULE BATTERY
Gives EXTRA Power!
Mule Battery has that extra ability which means quick starting in cold weather and endurance far beyond the average battery. Patented acid seal eliminates power leakage — guaranteed not to corrode cables. When you need power, get a MULE.
*Write for name of nearest dealer. Exclusive territories available for quality dealers.*
Mule Battery Mfg. Co.
Providence, R. I.

## Bird Toll for Millinery

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Oct. 12—Bird life faces its worst threat in the last three decades because of renewed extensive use and sale of bird plumage and feathers on women's hats, according to the National Audubon Society. Details of what was declared to be the resumption of illegal traffic in bird feathers are contained in Bird Lore, the Society's official publication under the title "Massacred for Millinery."

The Society urges that authorities enforce existing regulations, provide additional legislative protection, and recommends the widespread distribution of information about the illegal sale of bird plumage.

"The remedy is fairly simple for those who do not care to participate in or give encouragement to the illegal traffic," Richard H. Pough, investigator for the Society writes. "There are legal feathers, and any purchaser of both plumage has a right to demand that she be given positive assurance that the feather on her hat are within the law. Some retailers will be willing to take such statements in writing. Others will hesitate, because they are not certain themselves as to the legality of the feathers.

"Retailers who are fearful of being made the victims of a determined boycott will very quickly get the idea. Word will be passed along to the millinery houses, the demand for illegal feathers will dwindle, the profit will be taken out of the traffic and the birds will be left alone."

Feathers of more than 40 species of wild birds are being illegally offered for sale, Mr. Pough charged following a survey of millinery shops, millinery departments and wholesale establishments in New York and Philadelphia. More than 200 different feather samples were purchased and identified with the aid of specialists of the American Museum of Natural History.

Twenty-four different New York and Philadelphia firms were discovered to be selling condor feathers, either on hats or to the millinery trade in the form of raw undyed feathers, while golden eagle feathers were on sale at 39 places and bald eagle feathers at a dozen different establishments, according to the investigation.

## Pomona Firms Try Joint Parking Plan

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

POMONA, Calif.—Ten business concerns, some of them competitors, have joined in a co-operative plan to provide free parking for customers by leasing several parcels of property in the business district.

Merchants and professional men in the area had discovered that inadequate parking facilities and increased congestion were keeping business away from the district.

Not only did the various concerns co-operate in leasing the community parking area, but they contributed jointly to a fund with which to purchase a full page advertisement in the daily newspaper here, inviting readers to take advantage of the parking privileges.

In a survey of other Southern California cities, the Automobile Club of Southern California has found similar co-operative parking arrangements in effect in Santa Monica, San Pedro and several other cities.

## Britain Gets U. S. Freighters, Fine Tools May Go to Russia

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12—The United States accelerated its "aid short of war" to Great Britain on both economic and diplomatic fronts today as it sold the British 19 old but serviceable freighters and was reported releasing a large quantity of embargoed machine tools to the Soviet Union.

According to apparently reliable reports, the United States Export Control Commission has released to Russia at least $7,000,000 worth of high-precision tools and machinery, while the Maritime Commission is said to have given Russia permission to charter more than 100,000 tons of American tankers.

These reported moves are seen here as the direct result of the current Anglo-American-Soviet conferences taking place simultaneously in Washington, London and Moscow and through which the United States and Great Britain are seeking to prevent any Soviet-Japanese Far Eastern agreement or any Russian blessing on the recent tri-partite pact of Japan, Germany and Italy.

**Russian Demands**

Russia is believed willing to resume closer relations with the United States as an offset to its isolation between Germany and Japan, but has demanded substantial economic concessions as its price. The tool-tanker deal apparently indicates that the United States is prepared to go more than halfway in meeting the Russian demands in an effort to head off a possible Russian-Japanese agreement which would greatly strengthen Japan's Far Eastern position with a corresponding weakening of that of the United States and Great Britain.

The tools released to Russia are said to have been ordered by Moscow at least six months ago and have been gathering dust in American warehouses. There has been an unofficial but effective ban against export to Russia since the beginning of the year, when Russia was engaged in its assault upon Finland.

The 19 American freighters, which are expected to play an important part in ferrying to Britain the increasing volume of American munitions, machine tools and raw materials, will be sold by the Maritime Commission for $4,640,000, it is reported. The freighters are of 10,000 tons or less each and were built during the World War. Officials here say they will be a substantial plug in the hole left in the British merchant marine by German submarines and bombers.

**Sweden's Plane Orders**

Still another report, confirmed in several quarters, declares that Great Britain will soon take delivery of a substantial portion of the 300 warplanes built or being built in this country for the Swedish Government. Original reports that only half a hundred or so planes were involved have now been revised upward with news that Swedish orders here were being filled by several plants instead of by merely one as was first believed.

The planes are pursuit ships and dive bombers and are of the latest type licensed for export by American defense authorities. While it is reported that the United States Army is anxious to obtain the planes, it is expected to acquiesce to the Administration's determination to make them immediately available to Great Britain.

Sources here say that only a small portion of the planes ordered by Sweden in this country were delivered before the shadow of German domination over Scandinavia made the Administration unwilling to permit any more American planes to be shipped to an area where they might possibly fall into German hands.

**Stored in Warehouses**

Since this ban went into effect, most of the planes ordered have been finished and are now in east coast warehouses. It is understood that the purchase price will be refunded to Sweden, and that the United States Government will take them over under a recent law permitting the President to seize equipment being manufactured in this country for a foreign power and which might be useful to American national defense.

A decision by the United States Government to license tankers to Russia would be of the utmost diplomatic significance in view of the fact that this Government now refuses to license similar ships to Japan.

This latest move, coupled with the fact that the United States has already embargoed export to Japan of scrap iron and steel and with reports that this country is now considering a similar embargo on the shipment of oil, seems certain to weaken still further any Tokyo wish to seek war with an Anglo-American combination.

### Leading Cotton Market

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

The Dallas Cotton Exchange normally handles more than 2,000,000 bales of cotton annually. Dallas is regarded as the world's most important inland cotton market.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

# Mr. Willkie Stresses Jobs and Defense

Wendell L. Willkie describes his campaign for the Presidency as "a crusade to preserve American democracy." If this crusade fails, he warned the country through an address to the National Federation of Women's Clubs, then "democracy may perish from this earth."

This crusade is based on a program which calls for a Republican administration friendly to business, a revival of private enterprise to increase production and reduce unemployment, a policy of support for labor and protection of gains which labor has won during the New Deal and before, and a foreign policy by which America will give maximum aid to Great Britain, avoid provocation to other nations, but arm speedily for defense.

### Foreign Policy

In the following paragraphs are Mr. Willkie's own statements on these subjects, culled from his many addresses since his campaign began at Elwood, Ind., on Aug. 17. There he said:

> No man is so wise as to foresee what the future holds or to lay out a plan for it. No man can guarantee to maintain peace. . . . It is neither practical nor desirable to adopt a foreign program committing the United States to future action under unknown circumstances. The best we can do is to decide what principle shall guide us.
>
> "Walk softly and carry a big stick," was the motto of Theodore Roosevelt. It is still good American doctrine for 1940. . . . As President I should threaten foreign governments only when our country was threatened by them. . . . Our task is to produce at top speed the implements of defense so badly needed both by ourselves and Great Britain. Planes, guns and tanks; that is the way to give maximum aid to Great Britain: . . ."

In a speech at San Francisco Mr. Willkie expressed the hope that certain aspects of foreign policy could be kept out of the campaign in the public interest. But he charged that the Administration "has contributed to the downfall of European democracy" and to the present war by its part in the calling of the Munich conference in 1938 which sacrificed Czechoslovakia to Hitler.

Under the heading of economic recovery Mr. Willkie has emphasized the following points:

> Democracy can persist only so long as its people are busy. It is rooted in expansion and hope. . . . In order to turn this country around and get started in the direction of free American enterprise I propose four steps:
>
> 1. The rules under which business is conducted must be clear and must be stable.
> 2. Government policies affecting business should be consistent.
> 3. Government competition with business must be kept within well defined limits. It must not stop the flow of capital into new productive enterprise.
> 4. Business must be given a chance to make a profit.
>
> I stand for the doctrine of protecting American private enterprise and work. I stand for the protection of every possible social gain.
>
> The Republican party is an enemy of monopoly. It is under the Republican party that the most effective steps against monopoly have been taken. . . . It is to small business that we must look for growth and expansion. The little companies must expand and multiply if we are to put our people back to work.

### For Gains of Labor

And here is what Mr. Willkie had to say at Pittsburgh about labor:

> I was for the National Labor Relations Act before it was passed—I was for it after it was passed—and I am for it now. . . . When this act was passed it was long overdue.
>
> The New Deal has issued tons of propaganda to claim exclusive credit for that act. Whereas in reality the National Labor Relations Act was modeled closely on the Railway Labor Act of 1926 which was passed by a Republican Administration.
>
> I stand for every one of the social gains that labor has made. I stand for social security benefits. I believe that we should be insured against unemployment and that our old age should be protected by adequate pensions. I stand for free collective bargaining, for maximum wages and minimum hours, and for legislation to enforce them.

### General Views

Some further general statements of interest are:

> My own view is that while the New Deal has achieved a number of reforms that were badly needed, its domestic policy has pushed us to the threshold of bankruptcy and unconstitutional government.
>
> I have pledged to continue relief until those on relief get jobs. . . . I have pledged us to make jobs.
>
> We are a commercial people, and we must therefore build up the commerce of the world. . . .
>
> We must, in the long run, rebuild a world in which we can live and move and do business in the democratic way.

International
**Wendell L. Willkie, Mrs. Willkie, and his brother, Edward Willkie, making their way through the crowd that greeted the candidate in Jersey City, N. J.**

Fold on this Line



# Mr. Roosevelt Campaigns as He Works

To be a candidate for office while at the same time filling that office, especially if one is running for a a third term as President of the United States, imposes limitations as well confers advantages.

The nominee under these circumstances must maintain the dignity of the Chief Magistracy while at the same time endeavoring to project the issues on which he hopes to be re-elected.

President Roosevelt bowed to this restriction of good taste when he said in his acceptance speech, "I shall not have the time or the inclination to engage in purely political debate." He said he did expect, however, to make his "usual periodic reports to the country" through press conferences and radio talks.

### Position Makes News

In the latter remark appears the opportunity which position gives to the occupant of the Presidency. Anything he says is news, and anything he does has political significance.

Thus Mr. Roosevelt's campaign for re-election does not take the form of a strenuous "swing around the circle." Yet through occasional public appearances and by official acts he manages to project issues.

To the Chicago convention he said on foreign policy:

> I would not undo, if I could, the efforts I made to prevent war. . . . I do not now soften the condemnation expressed by Secretary Hull and myself for acts of aggression. . . . I do not recant the sentiments of sympathy with all free peoples resisting such aggression, or begrudge the material aid given to them. . . .
>
> I felt it my duty to arouse my countrymen to the danger of the new forces let loose in the world.

### On Preparedness in Arms

Pursuing this theme at the dedication of Great Smoky Mountains National Park, September 3, he added:

> The greatest attack that has ever been launched against freedom of the individual is nearer the Americas than ever before.
>
> We must prepare in a thousand ways. Men are not enough. They must have arms. They must learn how to use those arms. They must have skilled leaders, who must be trained. New bases must be established to enable our fleets to defend our shores. Men and women must be taught to create the supplies that we need. And we must counter the agents of the dictators within the country.
>
> We, in this hour, must have absolute national unity for total defense.

### Endorsement of TVA

The same day, at Chickamauga, Tenn., he declared his satisfaction in the program of regional planning, conservation, flood-control, and publicly-owned electric power development carried out by the Tennessee Valley Authority.

"Today," he said, "we see the progress that we have made, that we are making, and that we propose to continue to make. . . . In this valley, as in the Nation, we do not propose to abandon the goal that is directly before our eyes, either by sitting down or by going back."

Addressing the Teamsters' Union Convention a week later he recalled a period "when it was rare for an employer to consider collective bargaining with his workers; when it was common practice to discharge any worker who joined a union." He continued:

> In seven years, organized labor has become stronger in membership, in influence, and in its capacity to serve the interests of the laboring man and woman and of society in general than at any other time in our history.
>
> Much of this progress has been due to the one thing which this Administration, from the very beginning has insisted upon—the assurance to labor of the untrammeled right to organize and to bargain collectively with their employers. That principle has now become firmly imbedded in the law of the land; it must remain as the foundation of industrial relations for all times.

### Destroyers for Bases

But not all of the President's campaigning has been in the form of speechmaking. He took a dramatic position for co-operation with Great Britain by trading fifty World War destroyers for naval and air bases in the Atlantic.

Finally harking back to his acceptance speech, it may be recalled that he said:

"Only the people themselves can draft a President. If such a draft should be made upon me, I say, in the utmost simplicity, I will, with God's help, continue to serve with the best of my ability and in the fullness of my strength."

Wide World
**President Roosevelt speaking at the dedication of the new National Airport at Washington, D. C., built on land dredged from the Potomac River.**

# Safety Congress Seeks Way To Stop Mishaps to Walkers

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO, Oct. 12—In the face of destruction going on in the world, workers for street, factory, and home safety in the United States, some 10,000 strong, met here in a National Safety Congress to renew their efforts to protect people from so-called accidents due to their own carelessness. They're more enthusiastic than ever about the possibilities of their work.

The safety army adopted a resolution at the opening of its meeting that put everybody straight as to their position with regard to war.

"We join with all Americans in abhorring the tragedies of war," the resolution declared. "Yet we do not for a moment subscribe to the doctrine that no principle, no ideal, is worth fighting for. There may be times in the affairs of man or nation when human life is not supreme—when it must be sacrificed if that nation and the common welfare are to endure.

"But this only strengthens our conviction that under no circumstances can needless destruction of human life through accidents be tolerated. It is easy, when death and destruction are so commonplace, to confuse human values and to cheapen human life.

"We therefore pledge redoubled effort to reduce accidents of every kind, and we ask the help of every American citizen."

### Preventing Auto Accidents

Freeing the roads and city streets from automobile mishaps is one contribution to the defense program, these safety people point out. For these mishaps cause delays, if nothing more, and should be prevented. And they can be to a much greater extent than now appears, the safety experts believe. They are giving more attention than ever before to educating people to use the streets properly.

For a long time the motorist has borne much of the blame for traffic mishaps. The speeder, the hit-run driver, the drinking driver have all been the center of community censure, as they well may be. But now the safety people are calling attention to need for a new emphasis. What about this supposedly downtrodden person, the pedestrian? Shouldn't he be called into the classroom to learn something about how to walk across a modern thoroughfare?

Last year pedestrians were the victims of 61 per cent of the fatal accidents in the cities, and two out of every three such victims were found either to have violated a traffic ordinance regulating jaywalking or to have acted in an obviously unsafe manner. These facts were brought out in a report of a Committee on Pedestrian Control and Protection presented to the convention here.

### Would Train Walkers

The folks on foot, the Committee concluded, need to be trained to walk properly. Many of them just don't know how. A great many of these unfortunate pedestrians were found to be people who hold no automobile driver's license, although eligible for one. They don't realize how difficult it is to stop a car when a pedestrian bounds out from behind a parked vehicle or impulsively dashes across a busy street without waiting for signals.

# Alcohol Seen As a Physical, Mental Poison

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 12—Dr. Robert V. Seliger, assistant visiting psychiatrist at Johns Hopkins Hospital and instructor at Johns Hopkins University medical school, in an address here labeled alcohol a "widely used poison," and warned that chronic alcoholics are recruited from the ranks of "casual and social drinkers."

He spoke at a meeting of the temperance workers' conference at the Broad Street Methodist Church under the sponsorship of the Anti-Saloon League of Virginia.

"Alcohol is not only a poison to the body," said Dr. Seliger, "but also a mental poison, more so in some individuals than others. Under certain conditions, and in certain individuals, alcohol not only seriously damages the body in its vital organs and structures, but cripples the mind and sometimes destroys it."

The real treatment of alcoholics is embodied in "society's attitude toward drinking," Dr. Seliger said, and "persistent and constant education of the effect of alcohol on the individual and society are of the utmost importance."

The Rev. Edward J. Richardson, Superintendent of the Virginia Anti-Saloon League, also a speaker at the meeting, called upon temperance workers "to wake up a larger proportion of the church," since it was the church which led in the fight for prohibition.

Bishop James Cannon, Jr., of Richmond, deplored the large increase in the consumption of alcoholic beverages since repeal of the eighteenth amendment, and urged churchmen to unite in the campaign "to exterminate the liquor traffic."

He cited figures to show that accompanying the rise in liquor consumption the arrests for drunkenness and drunken driving also had increased greatly. From 1932 to 1933, the ratio of arrests for drunkenness went up 22 per cent, he said, and rose 82 per cent from 1932 to 1939, while arrests for drunken driving increased 61 per cent from 1932 to 1939.

# Draft Aims Fairness to All But Insists on Co-operation

(Editor's Note: The following story answers numerous questions in connection with the Draft Law, which goes into operation next Wednesday with the registration of 16,500,000 men between the ages 21 through 35. It is the third of a series. The fourth and final story appears Monday in The Christian Science Monitor.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP)—Can your family, your employer, your business, your city, state, and nation get along comfortably without you for a year?

When applied to each of the 16,404,000 men between 21 and 36, that question becomes the nub of selective service. Deciding it will be the greatest single problem of the draft, and potentially the most troublesome one.

Standing guard constantly against favoritism and political pull, the selective service organization will take an inventory of manpower to determine who can be spared for the Army, after this fashion:

Within five days after the drawing in Washington to determine the order in which draft registrants will be called to service, registrants will begin receiving copies of a lengthy questionnaire. Mailing in daily lots of 50 for each county or each 30,000 of population should start about Oct. 26 to Oct. 31.

The questionnaire makes more than 100 inquiries into the physical and mental condition, number of dependents, citizenship, income, religious beliefs, criminal record and unemployment status of the registrant. It must be answered and returned in five days. Answers on dependency, income, and physical condition will be confidential.

Several of the answers require supporting affidavits. The registrant must swear to or affirm the entire form. Local boards will welcome any additional written evidence that the registrant may attach. A local Registrant Advisory Board of three lawyers and associate members will help anyone who applies.

Each questionnaire will be examined by the Board when it is returned, and the registrant will be placed tentatively in one of four classes:

Class 1—Available for service.
Class 2—Deferred because of occupational status.
Class 3—Deferred because of dependents.
Class 4—Deferred specifically by law or because unfit for military service.

With certain exceptions, there will be no group exemptions of entire occupations and industries such as the shipyards classification which caused a scandal in 1917. The exceptions will include college students working for degrees, who will be deferred until next July 1, members of the land or naval forces, certain government officials, aliens who have not applied for citizenship, clergymen, divinity students, conscientious objectors, habitual criminals, felons, traitors, and ex-soldiers, -sailors, and -marines discharged unfavorably.

### Decided on Merits

Each case of deferment will be decided by the local board on its own merits. A man's importance to his job, no matter whether the job is blending perfume or milling gunpowder, will be the main consideration in occupational deferments. Getting a job in a so-called "defense industry" won't help.

Although there will be no group exemptions, the question of replacement obviously will not arise for the unemployed, the idle rich, WPA workers without dependents, and those whom one official calls "racketeers, loan sharks, drug-store cowboys, etc."

While the law requires that every man placed in Class 3 shall have relatives or foster children actually dependent upon his earned income, regulations advise local boards to show "sympathetic regard" in filling Class 3.

Those in Class 4 will include men with certain previous service in the land forces, certain officials, non-declarant aliens, clergymen and divinity students, conscientious objectors available only for civilian work, and those physically, mentally or morally unfit.

### Not Too Hard Boiled

A sympathetic attitude has been promised toward men with religious training or belief as conscientious objectors. Any objector whose claim is denied by a local board may get a hearing by the Department of Justice, but the Department's findings do not bind the local board.

Each registrant will be notified of his classification. He, in turn, must notify the board if his status changes so as to affect his classification.

It is the duty of each registrant to see that he receives his classification and examination notices. He or anyone claiming to be a dependent may appeal from a Class 1 classification. Appeal boards of citizens representing all community interests will be set up for each 70,000 registrants. Government appeal agents attached to each local board or the state and national selective service directors also may appeal to protect the Government's interests.

No man should pay anyone for handling his appeal, helping him answer his questionnaire or attesting his signature. The system provides ample free assistance. He may attach additional papers to his record for consideration by the appeal board, but neither he nor anyone else can appear before the board, though personal appearances before local boards are permitted. Final appeal to the President is remotely possible under stated conditions.

No physician or board member can pass on the classification of a near relative or business associate.

# Legionnaire Backs 'Peace Conference'

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Oct. 11 (AP)—Orland Kay Armstrong, writer and American Legion member, said today an "emergency peace conference" of various organizations would be held in Washington Oct. 21 and 22.

At the recent national convention of the Legion in Boston, Mr. Armstrong was a leader in unsuccessful opposition to a resolution recommending "all practicable aid to Great Britain."

Mr. Armstrong said he called the Washington conference "as a private citizen and as a Legionnaire charged with the responsibility to combat propaganda designed to break down our neutrality."

Participating in the conference, Mr. Armstrong said, would be the America First Committee of Chicago, the National Council for the Prevention of War, the Friends Service Society, the Fellowship of Reconciliation of New York, the American Federation of Labor, the Mothers of America (Detroit), the Methodist World Peace Commission, and church groups from the Baptist, Lutheran, Disciples and Roman Catholic denominations.


SWITZERLAND
Millet e Werner S.A.
MiWeSA
LUGANO · BELLINZONA · LOCARNO
CHIASSO · FAIDO
The reliable Stores for good quality · Hats, Gowns, etc.

DURBAN, SOUTH AFRICA

P. O. Box 974, Durban, South Africa
Phone 56116 (3 lines)


*Crossword Quiz Answers*

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| T | O | P | S | Y | | S | H | E | E | P | | |
| U | N | I | T | | S | H | A | D | | O | | |
| R | U | G | | P | L | A | Y | | M | E | | |
| M | S | | P | L | O | W | | B | A | T | | |
| I | | C | R | O | W | | T | A | G | | | |
| P | L | A | I | D | | M | U | S | I | C | | |
| | E | L | M | | M | A | R | S | | U | | |
| H | A | M | | W | O | R | K | | A | L | | |
| I | D | | C | I | T | Y | | A | L | L | | |
| S | | R | U | S | H | | M | I | T | E | | |
| S | O | U | T | H | | B | Y | R | O | N | | |


## SALES OPPORTUNITY

Daily newspaper seeks retail advertising solicitor. Applicant must be member of a Brooklyn Christian Science Church, preferably resident of Borough of Brooklyn. Should have had some sales experience or advertising training. Minimum of three working days each week required. Commission basis.

Write Box F5, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

MELBOURNE, AUST.
Altogether fitting and proper!

are BARBIZON SLIPS from RICH'S in Atlanta, Ga.
Broad and Forsyth Sts. RICH'S

Colonial Good Bread

ATLANTA GA.

ATLANTA, GA.
Piedmont Laundry
Quality Work
Telephone
WALNUT 7651
and our courteous representative will call
Laundry · Dry Cleaning
Rug Cleaning · Draperies

Stores in Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina and Florida
*Where Satisfaction is a Certainty*
ROGERS
QUALITY FOOD SHOPS

*If the* Article or Service you are seeking is not in this issue call
Hemlock 0436
*Hours 8 to 11 a. m. daily except Sunday*
The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
ATLANTA, GA.

ATLANTA, GA.
*Ready for the Kick-off?*
FOOTBALL FASHIONS
Regensteins Peachtree Store Atlanta

ATLANTA, GA.
J. M. HARRISON & CO.
DODGE-PLYMOUTH
Cars — Trucks
Parts — Service
Used Cars
17 North Avenue, N. E.

ATLANTA, GA.
*Readers of The Christian Science Monitor We Appreciate Your Yellow Slips*
A&P FOOD STORES

ATLANTA, GA.
*Davison's New Piano Department Brings You*
Keys To A Beautiful World
You Can Use Our Easy Payment Plan to Buy Fine Pianos by Famous Makers.
Sohmer
Gulbransen
Everett
Cable-Nelson
DAVISON-PAXON CO.

# French Press Undergoes Vast Change; Jobs Become Fewer as Winter Nears

By William Henry Chamberlin
*Former Paris Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

PARIS VIA BERLIN (AP)—The question of where the next franc is coming from is becoming a more and more pressing problem for many Frenchmen in German-occupied Paris as winter approaches.

Virtually every shop in Paris is open now and the entertainment industry is running full blast, but unemployment still is much greater than before the war and the basic problems of food, shelter, and clothing are worrying a growing number of families.

French officials estimate that there are 600,000 unemployed in Paris, of which about half are aided by former employers. The remainder receive a dole equivalent to about 22 cents a day. Married men on the dole get about 32 cents a day plus 10 cents for each child. Wives of French military prisoners draw 26 cents per day.

How they exist on that, only a Frenchman knows. No restaurant, however humble, serves a meal for less than 10 francs. Anyone living on the dole must get along mostly on bread and whatever else is cheap enough to go with it.

**Numerous Stores Closed**

Rent, gas, and electricity bills simply are not being paid by many persons who continue to live in their old apartments because no one has put them out.

French officials are doing what they can to keep prices down, and a number of stores have been shut up for breaking the rule that prices may not be lifted above those at the time of occupation.

Thirteen stores out of 36 reported for illicitly raising prices have been closed by police since Sept. 20, and 56 storekeepers have been sentenced to jail for up to two months and fined up to $110 by the correctional court.

The result is that many products have disappeared, while shop windows are filled with luxury goods which many Frenchmen cannot afford.

With the economic situation limping along as best it can, strange things happen. Former clerks and mechanics push carts with baggage or whatever paying loads they can rake up. A former printer works in the markets.

**300 Bicycle Garages**

The city has voted credits of a million francs for construction of 300 bicycle garages in former bus stations and unemployed autobus line employees will supervise these garages, collecting a cent for a half day and two cents for a full day of work.

Foreigners were the first to lose their jobs and those without income did their best to leave as soon as they could. Lack of transportation and official regulations prevented anything but mass evacuations such as by special trains which took North Africans to the south of France for embarkation.

The evacuation of Belgian civilians who fled to France in May has been practically completed. About 450,000 have been returned by trains and automobiles. Most Belgian soldiers have been repatriated, about 63,000 having been returned home in addition to 95,000 young men of the reserve.

Unseasonable cold in the early fall gave many a taste of what promises to be one of the most difficult winters Paris has seen in many years.

## Vichy Decrees Women Leave Jobs

*By the Associated Press*

Vichy, France, Oct. 12

The Government has adopted a series of decrees declaring the number of women working in private industry must be gradually reduced until entirely eliminated.

Women were entirely elimibe allowed to work in private industry was fixed.

Another decree offered an annual bonus of 3,000 francs nated from public employment, and a maximum percentage of women which will (about $40 before the armistice) to men over 60 who agree not to accept any salary for employment or who resign from their present jobs.

The recent announcement from Vichy that L'Oeuvre, which before the war had Leftist tendencies, had returned to Paris and that the Petit Parisien was planning to follow its example recalls the enormous changes that the French press has experienced since the debacle of last spring and summer.

The changes are evident both in the outward appearance and contents of the press. The newspapers, always small in size, by American and British standards, have become still smaller, sometimes publishing in single sheet format, while advertisements have substantially decreased.

These are natural results of the shortage of newsprint paper and the disruption of normal business.

Equally striking has been the change in contents. Broadly speaking, one may say that the ideas which were compulsory during the war in guiding editorial policy have now been forbidden, while the ideas which were forbidden have become almost compulsory. The outbreak of the war is represented as an appalling blunder and there is free course for anti-British and for anti-Semitic propaganda.

**Geographical Distinction**

One can observe some distinction between those newspapers which, like "Le Martin," are published in Paris under the authority of the Germans, and those which are published in the unoccupied part of France. The latter preserve a little more independence and do not identify themselves so completely with the German cause, although anything hostile to Germany is carefully censored.

Discriminating reading of the press, as I found, was an important part of the foreign correspondent's job in Paris. In my two assignments before Paris I had become familiar in Moscow with a press that always said the same thing in very much the same words and with a press, in Japan, which was freer and more varied, but which was quite without any sense of responsibility and often lost itself in misty platitudes.

In France the newspapers were intelligent and well written, with few exceptions, and they sometimes contained the clues to political puzzles of the day, provided that one knew something of the background of the newspapers, their sources of funds and the political and financial interests which were behind them. France was pre-eminently a country of newspapers with small circulations, journals of opinion rather than of news. One bought many of them merely in order to keep in touch with the views of a single eminent contributor.

**Sources of Revenue**

There were commercially profitable newspapers with large circulations, such as Petit Parisien, and the sensational and popular Paris-Soir. But these represented the exception rather than the rule. Many little newspapers were primarily forums for the expression of the views of a well-to-do owner or editor. Others were popularly suspected of receiving funds from foreign sources.

One heard rumors of how German money was behind a weekly which specialized in anti-British comments and insinuations, on how Italy was financially interested in a Rightish newspaper that praised Mussolini while it condemned Hitler, of how Russian money might have something to do with the bellicose attitude of a newspaper that was strongly opposed to Munich.

Some newspapers tried to ride two horses going in opposite directions. There was L'Oeuvre, for instance, owned by a manufacturer of cognac, but catering to a rather Left Wing group of readers, who were strongly opposed to "appeasement." For these readers the newspaper featured the daily diplomatic articles of Mme. Geneviève Tabouis. As a concession to the opposite viewpoint, however, it gave occasional publicity to the writings of Marcel Déat, the strongest and most consistent advocate of the policy of giving Hitler a free hand in Eastern Europe. M. Déat's views were at the opposite pole from those of Mme. Tabouis. Now, after a period of eclipse during the war, M. Déat has become one of the most influential journalists in Vichy, France, while Mme. Tabouis is in exile in America. Her property in France has recently been confiscated.

**Three Main Groups**

French journalists fell into three main classes. There were, first, those who favored the war and the policy of alliance with England to such a degree that they felt it would be unsafe to remain in France after the capitulation. Several such journalists, André Geraud, better known under his pen name of "Pertinax," Henri de Kerillis, whose fervent war appeals, published in his newspaper L'Epoque, I read every morning at breakfast before going to the office, Emile Buré, veteran associate of Georges Clemenceau, and Mme. Tabouis, are now in America.

Another group of journalists cpposed the war either because they believed France had no chance of victory or because they sympathized with Fascist ideas. During the course of hostilities they were naturally silent or masked their views; but now they are the spokesmen of the existing regime. In this group would fall Marcel Déat, Charles Maurras, the veteran combative editor of the Royalist newspaper L'Action Française, and Fernand-Laurent, a prominent contributor to the Rightist newspaper Le Jour.

Finally, and this is perhaps the largest of the three groups, there are the "Vicars of Bray," men who went with the tide both during the war and during the peace of defeat and disaster. Every now and then I notice a citation from some publicist whom I remember as an upholder of the war a few months ago; he is perforce singing a different tune at the present time. One unchanging landmark in French journalism is Frederic Jenny, financial writer for Le Temps. He still gallantly upholds the banner of orthodox financial theory even in the highly discouraging present circumstances.

A number of newspapers, such as Le Populaire, formerly edited by Léon Blum, and L'Ordre and L'Epoque, the most uncompromising pro-war organs, have ceased publication. The fugitive Parisian newspapers lived through very lean times in the small provincial French towns where they could obtain no advertising.

## Evangelical Free Churches Back War Policy

LONDON—There has been a certain doube regarding the actual attitude of Britain's Free Churches toward the Government's war policy, as most of the religious pacifists came from their ranks. Various factors, however, are believed to have contributed to silencing the opposing groups. These were consideration shown by tribunals to conscientious objectors; loyalty of the State church; discovery of foreign channels feeding peace propaganda; and, the invasion of Denmark and Norway.

The overwhelming majority of Free Church people, accordingly, are thought to be convinced, in Lord Caldecote's words, that they "are fighting for right and freedom, and against anarchy, standing between oppressor and oppressed, and that to act otherwise would not have been Christian!"

A resolution at the recent assembly of the National Council of the Evangelical Free churches called on the Free Churches to take the lead in improving religious education and to help in transforming the general educational system so as to furnish equality of opportunity for all classes of boys and girls.

A demand was also made in another resolution that the Government further restrict the drink trade in wartime. The consumption of intoxicants, it was pointed out, involved a serious wastage of foodstuffs and economic resources; drinking habits both of drivers and pedestrians were causing increasing road casualties. Stricter rationing of grain and sugar for brewers was recommended but self-discipline was held to be of paramount importance for a nation which aspired to be banner bearer of spiritual values.

## U. S. Exploring for Rubber

*Continued from Page 1*

tory parties, or from a scientific group "on location" as part of the increasing data needed in one of the world's great plant-hunts. He is at the center of the search although he is thousands of miles away, co-ordinating the problem like a general directing battle, and attempting now, with a big Federal sum at last available, to crack the biological riddle that has so far not even yielded to the efforts of the big Ford organization in the Amazon region.

**Defense Phase Prominent**

The problem is of importance to every American who drives a car, and behind that, to the country at large as a matter of national defense and hemispherical solidarity. At best of times the price of rubber is artificially maintained, it is charged, in a plantation agreement by leaders in British Malaya, Dutch East Indies, and to a smaller extent, Ceylon and French Indo-China. The Ford, Firestone, Goodyear interests have all tried to break the hold. Firestone has had some success in Liberia, Ford, however, has run into obstacles in Brazil. In a minor way Ford and Goodyear interests are also now experimenting in Costa Rica.

As for national defense it is obvious on the economic side that every big industry that means goods coming to the United States in exchange for hard cash going to Latin America, binds the New World closer together. Trade ties are important.

Americans today move increasingly on rubber. Last year the United States imported $131,671,000 of it, of which only $1,830,000 came from Latin America, where the hevea rubber tree originated.

Latin American "seringeros" still tap white latex-yielding sap of the wild rubber trees growing sparsely in the lush tropical areas, but the vast bulk of rubber comes from a small area in the Far East where rubber plantations have intensified the yield, year by year, by developing new and better strains of the originally wild plant. What would happen to the United States, it is asked, if this supply were cut off by war? Even now the Defense Commission is rushing supplies to prepare the country against any emergency.

# Intimate Message from Washington

## Thailand (Yes, Siam) Loses American Planes—or Was It Japan's Loss—and Secretary Hull Thanks Correspondents for Smoking Out the 'Stooge'

*By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor*

The Government of Thailand, still better known as Siam, has just been dealt a major military defeat—by the press room of the State Department. No swords were crossed; no diplomatic notes exchanged, yet the defeat is there without the Government at Bankok even being aware that it had to contend with so anonymous a foe.

The press room's victory and Thailand's defeat were signalized in yesterday's newspaper dispatches from Manila reporting that American authorities there were preventing shipment to Thailand of 10 dive-bombers built for it in the United States.

The whole affair started one noon as the newspaper correspondents assigned to the State Department were waiting for Secretary Hull's daily press conference. Several of the newspapermen were lolling on the press room's comfortable leather couch and languidly passing the time thumbing through the Department's latest report on the export of American-made munitions. Coming to Thailand, they noticed that during the month of August exports to that country had reached a figure that seemed out of all proportion to the country's needs or finances.

**Smoking Out a "Stooge"**

A discussion started. It was remembered that Thailand had been accused of being a "stooge" of Japan and that the Government at Bankok had recently demanded that the hard-pressed authorities of French Indo-China return large slices of territory allegedly stolen from Thailand. To some of the correspondents it looked as if there were a connection between this demand and the heavy munitions shipments—particularly in warplanes. It was even suggested that the planes might find their way into Japan's service, since Japan is barred from obtaining American planes by the State Department's "moral embargo."

Gathered around the long table in the anteroom of Secretary Hull's office, one of the newspapermen asked the Secretary if he knew of the plane shipments to Thailand and if the Department felt that there was any possibility that they might be reaching Japan. The Secretary, who admitted in an aside that he could never get used to calling Thailand anything but Siam, said that he was not familiar with the situation but would look into it.

Several days passed and the Secretary was again asked if he had looked into the matter. He said not, that he had been too busy with other affairs and thanked the correspondent for reminding him of it. A day or so later he announced that an inquiry had been started.

What the inquiry discovered as to the ultimate destination of the planes or the purpose to which Thailand might put them remains a State Department secret. But that the press room had uncovered something became obvious yesterday with the news that Thailand would not get the planes and that they probably would go to bolster the United States Army's air arm in the Philippines.

What Thailand thinks about the whole affair is also a secret, but the State Department press room is expecting no bouquets from the Thailand Legation here.

**"Laugh and World Laughs With You"**

While in the midst of divulging such dark State Department secrets, it may be a good time to tell one reason why Secretary Hull's press conferences are the source of so many good, unofficial stories. It all stems from the Secretary's keen sense of humor, heightened, as it is, by the most dignified and serious mien.

The other day one of the best known Washington correspondents returned from a lengthy vacation and attended the Secretary's press conference for the first time in some weeks. During the questioning of the Secretary, this correspondent drew a piece of paper from his pocket and proceeded to read a rather long and involved question, dealing with a delicate point of American foreign policy.

When he had finished, the roomful of newspapermen looked expectantly at the Secretary who was looking seriously at the table. After an unusually long wait, during which the correspondents assumed that the Secretary was framing a diplomatic and solemn answer, Secretary Hull looked up from the table, nodded seriously at the correspondent and said, "Welcome back."

It can be added that after the laughter stopped, the Secretary proceeded to give a full and satisfactory answer to the question. Some day, it is hoped, an enterprising newspaperman will compile a record of the Secretary's dry-humor remarks. It ought to make good reading.

Joseph G. Harrison

## 'Census of Skill' in Britain Used to Fill Munition Jobs

By John Allan May
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON — Waste of skilled manpower in Britain's essential industries is now claimed to have been virtually eliminated as a result of the mobilization of a "reserve army" of munition and engineering workers undertaken by Mr. Ernest Bevin, Britain's Labor Minister, and now a member of the Inner War Cabinet.

A "census of skill" arranged by Mr. Bevin has been completed. In consequence employment exchanges throughout the country have a running file of available arms workers in their areas. The resources represented by the file can be tapped whenever men are needed on urgent work.

The "reserve army" is composed of men in engineering or allied trades who are not at the moment engaged on urgent Government work. Some, though only a small minority, are jobless. The greater part have jobs in nonessential trades. All can, at a moment's notice, be called upon for work of national importance.

Some 500,000 men put their names on the list, when this first industrial registration took place in August.

**Quicker Transfers Possible**

The purpose of the registration was to insure that no skilled man who had been rendered idle for one reason or another, or had been temporarily "stood off," should be wasted, and at the same time to see that any man not already engaged on Government work could be transferred to essential industries, when needed, with the minimum possible delay.

Already Mr. Bevin has transferred considerable numbers of skilled men from one factory to another, to assist the continual speed-up of war production.

The registration has also enabled the Labor Minister and his staff to compute accurately the numerical strength of Britain's present reserve of engineering skill and so to tie-in the plans for the training of additional craftsmen in many districts.

It has often happened in the past that, a large order having been placed with an industrial concern, there has been difficulty in obtaining adequate number of additional skilled men at short notice. Earlier in the war, Mr. Bevin told the writer that this was one of his main problems, together with that of stopping the improper "poaching" of skill by one firm, able to pay specially high rates, from another less strong financially but often more important nationally.

**Men Listed at Exchange**

Under Mr. Bevin's new plan, now that the registration of skilled workmen has been completed, what happens is that a concern which has received a large order for which it has not sufficient men merely acquaints the local employment exchange with its requirements and the exchange consults its files to see from where it can obtain the necessary labor, either from among temporary jobless workers or men available for transfer from a nonessential factory. More often than not the men are at their new work within 24 hours.

A certain amount of hardship is naturally caused to the firm releasing the men for transfer, but this is unavoidable in vital national interests, and it is possible for the men to return to their old jobs when the urgent contract is finished.

Up to the present, transfers have mostly occurred from one firm to another in the same locality, but the Ministry of Labor believes it may be necessary, perhaps on account of air-raid damage or for some other reason, to make transfer from one district of Britain to another on a large scale, and preparations have been made to deal with such a situation should it arise.

### *Taking Turns Helps*

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—Charley Blood, veteran newspaper man, took time out to buy a new pair of shoes, commenting that those he had on showed a little wear.

The store's record book showed they were purchased in 1930.

Mr. Blood mentioned he was one of those persons who alternate shoes daily.

"Yes," said the salesman. "The other pair was bought in 1932."

## Plan Approved for Benefit Of Australian Aborigines

MELBOURNE, Oct. 7 (Australian Associated Press)—Government approval for a new scheme of control for the aboriginal population has been obtained by Ernest William Chinnery, first director of Native Affairs in the Northern Territory. The policy is similar to that adopted in New Guinea, where Mr. Chinnery was formerly director of Native Affairs.

The new policy includes the establishment of a service of white patrol officers with native assessors for the settlement of native disputes; the formation of a native constabulary, provision of health services, and for detribalized natives, special education services; measures stemming the drift of aborigines to the towns, giving financial assistance to missions, and encouraging aborigines in towns such as Darwin to develop a healthy community life.

Some day it is hoped to bring all aborigines under Federal control. The States at present control those within their borders, so that Mr. Chinnery's work is confined to the Northern Territory. Queensland, however, has an active Department of Native Affairs working on similar lines.

**Under Heavy Criticism**

While Australia's care of the native people on Papua and New Guinea has earned world-wide praise, successive Governments' neglect of Australia's original inhabitants had been the subject of many protests.

Few city dwellers in Australia have ever seen aborigines living in their natural state, for aborigines have long vanished from the coastal fringe which the great majority of the whites inhabit.

The aborigines whites do occasionally see are mostly derelicts, degraded by contact with so-called civilization. Yet when the whites first reached Australia, the aborigines numbered at least 300,000. Today there are about 50,000, of which only 30,000 are living in any semblance of their natural environment. Tasmania's aborigines have been long extinct, and Victoria has fewer than 50.

**Contrast in Conditions**

Thousands live in little groups in squalid camps on the fringes of bush towns and cattle ranches, completely detribalized. Thousands more, fortunately, live in the tribal state, much as they did centuries ago.

These are in native reservations, chiefly in the north of Australia. Others are in the care of Christian missions; but only the halfcastes multiply. In the last 12 years they have risen from 11,000 to 25,000, and since 1900 have more than trebled, presenting a problem in themselves. Both aborigines and half-castes are among Australian troops serving in the Middle East.

The problem of the aborigines has been given urgency by reports of anthropologists that even the most remote tribes are tending to move toward areas of white settlement, and so become detribalized, for by common consent detribalized natives tend to become extinct.

Anthropologists believe that the race cannot be successfully adapted to any white environment, and can be preserved only by a Government policy based on expect knowledge and understanding of the aboriginal background.

## Friends' Group in Award To N. C. Gathering

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 12 (AP)—The North Carolina yearly meeting was awarded first prize yesterday for attendance of meetings and most extensive reading, at the nineteenth general conference of the Women's Missionary Union of Friends. The New England meeting was second.

More than 400 delegates have registered. The conference will continue through Sunday night.

# Nazi Mission to Rumania Received With Due Pomp

By Edmund Stevens
*Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Oct. 12—The staff of the German Army Mission to Rumania arrived here today at 12 o'clock. They were met by representatives of the Rumanian General Staff and the personnel of the Italian, Japanese and Spanish Legations, all of whom turned out in their dress uniforms. Brown German Nazi uniforms, black Italian Fascist uniforms, Japanese military and diplomatic uniforms mingled with the red caps of the Spanish Falangists in the welcoming committee.

King Carol's private railway station, which he built on the outskirts of the town, served an unintended practical purpose. Few people were on hand in the outskirts of Bucharest to welcome the arrival of the 40 high ranking Nazi officers, headed by General Hanson, who has supreme command of the German Military Mission in Rumania.

**Newspapers Said Nothing**

The newspapers had given no inkling of their impending arrival, and, save for members of local German colonies, scarcely anyone outside official circles knew anything about it.

However, several squads of green-shirted Iron Guard Legionaries were lined up outside the station, and, as General Hanson and his retinue strode down the steps toward their waiting automobiles, they followed with green sleeves raised in the Nazi salute, while the Legionaries sang the Horst Wessel Song with Rumanian words. An impressive accompaniment was furnished by droning roars of Messerschmitt pursuit planes and Heinkel bombers (I counted about 50 of the former and 13 of the latter). They flew sufficiently low for one to distinguish their Swastika insignia.

The German officers proceeded from the station to headquarters of the Government where they were received by the Premier, General Antonescu. Following in six trucks behind them were two companies of German regular infantry soldiers who arrived simultaneously.

In the hotel in which this correspondent was staying, the management informed its guests that it had orders to clear two lower floors for the arriving officers. Civilian guests, including the Secretary of the American Legation in Bucharest, were politely but firmly shunted out of their rooms.

Early this morning helmeted Rumanian soldiers were stationed on the landings while already the advance guard of the German officers were conspicuous with their red-striped general staff trousers and the noise of their clicking heels.

**No Hostility Seen yet**

It is yet too early to judge popular reaction. Crowds mill around the entrance of the hotel watching the brilliant uniforms come and go asking questions about the different insignia. They show no signs of apparent hostility, but it is important in judging the popular reaction to remember that flames of indignation over the Vienna award of Northern Transylvania to Hungary, and against those who dictated it, are constantly fanned by continued Hungarian persecutions of the Rumanian population in the ceded area.

Reaction of other neighboring countries, including Russia, is not clear. Although the Russians naturally appear far from enthusiastic, they refuse to commit themselves.

The case of the Turks is quite otherwise. Their Chief of Staff yesterday left no doubt in anyone's minds when he warned the Germans that, 'two million Turkish bayonets" were ready to meet any further German advance into the Balkans.

## Machines Concern To Teach Spanish

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ENDICOTT, N. Y.—The study of Spanish, as a language of business and as a bond between the American republics was urged with the recent addition of this course to the Factory Training School of the International Business Machines Corporation's main plant here.

The seven-year old factory educational program, which now offers 60 courses in 55 different subjects, is considered one of the most comprehensive in American industry, and boasts a faculty of 60 instructors and lecturers.


VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA Pty. Ltd.
HAVELOCK J. W. Edwards
Manufacturer of Self-Raising FLOUR
Jelly Crystals, Custard Powders, Icing Sugar, etc.
Tel. FU 6486 Mt. Alexander Rd., Flemington

Melbourne, Australia
KAYSER
Hosiery • Gloves • Lingerie
Obtainable From All the Better Stores

QUALITY YOU CAN TASTE
Oven-crisp Biscuits
baked by BROCKHOFF
ESTABLISHED IN VICTORIA SINCE 1880

BALL & WELCH
Special Services
- Machine Finishing for Home Knitters.
- Hosiery Repairs.
- Laundry Service.
- Shoe Repairs.
- Evening Shoes Tinted.
- Gloves to order from your own material.
- Shirts and Pyjamas made to order
- Pattern Service.
- Furniture Storage and Removals.
- Lay by for easy shopping.
- Ladies' Lounge (First Floor).
- These are only a few of the many Services featured by this favorite store.

Flinders Street, Melbourne Victoria, Australia

MANTON'S
STORE of 87 Departments
There are 87 departments at Manton's—each one completely stocked in every detail! Make Manton's your store! Here you get the greatest possible value consistent with low prices.
Manton & Sons, Ltd.
Bourke Street, Central Melbourne

THE Mutual STORE
BEAUTY SALON
—under the expert direction of
MISS ROSA THOMAS
who is assisted by a highly qualified staff of Beautyists, who specialize in all forms of Hairdressing and Manicuring. The attractive Salon is situated on the First Floor.
Phone for an appointment.
THE MUTUAL STORE LTD.
256 FLINDERS ST., MELBOURNE

EYE'S for better FURNITURE, CARPETS, LINOLEUMS, MANCHESTER
110-116 BOURKE STREET, MELBOURNE, RICHMOND, NORTHCOTE, BRUNSWICK, FITZROY, MOONEE PONDS, PRAHRAN, SOUTH MELB., AUST.
Lowest for CASH. LAY-BY. TERMS. EXCHANGE

Plan Approved for Benefit Of Australian Aborigines

Friends' Group in Award To N. C. Gathering

Home Furnishers!
"HIXCO" QUALITY
Costs no more
Write for your FREE copies of HIXCO'S" Furnishing Catalogues and see for yourself.
JOHN HICKS & CO. LTD.
Cor. George and Ann Sts., Brisbane And Margaret St., Toowoomba

It's Smart to Shop at FINNEY'S
—always in the forefront of fashion. Finney's is the recognized center for thousands of smart shoppers throughout the State.
FINNEYS
Queensland's Great Departmental Store
Queen and Adelaide Sts., BRISBANE QUEENSLAND, AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE, AUST.
TELEPHONE M 5179
W. M. Richards
SHOES OF DISTINCTIVE QUALITY
Smart and comfortable Footwear for every occasion
78-81 ELIZABETH STREET, C. 1

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA
BY APPOINTMENT
TO HIS LATE MAJESTY KING GEORGE V
Hardy Bros Ltd.
Australia's Leading Jewelers and Silversmiths
ESTABLISHED 1853
338 Collins St. Cent. 1461-2
and at Sydney, Brisbane and London

THE WATTLE
Melbourne's Favorite Rendezvous for
TEAS
DINNERS
LUNCHEONS
when you celebrate
PARTIES
WEDDINGS
FUNCTIONS
Ring M 2981
374 Little Collins Street
MELBOURNE, AUST.

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA
HB
HENRY BUCK'S
"Where MEN Shop"
74 Swanston St. and Queens Walk

ATTENTION LADIES

Bond's
now showing
Authentic Styles
for the New Season in our Salon
283 Little Collins Street Melbourne, Australia
Phone Cent. 5998
MODERATE PRICES

When You
Purchase Goods
Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—
please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

# Germans Must Turn To Near East for Oil

By Otto Zausmer

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Germany's reserves and production of gasoline are strictly guarded military secrets. From time to time, however, the Nazis feel that they have to give their people more than vague statements of "abundant stocks" and "big reserves." They feel they have to release a few figures which usually lead the German reader to the conclusion that everything is all right in the Reich.

Reichsmarshal Göring's paper, the Essener National Zeitung, recently analyzed Europe's gasoline reserves and consumption. Here is what it says:

"Germany plus Austria, the Protectorate of Bohemia-Moravia and Poland need 7.9 million tons of gasoline a year.

"Italy consumes 2.8 million tons, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Switzerland together another 2.8 million tons, the Scandidavian countries together 2.9 and the Balkans with Turkey also 2.9 million tons.

"That makes a total of 19 million tons."

**Figures of Production**

"Europe," the paper went on, "produces about 9,000,000 to 10,000,000 tons annually, including Germany's synthetic production."

That is the interesting point of the survey. Here is a rather authoritative statement by the newspaper owned by Germany's economic leader. It indicates that Europe—except Russia—produces 9,000,000 to 10,000,000 tons of gasoline annually. The figure for Germany, included in this total, is not known, but the figure of the other countries is, and therefore it is not difficult to determine the German share.

Rumania is known to produce from 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 tons of gasoline annually, the former Poland had about 500,000 tons, now mostly belonging to Russia, Albania produces some 300,000 tons and Germany has about 500,000 tons of natural gasoline. Ignoring the minor quantities produced in France and elsewhere, this analysis would give a total of from 7.3 to 8.3 million tons, leaving a minimum of 0.7 and a maximum of 2.7 million tons of synthetic gasoline for all Europe. The German share of it is at the best 2,000,000 tons, a figure which corresponds to the most reliable reports obtained from neutral experts in Germany.

Thus the Nazi paper seems to have established that the Nazi gasoline production from coal is at the best 2,000,000 tons.

How does this compare with the needs?

The National Zeitung says the Reich, Austria, the Protectorate of Bohemia and Poland together consume 7.9 million tons. But it is known that Germany alone and in peacetime has consumed 7.5 million.

In a war German experts have estimated from 15,000,000 to 40,000,000 tons would be needed, according to the way the war is fought.

However, Germany could hardly do with her peacetime consumption, nor could Austria, former Czechoslovakia and half of former Poland do with 0.4 million tons. Agricultural tractors, much favored by the German authorities, not to speak of automobiles, heavy industry or other gasoline consumers would need more than that.

**Shortage Figured**

Equally low are the other figures as given in the Essener National Zeitung. Substituting the true figures of consumption, even the severely restricted amounts for the conquered nations, it would appear that the countries in the German orbit as given in the National Zeitung's survey, would need from 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 tons more.

But even the Nazi analysis admits shortage of 10,000,000 tons of gasoline which will have to be imported. This conservative estimate shows that the shortage will be at least 15,000,000 tons.

How can these needs be met? The Essener National Zeitung says, that Russia was exporting 7,000,000 tons annually. That presumably was where the gasoline would come from. However, that makes only 7,000,000 not 10,000,000 as the Nazi paper itself admits they need, and by no means the 15,000,000 likely to be needed.

But the main point is that Russia is not even in a position to supply these 7,000,000 tons. The U. S. S. R. have not sent any quantity worth mentioning during the first 12 months of the highly advertised German-Russian trade and friendship pact.

The Militär Wochenblatt (German Military Weekly) indicated a few months ago that no gasoline will be forthcoming because as this paper said, while Russia exported 6,000,000—not 7,000,000!—tons in 1932, on acount of the speeding up of motorization in Army and agriculture, consumption has grown immensely and export has gone down to less than 1,000,000.

In fact in 1939 and 1940 Russia as is known—has been importing from the United States almost as much gasoline as she in turn exported. That means that her surplus is negligible.

Finally it would be a question whether Russia would want to supply the German Lebensraum with gasoline, even if it could.

In the final analysis one must conclude that, since Africa has almost no gasoline reserves and the Americas are closed to the Nazis, they must try to conquer the Near East.

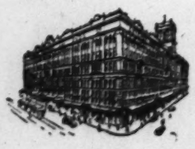
The oil wells in the Near East are vital for Germany and Italy. The Nazis cannot establish their new order and reorganize Europe and Africa without the 15,000,000 tons of oil produced in the Near East. But as things are now, it would be no surprise if Russia protected Iran and Afghanistan from "British capitalism," before the Nazis could take the two countries.

GOURLAY BROS. PTY. LTD.
Furniture Warehousemen, Removalists and Storage Specialists
*Estimates Given for Furnishing Cottage or Mansion*
Miller Street
NORTH SYDNEY, N. S. W.

G. H. Martin & Co.
ORGAN SPECIALISTS
We devote our main energies to the handling of reliable organs.
*sub-agents for the*
HAMMOND electronic organ. The most amazing instrument of modern times.
Showrooms—38-40 Martin Place B. 4044
SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

*England's Best Selling Chair*
PARKER-KNOLL
WITH TENSION SUSPENSION SPRINGING
ENGLAND'S BEST FABRIC-COVERED SPRINGS
THAT EXTRA EASY CHAIR FOR SPACE ECONOMY
*See the range of*
18 DELIGHTFUL DESIGNS
IN DEPARTMENT.. 5TH FLOOR
BEARD WATSON & CO. Ltd.
George and York Streets
SYDNEY
N. S. W., AUSTRALIA

*"The Senior Store"*



You Buy Quality Goods
*at*
Famous Low Prices
*at*
ANTHONY HORDERNS'
SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

# *Antiquity Gives Up Its Story*

**Not Far From Fertile Nile Valley**

**(1) Excavation work by archaeologists led by Prof. Sami Gabra. (2) Papyrus discovered at Hermopolis—a document dealing with judicial and other matters. (3) Jar that contained the legal papyri. (4) Some of the discoveries.**

# From Beneath Libyan Sands Come Secrets of Ancient Thot

By Mme. Josee Sekaly

Member of the Egyptian Archaeological Service

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

HELIOPOLIS, Le Claire—Recent excavations at West Hermopolis, discovered in the 1890's by Gustave Lefebvre, have disclosed to archaeologists led by Prof. Sami Gabra, a cross section of the ancient city of Thot, buried beneath the Libyan sands not far from the fertile valley of the Nile.

Undulating billows of green barley and wheat, broken by sudden white splashes of land seagulls, egrets, stretch out to the long mauve cloud on the west which is the Libyan range. Here lies Tell el-Amarna. In former times there were 14 inscriptions—the Hymn to the Sun. One at Tuna el Gebel with its bas relief is protected today from the corrosive action of the wind by an iron door. Carved under the jagged rock overhanging the desert landscape, Ikhnaton stretches forth his arms toward a solar disk with rays ending in hands, slender, charming and delicate. Behind him his wife and two daughters repeat the gesture. Before the prince are offerings; piles of flat loaves of bread on which roast fowls are placed, and below, a row of jars.

**Partial Unearthing of Thot**

The result of Professor Sami Gabra's excavations here, begun in 1931, is partial resurrection of this holy city of Thot which so far includes a number of tombs, the dionysiac house, a cemetery of the poor, and the ibis necropolis.

The dionysiac house, so named because thyrses, tipped with pinecone ornaments have been found there, is long and extremely narrow, adorned with pretentious imitations of marble, brèche, and porphyry. A chalice, the meaning of which is still unknown, is painted on a wall beside the formal bed.

Among the enclave of temples and tombs rises one purely Greek sanctuary with four columns, dedicated to Isis. There is the façade of a house, decorated with figures recalling Byzantine painting and Coptic sculpture. In the background stands an unfinished monument, covered with scribbles and drawings such as a schoolboy might have made.

This group of white temples rising from the sand, and the rich green of cultivated land near by, robs the desert of its arid, desolate and monotonous character. Wagtails fly and hover over the heads of the workmen, who wield their picks to the rhythm of an Egyptian folk-song, "My beloved is beside the cataracts."

**A Visit of 120 Years Ago**

The discovery of the underground ibis necropolis by Prof. Sami Gabra in 1936 disclosed innumerable ibis mummies, some buried in niches closed by steles, other in groups of eight.

It was 120 years ago that Cadalvène was able to visit the ibis necropolis by slipping through a fissure in the rocks. Several openings, moreover, were made at various times by robbers, who filled them in again, albeit but clumsily. Prof. Sami Gabra has discovered a chapel in which the central niche was occupied by a monkey decked with tatters of gold and amulets. Very often the monkey, the second symbol of Thot, is represented with a jackal on each foot, to give it speed. Statuettes of bulls have also been found, which is not surprising, since Thot bears the surname of "the bull of justice."

The rank and indefinable odor of 1,000-year-old tombs dominating the place affected me not a little, but it is less pungent now than on the day when the director of excavations penetrated the underground labyrinth for the first time. Then it was so strong and the air so close that M. Sami Gabra and his assistants could not remain underground for more than 15 minutes at a time.

The greater part of the ibises are constructed in a crouching position, with threatening aspect as though ready to swoop forward, while other birds with a majestic air are in a walking position, the beak forward like the prow of a ship.

Numerous small figures in bronze have been dug up. They are of all sizes and some are very tiny. Statues of priests, Osiris carrying the whip and rod; Isis suckling Horus and adorned with the attributes of Hathor; benefactors presenting offerings.

Thanks to the research and labors of M. Sami Gabra this city is coming to light again and has still further treasures and secrets to yield. The eminent archaeologist's latest discovery is a papyrus which was buried in a jar in the necropolis, the only legal document which we possess from this part of Ancient Egypt.

# *French Dressmakers Report Germans Help Their Business*

PARIS, via Berlin (AP)—Leading French dressmakers said today their business since the Germans occupied Paris has been at least twice as good as they had expected.

Some German officers visit their shops to purchase ready to wear gowns, scarfs and perfumes to send to Germany for their families.

But the dressmakers' real business is almost exclusively confined to their French clientele and a few women from North America and South America who remained here during the offensive.

The dressmakers are not exporting, although German officials have given permission for such sales. Fashion houses cite exchange and transportation difficulties as their reasons for discouraging export business.

Lucien Lelong declared his business this season has been four times what he expected. Concerned about unemployment, he said he is pricing his models as low as possible to encourage sales and thus put more workers back on the pay roll.

With the same object in view, Lanvin is planning to introduce next week a "less expensive" collection to be shown in connection with his regular winter offerings.

Worth's winter collection for fuel-starved France was well stocked with heavy wools, long leggings, and tweed gloves. Fur-tipped gloves accompanied wool ensembles.

Tweed walking suits with windbreaker jackets and divided skirts were shown with gaily colored wool blouses and long, tweed leggings piped with blouse materials.

Black wool dresses had hooded capes of wool plaid. Hostess pajamas in light blue wool crepe had tight, Turkish trousers under a fitted coat of henna wool buttoned down the front to the hem.

Afternoon coats featured silver fox collars and pockets or large sleeves and small collars of black seal.

Schiaparelli introduced a number of models said to have been designed by Schiaparelli herself before her departure for New York.

An outstanding Schiaparelli novelty was the use of fur embroidery for evening jackets. Civet and panther fur were combined with brown silk embroidery to trim a brown broadcloth bolero for a dinner dress of the same material.

**French Passenger Seized**

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 (AP)—A French passenger on the Yankee Clipper was seized by British officials when the flying boat stopped in Bermuda, it was disclosed last night with the Clipper's arrival at Port Washington from Lisbon with 24 passengers.

The traveler, who was detained without official explanation, was Eugene E. Angot. He was the third passenger to be taken from Pan American flying boats recently.

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA
HORDERN BROTHERS
A Leading Department Store
*Where Quality and Low Prices Combine*
Pitt and George Sts.

# Ruman Assets Now 'Frozen' By the British

LONDON, Oct. 12 (AP)—Britain has blocked all Rumanian credits in the United Kingdom because of the entrance of German troops into Rumania in an action similar to that already taken by the United States.

In itself this order did not break diplomatic relations, but it was a clear indication that such a rupture was in near prospect.

Whether Rumanian ships now in British ports are to be included in the order freezing Rumanian assets was not stated. What it means, in effect, is that no Rumanian bank account, no Rumanian-owned gold or other liquid assets may be used to buy anything or be exchanged for British money.

The authorized statement of Sir Reginald Hoare's interview with Premier Ion Antonescu asserted there was reason to believe that Rumania had made an agreement with the German Government even before the Antonescu group came to power upon King Carol's abdication for the dispatch to Rumania of Nazi armored divisions.

It added that the Rumanian Government had made "contradictory statements" as to the arrival of German troops in Rumania, and that Sir Reginald's telegrams to his home government had been "held up."

Sir Reginald, the statement went on, was able to see the Rumanian Foreign Minister on Oct. 9 only after "persistent requests," and he was told then that "a very large number" of German "instructors" were "expected forthwith."

Nevertheless, it was declared here, the Minister on the same day "categorically" was told by Mr. Antonescu himself that "there were no German troops in Rumania," although 3,000 German "specialists, instructors or technicians" were expected.

Sir Reginald also was said to have made "most vigorous protests" against the arrest and asserted ill-treatment of British subjects employed in Rumanian oil companies, and it was added that Britain now believed "the arrested persons are no longer in danger or discomfort."

# Greeks' Visit Off

ATHENS, Greece, Oct. 12 (AP)—The visit of a Greek military mission to Berlin was cancelled at the last moment and no explanation was given as Greece watched developments in southeastern Europe anxiously.

## New York Reports Light Apple Crop

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—The State Department of Agriculture estimated New York's apple crop at 12,936,000 bushels, about half of the 1939 record production of 24,650,000 bushels, attributing the light harvest to cold spring weather and drought conditions.

In its October survey, the Department reported wealthy and McIntosh varieties, especially heavy last year, are very light in contrast. Baldwin, Rhode Island Greening, Delicious and Ben Davis are light crops while Northern Spy is only moderately below last season's small crop. Cortland is showing up well and Rome Beauty shows less reduction than most varieties.

# *British Delve Into Wastes; Metal Dust Used in Iron*

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

**LONDON, Oct. 12 (AP)—Five thousand members of the pioneer corps (military labor) and "a large number of unemployed" will be put to work Monday clearing the debris from bombed London.**

**Five hundred of the pioneer corps are being sent to Middlesex and Essex Counties to start the work there, a Government announcement said today, and the rest will begin in eastern and southern London where bombings have been heavy.**

LONDON—Britain today is saving the little pieces. No sweeping penalty for hoarding scrap iron has been set up, and Government agents are not on the alert to detect whether food scraps are being thrown away or saved as ordered—measures which are followed in some of the countries now at war.

But Britain is nevertheless making every effort to avoid wastages.

An example of this is the sintering plant at the Ford factory at Dagenham near London, said to be one of the few in use anywhere in the world, which makes it possible to produce many tons of pig iron from the minute metal borings and fillings from the machine shops, fine iron ore dust, and much small metallic scrap which was once regarded as useless.

This waste material is too light to be used in the blast furnace, as the fierce draft of air in the furnace would blow it out again. When fused together, however, so that it forms a heavy sinter or clinker, it is of great value in the production of high grade iron.

As iron ore is one of the most essential of raw materials, and all Britain's supplies have to be imported, this equipment is of special importance at the present time. Thousands of gallons of machine lubricants and cutting fluids are saved in a year by these methods.

**Surplus Fruit Planned**

A different, though no less important field where wastage is being eliminated is in surplus fruit. Unprecedented measures are now being devised to utilize fully this year's fruit crop in Britain. In face of sugar restricting, the Ministry of Food and the National Farmers' Union are co-operating in planning new departures in methods of preserving surplus fruit which in normal times is often wasted.

Housewives hope to be allowed about seven pounds of sugar per head for making jam out of fruit grown on their own land. An order has been issued to jam manufacturers and canners to preserve all fruit even if sufficient sugar is not available.

Thus despite the sugar situation, contracts for fruit by canners and manufacturers are in many cases well above peacetime levels, and with fruit from abroad absent from the markets it is confidently expected that this year's commercial home fruit crop—a heavy one according to present estimates—will be better utilized than for many seasons.

**Treasure From the Sea**

Even the once-lowly beachcomber has now been elevated to a position of prominence by the national effort to salvage waste materials.

After all it is hard to imagine anything more practical than finding sections of an automobile on the sea shore, fitting them together and driving them away, or any activity (or inactivity) better rewarded than waiting for a few tides to wash £150 worth of textiles right up to one's feet. And both these are authentic cases of British beachcombing.

Shoresifting is so respectable a proposition now that it is not surprising to learn that one East Coast resort has formed its own unofficial but nevertheless exclusive Beachcombers' Union.

It is reported that this Union has its regular headquarters on the promenade and requires a well-attested "beachcombing record" from candidates for membership. Members hunt in pairs and profits are divided.

Cotton bales and tinfoil are probably the most valuable bulk goods washed up on British shores. A beachcomber reckons to get about a £1.1s. reward for each bale brought ashore, and one man has been known to make a haul of 30 bales in four tides. Tinfoil mostly comes ashore in packages worth around £5 each. Timber, though not so valuable, is another commodity which the beachcombers find worth salving.

Even food is not despised; some of it has been at sea too long, but at one coast town thousands of onions were recently brought ashore as part of one haud and sold at a seafront market. Tins of sausage have also been found in perfect condition.

By digging sand and putting it through a sieve beachcombers are also acquiring a small turnover of watches, coins, and other small articles.

Other finds include grand pianos, arm chairs, office furniture and an automobile in two parts. In wartime all seasore finds belong to the crown, but the beachcombers get a liberal reward for their hauls.

For
PIPE ORGANS
*consult*
WHITEHOUSE BROS.
RECENT CONTRACTS
First Church of Christ, Scientist, Sydney
First Church of Christ, Scientist, Brisbane
Musgrave Road, Red Hill
BRISBANE, Queensland, Australia

*Do not discard*
BROKEN ARTICLES
Nock & Kirby's experts will repair all types of metal, or wooden articles at a very moderate cost. 'Phone M-2407 for further particulars of our unrivaled REPAIR SERVICE.
NOCK & KIRBYS
417-421, also 188-194a George Street
SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA
REST HAVEN ASSOCIATION
71 Miles from Sydney N. S. W., Australia
A GUEST HOUSE
For
Students of Christian Science
Where they may spend a Holiday
In Restful and Congenial Surroundings
*All Information*
The Secretary, 1 Iredale Avenue, Cremorne, N. S. W. XM 1603

# *Shanghai Ends Daylight Time*

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

SHANGHAI, Oct. 12—Shanghai's second experiment in daylight saving time comes to an end, for the present season, at midnight tonight. Agreement on this had to be obtained among three municipalities—the International Settlement, the French Concession, and the Japanese-sponsored Chinese city government—just as was the case in starting the new time at the beginning of summer.

Only Shanghai's historic Customs Clock "Big Ching," on the Bund facing the Whangpoo River, was a hold-out on otherwise universal acceptance of the time. "Big Ching" kept one hour behind the rest of the city because the Customs authorities said they had not received orders to change the clock. It was not made clear whether they would look for such orders to Nanking, where the "puppet" regime of Wang Ching-wei gives the usual instructions, or to remote Chungking, seat of the National Government which still claims nominal jurisdiction.

Shanghai was divided in opinion as to the merit of daylight saving time as the "summer time" period ended today. A large part of the foreign community is interested in sports, and the theory had been that the new time would give more daylight hours for sports, but in practice most sportsmen found that they had no use for the last two or three daylight hours because they had gone to tennis courts, cricket grounds, polo fields, and other pursuits at the hot period of mid-afternoon by the "old time." Many objected to sitting down to their customary 8:30 p. m. Shanghai dinner and finding it was still daylight. Chinese complained that they did not like to follow "Tokyo time" such as governs the Japanese army of occupation in China throughout the year.

So there is likely to be fresh debate next year as to whether the innovation, first tried in 1919 here and abandoned after one year, is to be continued. Meanwhile one correspondent of the daily press has proposed a day of work running from 9 to 3, with a 10-minute interval for "cakes on the house" and with sports starting at 4 p. m. daily.

*NEW!*
HOOVER
*Mothimizer*
*destroys moths and silverfish*
Newest, simplest method of getting rid of destructive insects. Mothmizer easily attached to latest model Hoover—one of the finest cleaners ever built.

*For particulars, write:*
John S. Drysdale, Pty., Ltd.
77 York Street
SYDNEY N. S. W.
*Sole Australian Agent*

# Power for West French Canada

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MONTREAL—Work is nearing completion in the Timiskaming hinterland of this Province on the site of the dam and power plant being constructed under Quebec Government authority to supply hydroelectric facilities to the mine fields of the French-Canadian northwest. The site of the project is at a point in the Upper Ottawa River, between Grand Lake Victoria and Lac des Quinze.

Three power units to be set up will develop a total of approximately 50,000 horsepower. It is expected the commercial load will be turned on in August, 1941.

When the Running Streams Commission and a Montreal engineering firm were given orders to commence construction in December, 1938, the site had been seen by few men, engineers, trappers, and woodsmen. Where only 18 months ago was thick forest now stands a complete village. Its distance from Montreal is 425 miles. The camp boasts a church, a hospital, a police department, a school, and amusement center, library, bank, laundry, general store, barber shop, and living quarters for 800 workers, and special accommodation for resident engineers and guests.

Communication with the outside world during the summer of 1939 was maintained by airplane operated between the dam site and a base at Rouyn-Noranda. The planes flew at regular intervals between May 11 and Nov. 9, when the staff again went into semi-hibernation.

Drainage area of the Ottawa River above the dam site is 5,000 square miles and the distance the reservoir will extend up river will be 47 miles. The amount of water required to fill the reservoir will be 2,350-square-mile feet and the active storage capacity will be 900-square-mile feet per second.

*Three Stores—*
*Castlereagh St. (as shown)*
●
*Market Street*
●
*George Street*

AS much a part of Sydney as Sydney itself! The progress of David Jones Ltd. has been linked with that of the great city for over one hundred and one years . . . progress manifested in the Three Great Stores where the motto of "For Service" now, as formerly, is the pillarstone on which confidence in this House is built.

DAVID JONES', SYDNEY
Main Store, Castlereagh St.; Men's Stores—Market St. & George St.

# Text of Willkie Speech at Bees' Field in Boston

BOSTON, Oct. 12—Following is the text of a speech of Wendell L. Willkie, Republican Presidential candidate, at National League Field, last night.

This is not a "military inspection trip."

I recently traveled through Ohio, and I believe there is now a "military inspection trip" over the territory I recently visited. I think you people in New England can shortly expect another "military inspection trip."

I say, away with this sham and pretense. You people of New England are not taken in by that sort of thing.

Following is the text of a speech of Wendell L. Willkie, Republican Presidential candidate, at National League Field, last night.

I have been traveling through your New England countryside, talking to the people of this older part of America. I have just come from a trip through the West. No one can travel through our western land without being moved by the great future of this country. No American can come into New England without being as deeply moved by the ideas and values that made this country great.

It was here in Boston that the idea of the American republic was born. Here in New England, men forged the first strong links in the chain of ideas and events that set our people free.

In our generation we have neglected those values and precepts that make democracy strong. We have come to have a cynical attitude toward life. We have neglected the spiritual forces that made us a great people—confidence in ourselves and humble reverence before God.

**Sense of Responsibility Lost**

I think we have lost one quality that we most desperately need. It is a sense of responsibility. Each of us, young and old, has responsibilities that he must fulfill if this nation is to be strong.

We are the last great untouched democracy in the world. Every man and woman in America still has a right to vote. Every man and woman in America has a sacred responsibility to exercise that right and exercise it fully and unmolested.

We must demand an equal sense of responsibility in the Government that we elect to office in November. The burden which that Government will carry is almost beyond the measure of men.

The history of the world will be determined by the way that Government meets its responsibilities to the American people.

If we have an irresponsible Government such as we now have in Washington during the next four years, I believe that democracy will fall. And if democracy falls in America, it will perish from the earth.

What are the responsibilities that face the next administration?

**Democratic Traditions**

First of all, I see the responsibility of upholding our democratic traditions. In a hostile world we must not attack or violate them. We must seek to strengthen them.

The candidate of the New Deal has chosen this most critical time to violate one of our oldest traditions. He is violating a principle that was framed by George Washington. He is seeking to perpetuate himself in office with all of the powers of the Federal Government behind him.

And what reason does he give for this? Does he tell you that there are more jobs than there were four years ago?

Oh, no. He says that foreign powers would like to see him defeated this coming November.

He does not say this directly. He does not dare to say it for quotation. He says it by reading aloud a news dispatch from Rome. He hints at it. He insinuates it. He leaves the real job to his hand-picked candidate for Vice President and his hand-picked Governor of New York.

**Not Responsible Act**

Dragging the European war into our domestic elections is not a responsible act of a responsible Government or man. It is a reckless one.

Do you care what foreign rulers think about American Government?

Are you going to take a dictator into the voting booth with you next November?

No one in America uses these men except the third-term candidate. He thinks he can use them to win an election.

It is the responsibility of Government to meet the American issues. I have sought to meet them frankly and openly.

I shall continue to meet them, and I shall continue to lay them before the people, in spite of military inspection trips.

It will be the responsibility of the next Administration to protect the American standard of living. Without that standard, democracy cannot survive.

The next Administration must guarantee relief to everyone who can't get a job. It must see to it that the old people are adequately taken care of. It must continue the social security program, and even extend it.

It must protect the rights of labor. It must stand by the National Labor Relations Act. One way to stand by that Act is to get a labor board that will administer the law in the interests of industrial peace and the unity of labor.

**More Than Resolutions**

Those are obvious responsibilities. But you and I know that a real sense of responsibility toward the unemployed, toward the old people, and toward labor, involves something more than laws and good resolutions.

It involves the making of jobs: jobs on private—not public—pay rolls, and let me say to you that the Republicans can administer this so as to make jobs.

I have been employed for many years for the very purpose of creating new jobs.

The only jobs the New Deal has made in the last four years are government jobs. The only city in the United States that has grown much is Washington. But we in America do not believe that the way to open up the future is to go on the public pay roll.

For eight years the New Dealers have been telling us that America is a land without a future. We, the people, know better. America has a future and we are going to make it a good one.

But—all around us the world is at war. All around us a hostile system of government has grown up. The three most powerful dictator states have made an alliance against us.

The next administration will bear the awful responsibility of keeping us at peace.

We can have peace. But we must know how to preserve it.

To begin with, we shall not undertake to fight anybody else's war. Our boys shall stay out of European wars.

But by the same token we shall appease no one. We stand for our democratic institutions and we stand ready to defend them with our lives if necessary.

How then shall we stay out of war and avoid appeasement? There is only one way. We must become strong. We must build ourselves an air force, a navy, and an army so strong that no dictator will dare to tamper with our commerce, our interests, or our rights.

That is the defense program we must have.

**Defense Still Verbal**

I have spoken often of defense in this campaign. I have pointed out that in 1938, nearly five years ago, the present administration told you it would build an "adequate" defense system. Since then the third-term candidate has spoken urgently many times. Yet that adequate defense system does not exist.

It takes at least two years to build an army of even 750,000 men. It takes seven years to build a two-ocean navy. But the administration started off by taking five years just to talk about it.

At that rate we shall never get any defense—on time.

We have plenty of talk, but few tanks, plenty of plans, but few planes.

Let me give you just one example.

On Sept. 1, 1939, the invasions of free countries commenced. In the fall of that year the war department submitted its estimates to the bureau of the budget.

That is an executive bureau. It advises the President. The responsibility for the budget estimates is his. The President had been making speeches about the necessity for defense. And yet he cut more than half a billion dollars from the war department's requests in 1939.

**During Calamity**

He did this when the very calamity he warned against was happening.

He seriously thereby delayed the defense program. He delayed the procurement of tools, clothing, and even essential medical supplies. Work on five coast defense batteries had to be abandoned. Work on government arsenals, looking two years ahead, was prevented.

Our marines were deprived of important items of equipment. A request for ammunition—one of our greatest deficiencies—was cut down. The air pilot training program was cut. The construction of a vital new drydock had to be put off.

The American people want those things and they want them now. They are in a great hurry for them. Unless they get them, and get them quickly, their future is in danger.

I say that this is irresponsible government.

And I say that we cannot afford to have that kind of government any longer. We must have the kind of government that gets things done.

None of us is so simple as to think that Hitler is planning at this moment to send an expeditionary force across the Atlantic to attack us.

**Designs of Nazis**

Yet none of us is so blind as to deny that he has designs on us. We know—he has said so many times—that he hates democracy. He is aware that if we can really make democracy strong here in America his own system of blood and tyranny cannot survive forever.

And what does he think about this? Listen to Mr. Hitler's mouthpiece, Dr. Joseph Goebbels. This is what Goebbels said. I quote:

"The America of today will never be a danger to us. Nothing will be easier than to produce a bloody revolution in the United States. No other country has so many social and racial tensions. We shall be able to play upon many strings there."

Those are the words of Dr. Goebbels.

That's what Hitler thinks.

Now let's see about that.

When he said that, Hitler's propaganda minister must have been reading the propaganda of the New Deal. He wasn't reading the character of the American people.

We are a people of many races and of many creeds, but we are proud of that.

There are no racial tensions in America such as divide the people of Europe.

**All Are Americans**

No matter where your parents may have come from—regardless of race, creed or color—we are Americans now and always.

We picked this country for our own. We will keep it for our own.

Well, the New Deal has been trying to tell us for eight years that we are divided by social tensions.

And what is the triumphant outcome of its efforts? It has succeeded in convincing Dr. Goebbels.

Internal tensions have weakened all the democracies that have recently fallen. Their own internal disorder rendered them powerless to decide, powerless to produce, powerless to defend themselves.

Some of that discord was created deliberately by Germany. They are trying to do it here.

At this very moment Nazi agents are going about this country, spreading propaganda, seeking to entrap American business men by the lure of commercial profit.

And what is the New Deal doing about that?

But the thing that really weakened the democracies was their failure to solve their own internal problems. They lacked the unity that might have saved them.

Even mighty England was endangered by internal discord. It was not until Norway collapsed that the British people awoke to their real danger—the danger from within. Then England put a strong man at the head of her government.

**Full Aid to Britain**

I am resolved—and I know that you are resolved—to do everything in our power to strengthen those heroic British people.

But tonight we must solemnly undertake to achieve unity ourselves. We must bring America together. We must come together with a full understanding of what is at stake for our democratic institutions. We must work with each other and for each other, to make our democracy strong.

We cannot do this with an irresponsible government in power. We cannot do this with a government that divides us into classes. We cannot do this with a government that defies dictators while it neglects defense. We cannot do it with a government that appeases Communists by putting them on the Federal pay roll.

There is only one way that we can achieve unity.

We must have in office a government with a sense of duty—duty to the people of America; to our democratic institutions, our prosperity, and our need for defense.

We must elect such a government. We have still the right to elect. Let us elect it.

Under our American system national elections are held only once every four years. Today, events are moving with incredible speed. Four years from now we may be living in a very different world. Four years from now it may be too late.

**Hour of Decision**

An hour of critical decision is upon us; not next year, nor the year after—but this year—now.

We must take our stand if we are to preserve this precious way of life. We must become a responsible government.

As in Lincoln's day, a house divided against itself cannot stand.

As he said:

"We must nobly save or meanly lose the last best hope on earth."

I call upon each one of you to be a missionary in saving that "last best hope on earth."

People of Massachusetts, I want to thank you for the overwhelming reception you have given us today. I accepted the challenge—as I interpreted your wish—that we must prevail this Fall.

We must prevail this Fall, if we are to preserve this precious way of life. I call upon you to re-elect Governor Saltonstall, an outstanding American, a capable Governor. I ask you to vote for Henry Parkman, so that Senator Lodge may have a fitting companion instead of a cancellation in Washington. I ask you to send a full delegation of Republican Congressmen. We need those men to aid our fight.

This fight is difficult because we face a foe that is entrenched behind sham, pretense, and money. It is a perilous fight, but when were New Englanders ever afraid?

## 'No Third Term' Campaign Pressed

**Poster Sponsored by Democrats-for-Willkie**

Thousands of persons visited Times Square, New York, recently to hail the beginning of a Nation-wide "No Third Term" campaign being conducted by the National Committee of Democrats-for-Willkie. The campaign takes the form of 10,000 huge posters in 37 States. They depict Uncle Sam turning thumbs down on a third term. Mrs. Lewis W. Douglas, wife of the former Budget Director under President Roosevelt, unveiled the first poster.

## President Is Sure U. S. Can Escape War

*Continued from Page 1*

stitute a part of their stake in the nation.

"As long as they know that their government is sympathetically working to protect their jobs and to better their homes, we can be confident that if the need arises the people themselves will wholeheartedly join in the defense of their homes and the defense of their democracy.

"And so I regard these housing projects everywhere as a part of the defense program."

The President saw the actual, physical process of turning steel into sturdy materials for defense—armor, guns, machine tools—at the Carnegie-Illinois armor plate and Mesta Machine Company Plants in Pittsburgh. More of the same was on the schedule during a late afternoon visit to the establishment of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company in Ohio.

Armor of assorted types, for the Battleships Indiana, Iowa, Alabama and New Jersey, and for the Cruisers Juneau, Cleveland, Columbus and Atlanta, was on exhibit at the Carnegie-Illinois plant. Some of it was in the form of glowing ingots in ovens that sent heat out to the drive-way where the President's automobile stood.

At the Mesta Plant, it was largely a matter of viewing giant lathes, planers and other machine tools vital to the production of guns and armor.

**Democratic Breach Closed**

While politicians clambered aboard the Roosevelt train at nearly every stop, they remained in the background for the most part. On the journey from Johnstown to Pittsburgh, however, a significant handclasp took place between Senator Joseph Guffey, up for re-election, and David Lawrence, Democratic National Committeeman from Pennsylvania.

They had been at odds since a bitter 1938 gubernatorial contest in the State. But today they joined in an assertion to reporters that Pennsylvania Democrats were united behind a third term.

Also boarding the train at Johnstown were Meredith Meyers, Pennsylvania Democratic Campaign Manager, and Luther A. Harr, State Campaign Manager.

Four Democratic Pennsylvania Congressmen—Eberharter, Snyder, Dunn and McArdle—rode the special from Washington to Pittsburgh.

Charles Sawyer, Democratic National Committeeman from Ohio, and Representative Michael J. Kirwan of Youngstown, boarded the train at Pittsburgh for the run to Youngstown.

Ropes couldn't hold the tremendous throngs in the Youngstown business area where they left only a narrow lane in the middle of the street as the Roosevelt motorcade squeezed through on the way to the plant of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company.

**Sees Defense Steel Work**

Here, the principal item on his schedule was the visit of one of the world's largest steel sheet and tube mills. Escorted by Frank Purnell, President of the firm, the President rode through the steel mills.

After the inspection, Mr. Roosevelt returned to his special train through the same pushing crowds and left for Ravenna, Ohio, where a site has been selected for a new powder plant. The President didn't have to leave the train to see that.

Twenty thousand acres have been set aside for the powder plant, where artillery shells and aerial bombs will be loaded with explosives. The projected plant will be able to turn out more than a million shells of various sizes and about 50,000 bombs every month. Several similar plants are planned in other parts of the country.

The train was to take him on a leisurely overnight run to Columbus, Ohio, where he was to resume his study of defense installation at Fort Hayes.

At Akron the President appeared on the rear platform of his special train and in answer to cries of "speech" expressed the confidence of our "being able to avoid being brought into war" by an attack on America. But the best way to avoid attack, he said, is to be able to meet one. He said the more speed that was obtained the better and left this message, "speed up all you can."

## Willkie Denounces Pretense: Text of Cambridge Speech

Following is the prepared text of a talk delivered by Wendell L. Willkie, Republican Presidential nominee, at Cambridge, yesterday:

Students of Harvard and people of Cambridge:

I stand at the gateway of a university that has been dedicated for 300 years to the dissemination of the truth, and at this gateway I want to make a very serious statement.

I want to say to you that democracy and this way of life can only survive if its leaders present things to the people in the light of truth. Just as this great university will become as naught and die if it once begins to represent anything else but the truth, so will this system of government of ours pass away if it is led by anything but the truth.

The candidate for a third term as President of the United States left, I believe, last night on an ostensible military inspection trip. I notice by the noon newspapers that his train, paid for at public expense, is to stop at Johnstown, Penn., to take on board the Democratic candidate for United States Senator for Pennsylvania, the State Democratic Chairman of Pennsylvania, and other important Democratic leaders.

**Political Trip Solely**

Now let me give it to you direct: That is no military inspection trip. It is a political trip, paid for by the taxpayers of the United States. With the utmost deference to the candidate for a third term, the pretense that he can accomplish anything for American defense by inspecting a steel mill, concerning which he knows nothing—and that is without any discredit to him—is not the principle upon which this great university was founded and survives.

In these sacred precincts, dedicated to the truth, I say that that campaign tour under the guise of a military inspection trip, is playing politics with the defense of the United States, and with your and my safety.

I also say to you that if the leaders of America go through such shams and such pretenses, this great system of ours will not survive.

I have heard several people speak in defense of that method of campaigning of late—of making ostensible military trips—when, in fact, they are campaign trips. The defense they make is "Isn't it clever?" Well, let me tell you: It may be clever, but democracy can not survive, this way of life cannot survive, if its leaders substitute cleverness for truth in their leadership.

**Repudiation of Sham**

I call upon the American people to repudiate an administration that goes through these shams, these poses, these pretenses in this critical hour when, of all the hours in the history of this country and in the teaching of truth represented by this great university, there is a necessity for a candid and frank leadership.

The thing we need most in America today is a re-dedication to the simple virtues and to simple truth-telling. If we do not return to them, both in our universities and in our government, and if we do not, both in our government and in our universities, infuse spiritual values into the teaching of the simple verities and the preaching and practice of the truth, this country will never retain its present position, or go forward to its true destiny.

As I say, I can stop only a moment with you, but I wanted on this sacred spot to make that specific declaration to you about what I think of shams and pretenses, no matter from how high a place they may come. They can come from low places with a minimum of damage, but they cannot come from high places without corroding our whole system.

## Osborn Change To Willkie Is Latest Switch

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Oct. 12—William Church Osborn, prominent New York lawyer and Democrat, today had joined the bolters from his party to support Wendell L. Willkie, Republican candidate for President. Mr. Osborn, at one time Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, said that, having seen the Democratic Party give up one by one the principles on which he had based his allegiance to it, the time had come when he had to choose between his Party and his faith.

"The third term is a crowning step towards the totalitarian state because the President controlled the nomination for the Presidency," he said "His nomination was forced by executive control of the officeholders and dole-seekers in defiance of informed public opinion. This apostasy of the Presidency was just as much an executive usurpation as an election in a Central American republic."

Mr. Osborn recalled that he had heretofore always supported the Democratic Party.

"I do not think President Roosevelt is knowingly undermining his Party and his Country, any more than he knowingly set up the facts which secured his third term nomination," he continued. "I am moved by the facts of his Administration rather than by my guess as to the motives and thoughts of the man. He was not to blame for the abdication of Congress in 1932 and subsequent years, but Congress did abdicate and he accepted it. Since then he has attempted to purge Congress of those of whom he disapproved, and he has endeavored in the national emergency to send Congress home and to govern without its aid. . . .

"The control of their affairs by the states has been invaded freely and their duties taken over by the Washington bureaus. Thus every branch of our Government and our daily life is being shaped toward one end, mainly, the executive state. . . .

"These successive steps entirely absolve Democratic voters from any duty toward the present Democratic organization for that organization, with the President at its head, has abandoned the principles on which the Party is founded and followed policies never submitted to Party discussion. . . .

"As against these threats there are no terrors for me in taking power from an experienced politician and giving it to an experienced administrator who is a passionate supporter of our form of government. I shall vote for Willkie."

Stating that the President told the Senate nothing about foreign affairs that "he does not first give to the press," Senator Robert A. Taft said here yesterday he believed the Japanese pact with the Axis powers had "brought the people up against the realization of the direction in which we are going—that is closer to war." He had no doubt, he continued, that the President had indicated to Great Britain what he would do.

## Plan for Christian Education Urged By Sunday School

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Oct. 12—An eight-point program to carry out the fundamental purpose of the World's Sunday School Association "to promote Christian education, including organized Sunday-school work, to encourage the study of the Bible, to assist in the spread of the Christian religion and to develop Christian character throughout the world" has been adopted by the North American Administrative Committee of the Association, it was announced today.

Simultaneously the Association announced that an international Congress on Christian Education to be attended by religious and educational leaders from North and South America and other parts of the world would be held in Mexico City from July 13 to 20, 1941.

The program of the Association formulated for every country in the world calls for: (1) National leadership in Christian Religious Education; (2) an understanding of the conditions within the country which bear upon Christian religious education and upon a co-operative program of service; (3) a program of co-operative service with such organization as is necessary and practicable; (4) intelligent supporting interest and participation on the part of both the Christian forces within the country and those which are sending aid to the country; (5) information regarding the program, the experience and the best thinking in other countries in reference to religious education; (6) a conscious fellowship among the Christian religious education workers of the different countries; (7) a favorable climate of governmental regulations and public opinion, and (8) resources in money and material.

### *Accommodating Witness*

SAVANAH, Ga. G — Andrew J. Ryan, Assistant Solicitor General, sought to establish the time of a shooting.

"July?" he inquired of the witness.

"No, sir, I didn't lie," came the somewhat indignant response.

## Aliens Must Register To Meet Two Demands

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON — The Department of Justice has made public a statement by Earl G. Harrison, Director of Alien Registration, pointing out that all male aliens of draft age must comply with the requirements of both the Alien Registration Act of 1940 and the Selective Service Act.

The Alien Registration Act, which went into effect on Aug. 27, requires the registration of all aliens on or before Dec. 26, 1940. The Selective Service Act requires all male citizens and aliens of draft age to register on Oct. 16.

### *Lilly Pons Would Help Among the Barracks*

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12 (AP)—Lily Pons, the singer, expressed belief today that women should be permitted to help out around the barracks for Uncle Sam's conscripts.

"Why not?" she asked interviewers. "Why shouldn't women keep house for their men in camp like they do at home?

"A man's place is not in the kitchen. We could provide real home cooking for the doys, maybe hang curtains and provide domestic atmosphere. I like the idea."

## Illinois Court Voids Wage Rate

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 11 (AP)—The Illinois prevailing wage rate law, requiring contractors to pay prevailing wage scales to employees on all Public Works projects, was held unconstitutional by the State Supreme Court today.

The statute, enacted by the Legislature in 1939 and described by union leaders as one of the most important pieces of labor legislation in recent years, was thrown out on the ground it deprived contractors and employees of the right to contract freely on wages and hours.

The court also held it gave officials sponsoring Public Works projects an "arbitrary" right to fix wage standards in various localities without adeqaute statutory restraint.

The law provides that public officials determine the prevailing wage rate before asking for bids and compel all bidders to estimate labor costs from the same scale.

## Dry Dedication at Buffalo

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 12—No alcoholic beverages will be sold in the refreshment concessions of Buffalo's new $2,700,000 Municipal Auditorium while it is being dedicated by city and Federal officials on Oct. 14. Mayor Thomas L. Holling declared that "the occasion required dignity" and ruled that no cocktails or other liquors would be consumed there on dedication day.

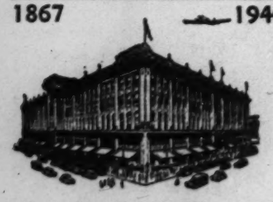
Built under Public Works Administration auspices, the auditorium is part of a lower Main Street and Lake Erie waterfront improvement and replaces unsightly mercantile structures which had been abandoned.


The Suit* That Can Take It!
*STONEGATE WORSTEDS
Coat, Vest and Trousers 35.00
Single and double breasted models in dignified new colors and patterns.
*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
LEVY'S
ADAMS AT HOGAN
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Quality
Furniture and Home Furnishings may be purchased on our Divided Payment Plan. All prices quoted are cash prices. Add one-half of one per cent per month for Divided Payments.
Sterchi's
20 West Adams Street
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
Also St. Augustine

NEW YORK LAUNDRY
Family Washing
ZORIC Dry Cleaning
MIRZA Rug Cleaning
Certified
Dry Cold FUR Storage
400 E. Forsyth St. Tel. 5-6115
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

FLORIDA NATIONAL BANK
of Jacksonville
Complete Banking Service
A Financial Stronghold
Member Federal Reserve System
51 W. Forsyth Street
TEL. 5-3300

1867 — 1940

Everything for the Home and Each Member of the Family
Cohen Brothers
Block of Duval, Laura, Hogan and Church Streets
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

MIAMI, FLORIDA
Burdine's
Creators of
Sunshine Fashions
America's Smartest Resort Wear

For Your Convenience
If the article or service you need is not found in this issue call
MIAMI 3-2445
Hours 9 to 5 daily, except Saturday
and information will gladly be given regarding local and general advertisers in this paper.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
1239 Ingraham Bldg. Miami, Florida

All Kinds of Heat for All Types of Homes
Sears
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

For Smarter FURS
BURGER PHILLIPS
Birmingham, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
HILL STORES PIGGLY WIGGLY
Rumford Baking Powder
"A STORE NEAR YOU"

Sheraton replica, looks original

Inlaid curio cabinet of clear-grained mahogany. Richly beautiful, ultra-smart. 84.50
(Use Christmas Layaway)
Bromberg GALLERIES
218 No. 20th ST
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

If the Article or Service you are seeking is not in this issue call
3-6661
Hours 8-9 a. m., 6-7 p. m. daily except Sunday
The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Schools—Colleges Home Study

# Looking English Grammar Straight in the Eye

Parents—Teachers Students

*A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page*

## Do You Ever Say 'Sure' for 'Surely' 'Can' for 'May'? Or Get Mixed On 'Lie' and 'Lay,' 'Shall' and 'Will'?

**Are You 'Game' to Take This Test and See? Then Grade Yourself With the Answers?—And How Good Are You at the Reasons? Come On, Study With Us Anyway!**

**Help Yourself to Easy English—1**
52 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons

By Harriet Van Dyne Newman and LaVaun Nickel
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

This test will show you some of your speech and writing habits before you start the series of lessons which follows.

**Part 1—Subjects and Verbs**

Underscore in each sentence the word you think is correct. The answers are given at the end of this article.

1. It (doesn't, don't) take much time to improve one's speech.
2. Neither the captain nor his men (was, were) forgotten.
3. Thirteen years (seems, seem) a long time to be away.
4. Everyone except Tom and Jerry (is, are) going tonight.
5. My sister, with her three friends, (has, have) arrived.
6. The club (was, were) ready with the resolutions.
7. Either of the recipes (is, are) easy to follow.

**Part 2—Adjectives and Adverbs**

1. Are you eager to improve your speech? I (sure, surely) am.
2. Do you know the Doyles (real, really) well?
3. After the interview he looked (peaceful, peacefully).
4. That pupil studies (easier, more easily) today than yesterday.
5. Is your brother or sister the (older, elder, oldest, eldest)?
6. Is it a (real, really) good cinema?
7. He said he felt (fine, good, well).

**Part 3—Possessive and Plural Nouns**

Write in the blank space the correct form of the word at the left.

1. (week) We shall have a three ——— vacation.
2. (spoonful) How many ——— of flour are there?

**Part 4—Pronouns**

Underscore the word you think is correct.

1. (Who, whom) may I say is calling?
2. The President appointed a committee, Tom, Bruce, and (I, me).
3. I shall come with (whoever, whomever) calls.
4. The tree has shed (its, it's) bark.
5. No one except Bob and (he, him) is on the bridge.
6. Please call (we, us) girls when you go for the mail.
7. Neither of the girls will tell (her, their) age.
8. Are you calling for Mary and (I, me, myself)?
9. (Its, it's) going to rain.

**Part 5—Verbs**

1. We (laid, lay) under the trees yesterday.
2. The house (sits, sets) back from the street.

**Part 6—Miscellaneous**

1. I (can, can't) hardly hear the fog horns.
2. If you wish, you (can, may) have my book.
3. Please (leave, let) the curtains be as they are.
4. I wish he (was, were) going in my place.
5. Do you like (this, these) kind of cards?
6. My portfolio is different (than, from) yours.
7. He divided the candy (between, among) the three girls.
8. I (shall, will) probably leave for Hawaii next week.
9. If any of my sentences (is, are) incorrect, I shall soon learn why.

Underscore the correct sentence:

10. I don't think I shall go; I think I shall not go.

* * *

**Answers**

Part 1—Subjects and Verbs

1—doesn't; 2—were; 3—seems; 4—is; 5—has; 6—was; 7—is.

Part 2—Adjectives and Adverbs

1—surely; 2—really; 3—peaceful; 4—more easily; 5—elder; 6—really; 7—well.

Part 3—Possessive and Plural Nouns

1—weeks'; 2—spoonfuls.

Part 4—Pronouns

1—who; 2—me; 3—whoever; 4—its; 5—him; 6—us; 7—her; 8—me; 9—it's.

Part 5—Verbs

1—lay; 2—sits.

Part 6—Miscellaneous

1—can; 2—may; 3—let; 4—were; 5—this; 6—from; 7—among; 8—shall; 9—is; 10—I think I shall not go.

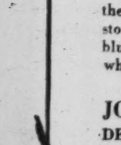
Keep this Preliminary Self-Test on hand. As the lessons go forward, you will be able to give reasons for the correct answers.

### Instruction in Saving

In 1936 $6,000,000,000 or 10 per cent of the income of the American people went into savings. Saving performs two essential functions in modern society. It provides, in part or in whole, for the security of the individual and also for new plants and equipment as industries expand and change.

The average citizen in providing for individual and family security needs far more knowledge than he now has. Some school systems have done significant pioneering to meet this need, but a comprehensive and universal program of instruction has still to be developed.

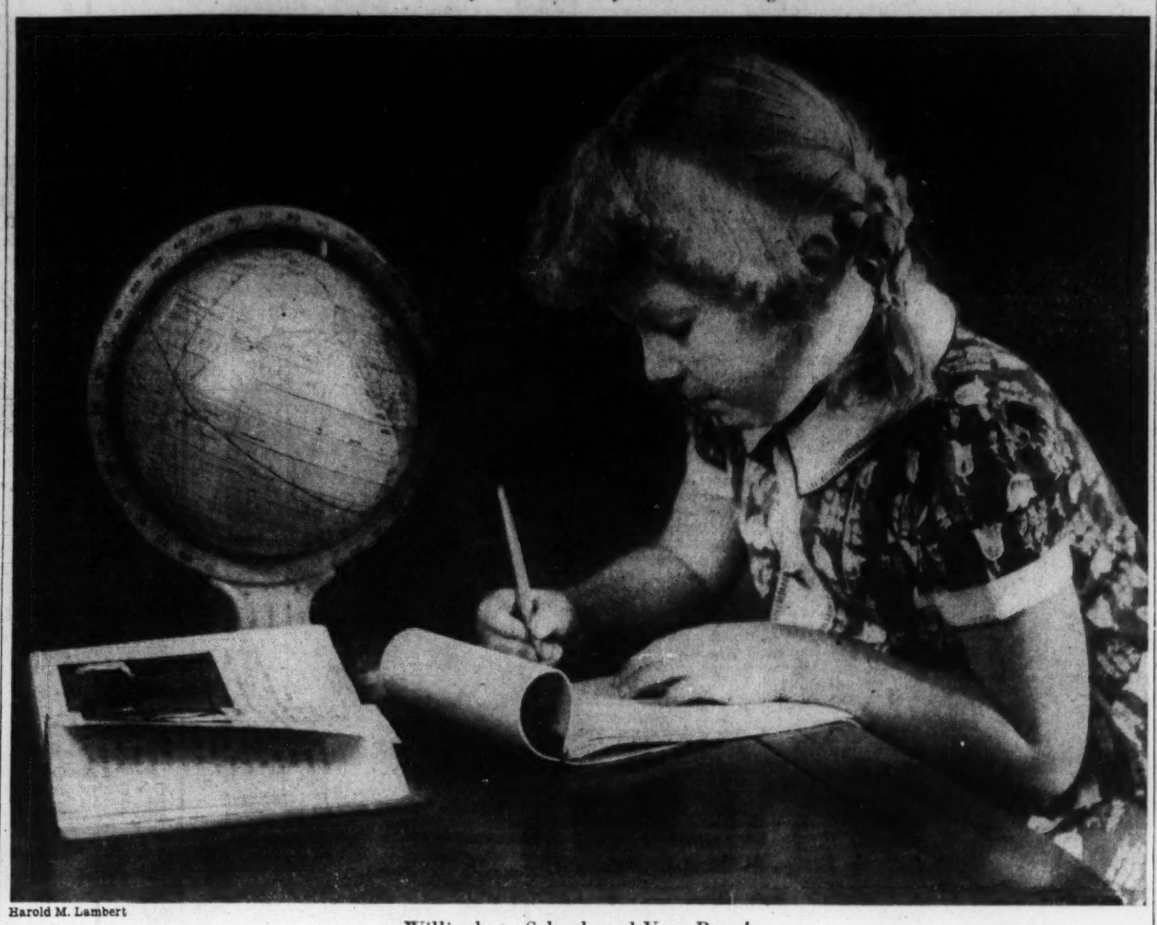
Education and Economic Well-Being In American Democracy. Educational Policies Commission.



NOW LEARN A NEW LANGUAGE in your own home quickly, easily, correctly by the world-famous LINGUAPHONE Method. Endorsed by thousands of students, schools and colleges.
SEND FOR FREE BOOK
LINGUAPHONE INSTITUTE
17 RCA Building New York City


### Teaching as a Career

Teaching has not yet become a life-career service, but the tendency is definitely in that direction. The progress made by larger cities is indicative of the stabilizing influence of better salaries and tenure. Rural schools today are taught by more experienced teachers than they were 20 years ago, but transiency is still more of a rule than an exception, particularly in areas where standards are low and salaries are poor.

"The Status of the Teaching Profession." N. E. A.



Harold M. Lambert

**Willingly to School, and Very Busy!**

Getting an education seems a serious matter—sometimes. How eager the littlest ones are about learning; and what priceless privilege and responsibility rests with every elementary school teacher to keep them that way! School is a great adventure, and can remain so if teacher and parent help keep alive in the child that sense of wonder the elementary school knows so well. And, by the way, has your little girl a place of her own at home where she can do the make-believe homework she likes to be busy about? Perhaps it is drawing pictures, perhaps looking at picture books brought from the school library, perhaps it is just imaginary activity—but it helps the child to relive the much enjoyed school experience, and a little desk-corner or table may be welcome.

## British Girl Guides Acting As Sisters to Refugee Guides

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

London

Ever since war broke out the Girl Guides of the United Kingdom have been hard at work on behalf of their sister Guides of other countries. Directly Poland was invaded the Guides of this country prepared to welcome any Polish Guides who might come to England, collecting clothing and money and getting ready to help in any way. In October, Madame Malkowska, founder of the Polish Guides, reached London, but the greater majority of Polish refugees had gone to France, Lithuania, Rumania and Hungary.

The British Guides were eager to assist the Guides of these Hostess countries in helping them with the financial burden. A fund was opened at British Headquarters and £170 was sent to Paris, where the Polish Guides had formed their headquarters; £60 was also sent to Lithuania. Meanwhile Madame Malkowska had opened a small school in Devonshire for Polish refugee children, and the British Guides rallied to help her.

Now unfortunately the school has been closed as it was situated in a defence area, but Madame Malkowska hopes to start it later on in another part of England.

**Other Kinds Of Help**

There have been many other opportunities for the British Guides to help their sisters from other countries. During the Russo-Finnish war, a fund was started at Headquarters for the assistance of Finnish Girl Scouts and £90 was sent to Finland from Guides in this country.

Another fund which has been opened is for the relief of any Guide — British or foreign — who has suffered through the war, and who is at present in this country. This fund was started by the American Girl Scouts, who have sent nearly £600 to help their sister Guides. It must be remembered that in every case where Guides and Girl Scouts have sent money and gifts for refugees, the effort has been voluntary, and that large sums have accumulated as a result of this individual sacrifice of pocket money and savings.

Recently many Girl Guides have come to England from France, Belgium, and Holland, and the British Guides were waiting for them, ready to fit them out with clothing, etc., to give them a welcome into British companies, or to help them form companies of refugee Guides.

**International Contacts Are Many**

One of these refugee companies is at Chislehurst, and another interesting company is that formed among German, Austrian and Danzig refugees who are living at the hostel which is run under the auspices of Bloomsbury House (refugee headquarters). Of this company 17 girls are refugees and 23 are English cadets training to be Guiders.

Owing to the capitulation of France there are now many Polish Guides in London, and these are being formed into Polish companies, and are also attached to London companies in order to learn English and get to know the English Guides. This plan is working well and both Poles and English are benefiting.

**Exchange Of Ideas**

At the outbreak of war there was great anxiety among Guides regarding the future of their international work. Now, although Guiding has suffered seriously in the countries which have been invaded, there is great hope for the future. The mingling of nationalities which is a direct result of the war has brought about an even greater opportunity for the exchange of ideas and the forming of international friendships than was provided by peace-time camps in foreign countries. In this time of dire necessities the girls are learning the real meaning of the law: A Guide is a Friend to all, and a sister to every other Guide.

## When Tall Son or Daughter Asks To Be Treated as Grown Up

**Are We as Parents Ready? Can We Step Into the New Relationship? One Mother Tells Her Experience**

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Dinner was over. I scraped the dishes, wrapped the refuse in paper and placed it on top of the basket already filled with scrap paper.

"Come, Bill," I called, "basket's ready to take down."

Emptying the kitchen wastebasket each night after dinner is one of Bill's daily duties at home.

"Bill," I called again.

Nothing happened. Bill was reading.

It had become annoying, this nightly having to tell my fourteen-year-old son to perform a duty so trifling as emptying the refuse into the large can in the cellar. My voice sharpened.

"Bill! Come at once and take the can down!"

He came, and something made me look up as he stood near me—I have to look up now to this five-feet-ten son of mine.

"Mother," he said slowly, "I don't think you should order me around any more. I'm not a little boy now—I'm a man!"

He was straight and tall, and his black eyes looked earnestly into mine.

Somehow I sensed that this was one of those crises that come sometimes between parents and children. I mustn't fail him. I must say the right thing.

For a moment I said nothing at all. I couldn't let my petty annoyance destroy even a tiny bit of the understanding that had always been between us.

Suddenly I knew what to say.

"You're right, Son," I told him. "You are a man; a man in size—why, you're taller than your Dad—and fourteen-and-a-half is certainly a young man."

He smiled, and the broad shoulders straightened a bit.

"And being a man entails responsibilities," I went on, "little boys have to be told to do things, because they don't think things out for themselves and they need help. But men—why men have things to do—they know that's their job and they just do it without having to have anybody order them."

The grin widened.

"Being a man," I added, "means a lot of things. A man takes care of his personal belongings such as—"

Bill interrupted. "I know—such as tie-pins." We had to laugh. For three days we'd been searching the house for just any one of those four or five tie-pins that Bill owns. The little habit of taking off his necktie wherever he happens to be and laying it down has meant more last-minute dashes to school than any other one thing.

He picked up the can.

"Goodness, Bill," I said, as he went toward the door. "It's a grand feeling to have another man in the house. It'll be funny, not to have so much responsibility, but it's—grand, I feel so free—"

Thinking it over, I could see the things that had led up to this little crisis.

There'd been the time when school started last fall. Formerly, Bill's father and I had, night after night, asked, "Home work, Bill? Better get it finished before such and such a radio program." Then last fall we said instead: "It's up to you, Bill. You're in High School now. You know when there's homework to do. You know the time it will take."

"O. K.," he said. "How about help if I need it?"

"You know we'll always help if we can and you need help, but the responsibility is yours."

"O. K.," he repeated.

"Of course we hope your marks will keep high, but if you fail—that's up to you, too."

He didn't ask assistance and his grades last year were higher than ever.

Little things like that have led gradually into this new realization of manhood. Most of all, I think, is the new suit. No more prep suits for a broad-shouldered, almost-six-footer. He can't be fitted. A young man's suit, if you please!

He looks so grown up!

It does something to parents when they realize that their children are so near manhood and womanhood. Yet if there is a foundation of love and understanding and trust, there will be a realization on the part of the grown-up son and daughter that we parents are always "there," as in the homework, if they come to us for aid.

L. K. B.

## Little Notes as Reminders

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Many mothers will remember that the author of "Little Women" frequently found notes from her mother in the Journal which her distinguished father encouraged his daughter to keep. It was Mrs. Alcott's practice to slip notes into her daughters' Journals to encourage them to exercise more self-control and to be more unselfish and thoughtful. To Louisa Mrs. Alcott more than once found occasion to write that she was sorry to see that Louisa had lost her temper again but very glad her daughter had asked her sister's forgiveness before going to bed. Louisa treasured the notes from her mother, and worked hard to attain the standard set for her.

The practice of note writing to help children have better habits and attitudes is practiced by a teacher of young children with considerable success. She refuses to be tempted to nag; but at the close of each school day she thinks through the needs of her group and writes notes to help meet the individual needs. If a child is habitually negligent about the appearance of his desk or locker he may find a note reminding him of the fact; or if he had left his belongings in a more orderly shape than usual a note commenting on the improved appearance is likely to find its way to his mail box.

The children enjoy the notes and often answer them or write the teacher notes commenting on her appearance or on their interest in a story she is reading, or requesting a hearing on a proposed excursion. The mail boxes furnish excellent opportunity for original composition.

The teacher's practice of note writing has been adopted by a number of mothers in her mothers' group. A mother of twin girls who found her children frequently leaving home without having tidied their room placed a note on each of their pillows reminding them of their duty. Thereafter either one was sure to remind the other that the room must be neat before they started out for school. In another home Betty frequently forgot her appointed task of setting the table for each meal. One day she found a little note in rhyme folded in her napkin. She was delighted with her mother's effort at verse making and so impressed that she did not forget her task again. James' mother noticed that the lad practiced his violin faithfully each day for a week without a reminder and she wrote him a note of appreciation. In numberless other instances children were pleasantly reminded of duties and commended on the formation of good habits.

E. H. H.

## Planning for an Active PTA

**The Parent**

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

California

Dear Friends:

As a parent, I never fail to read this column and have employed countless recommendations suggested from time to time by the contributors.

It is fun to plan a series of programs for parent-teacher meetings, when the members of the executive board of a school are all intelligently co-operating to bring into closer relation the home and the school. The general meetings can also be made most enjoyable for all by the united efforts of each to keep in mind the objects of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, which are "to secure for every child the highest advantages in physical, mental, social and spiritual education."

It has been my privilege to select speakers of these meetings. I have found the task simplified when I chose a theme for the year, such as "Influences for a Better Understanding Among Parents and Citizens in the Community," and listed books, radio, social activities, travel, plays, movies, recreation, and the like, to be discussed throughout the year, one for each meeting, selecting a man or woman particularly qualified to talk on the subject, with the rest of the meeting given over to meeting with the other mothers.

The schools are trying to help people to know what their real assets are, and are planning to give them a knowledge of themselves and a knowledge of the world. It is worth the while of every parent to keep in close touch with his child's school, and to visit his room and meet his teacher.

(Mrs.) M. P. H.


>>> JUST PUBLISHED! <<<

HEROES OF THE BIBLE
by Olive Beaupré Miller

A BEAUTIFUL AND INFORMATIVE PRESENTATION OF THE FAMOUS BIBLE CHARACTERS

FOR BOTH ADULTS AND CHILDREN. Here at last is a Bible story book that is just as appropriate for Sunday School teachers and parents as for children . . . and as appealing to the older *teen-agers* as to tiny tots.

To *Heroes of the Bible*, Mrs. Miller brings not only her unusual charm as writer, but also her knowledge of Bible Lands, their people and customs. The reader comes to know the famous Bible characters as living, breathing men and women, for here are stories of *life* in glowing colors and inspiring actions.

FOR THE FIRST TIME, these Bible stories are set against their related backgrounds of history, geography, social customs and developments . . . show the sequential development of Christianity from the call of Abraham to the establishment of the Early Church.

AUTHENTICALLY AND RICHLY ILLUSTRATED. The details of costume, home design, and architecture as reconstructed for the life-like illustrations add materially to the meaning of the stories. Easy-to-read print. Handsomely bound in washable blue covers, stamped in silver. 30 full color and 95 black and white illustrations. 542 pages, 8 maps. $3.95.

JOHN A. DICKSON PUBLISHING CO.
DEPT. CSM 10-40, 801 SOUTH JEFFERSON ST.
CHICAGO • ILLINOIS

Simplify Your Sunday School Records By Using

The Hammond Card Record Keeping System

The Hammond Card System of Sunday School Records is an efficient, economical system used in Sunday Schools of every denomination in all parts of the world. It is used in some of the largest Christian Science Sunday Schools in the United States. System provides a dated card for every teacher and pupil, enabling a complete and comprehensive record to be kept. Costs only two or three cents per year per pupil. Complete record available for Superintendent at all times. For five cents, stamps or coin, we will send description, instructions, and samples.

THE HAMMOND PUBLISHING CO.
Dept. C. S. M.
125 East Wells St., Milwaukee, Wis.



SCHOOLS · AUSTRALIA

HILLCREST
SYDNEY, N. S. W.

Day and Boarding School for Boys and Girls. Kindergarten to Leaving Certificate. Modern Building and Curriculum. Apply The Headmaster, 32 Kingslangley Road Greenwich XF 1717



DANCING

Ernest E. Ryan
SCHOOL OF DANCING
New Classes in Ballroom Dancing NOW OPEN
Classes and private instruction for children, high school students and adults, teaching the smart new dances and ballroom department.
697 So. Western Ave. Los Angeles, Calif.

DRAMATIC ARTS

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ARTS
Founded 1884 by Franklin H. Sargent
The foremost institution for dramatic training
Fall term begins October 3d
Catalog from Secretary Room 256
Carnegie Hall, New York

CHILDRENS' SCHOOLS

PIKE'S BOARDING SCHOOL
*Co-educational, accredited teachers. Pre-school thru Eighth Grade.*
Family atmosphere, small enrollment. Write Stella Pike Nelson, Director, St. Charles, Illinois, or call St. Charles 145 for information.

The Children's Country School
Day and Boarding for Boys and Girls

*General Store*
*Through the Eighth Grade*
Nursery Department entirely separate
*Where the pupils relive the school theories in their Village of Friendly Relations.*
Accredited Teachers Music, Art, Crafts, Horses, Ponies, Swimming Pool
Write for booklet—P. O. Box 39, Los Gatos, California



ART

MODERN SCHOOL of APPLIED ART
Career Courses for selected students in Fashion Styling, Interior Decorating, Fashion Illustration, Costume Design, and Advertising Art. Write for Catalog.
687 Boylston Street, Boston

The MASTER'S SCHOOL
INTERIOR DECORATION · DESIGN
JEWELRY · SILVERSMITHING · POTTERY
· WOOD CARVING · WEAVING · TEMPERA
TRAY PAINTING. Day school opens Sept. 30. Evening Oct. 10. Adult recreation and evening classes.
815 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON. KEN. 0952

BUSINESS & SECRETARIAL

Train for LEADERSHIP
COURSES in Business Administration, Accountancy, Secretarial Science, Journalism, Foreign Trade, Merchandising, with Bachelor Degree in two years. Shorter commercial courses; also Commercial Art, Costume Design, Interior Decoration, Home Economics. 56th year. High standards, nation-wide patronage. Free catalog.
WOODBURY COLLEGE
1025 WILSHIRE BLVD. LOS ANGELES CALIF.

ENROLL NOW SAWYER SCHOOL of BUSINESS
. . . the West's largest business school. All latest methods, and equipment. 4 schools, Los Angeles, Pasadena, Long Beach and Westwood Village.

Rasmussen
Practical Business School
Saint Paul Minn.
One and two-year business administration, secretarial and normal commercial courses. Placement service. Write for bulletin. 41st year.

BRYANT & STRATTON COMMERCIAL SCHOOL OF BOSTON
DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS
PREPARE FOR A BUSINESS CAREER
at one of the nation's finest Business and Secretarial Schools. Live near The Mother Church. Write for catalog 17
334 BOYLSTON ST.

See Also
TUESDAY'S EDUCATION PAGE
for
Advertising of Schools



SPECIAL SCHOOL

Hope Acres
YEAR ROUND Home Life for mentally and physically handicapped Children
Loving individual care and guidance
GLENNA M. STEARNS
Groton, Mass.

BOYS' SCHOOLS

TODD SCHOOL

Secure catalog of this boys' college preparatory school. Harmony ideals. Oldest in West. Accredited. Ages 6 to 20. Men teachers. House mothers. Shop. Pool. Horsemanship. Drama. All sports. Hour from Chicago.
Roger Hill, Prin. Box D-8
WOODSTOCK ILLINOIS

Chicago Junior School
1913 Elgin, Illinois 1940
Character Purpose
Beautifully situated country-home school for boys, grades 1 to 8. 27 years of developing better boyhood. Accredited. Sports. Summer camp. Scholarships available.

COEDUCATIONAL

Berkeley Hall SCHOOL
KINDERGARTEN THROUGH HIGH SCHOOL
(Fully Accredited)
Beverly Hills, Calif. BR. 21237

NEW
Upper (High) School Catalog — Illustrated. Write for your copy.
The PRINCIPIA
SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI
Founded 1898
Upper School · Senior College
Lower School · Junior College
Coeducational

AIRCRAFT SCHOOL

LEAST EXPENSIVE—MOST SUCCESSFUL AIRCRAFT TRAINING
Fletcher Industrial Aircraft Training is based on a factory-approved pre-enrollment selection plan which determines for you the advisability of spending money on any training course. Nearly 4000 men have secured employment through this training. Send for booklet today.
Convenient Bank of America terms.
FLETCHER AIRCRAFT SCHOOLS
625 W. San Fernando Rd., Burbank, Cal.
GEARED TO THE NEEDS OF THE INDUSTRY

# The Home Forum



## The Road Gang

THE CHIEF IMPACT of this, I think, has been on Jim Kibbee. For Jim still shakes his gray head and "can't get over it." Just what he can't get over isn't quite certain. Perhaps it's the change in this hill road of ours. Old Jim remembers it when it was mud in March, dust the rest of the year, gullied by every shower; the others, younger, recall it as a winding stretch of black tarred road, a bit bumpy where boulders had heaved or potholes been patched. An ordinary road, a fair road this, winding uphill between my wall and Jim's, climbing maple-shaded past Jim's brown house and so passing Lee's to run the hillcrest southward. But that's history. Now, in one day, it has become a white ribbon of moonlight, graded and smooth. There's one thing that Jim can't get over.

But there's another thing, less tangible. Like most of us, Jim has always looked down his nose on "working for the Town." There was always a slight emphasis on that "working." Now and then, going about, we pass the road gang languidly patching chuck holes, dawdling over brush cutting. We make a wry and sidelong mouth. Or, going down for the morning mail, we see the trucks pull out from the old Fire House, from beneath the board on which weathered letters still proclaim "Neptune of Jaalam, Champions of 1867." We nod to Johnny Parmenter, to Ham Barber in his famous derby, to all the blue-denimed crew with their feet hanging over the tailboards. It's a great life, hauling gravel to Pole Bridge Road; but, on the whole, we'd just as leave not, thank you. We'd rather work. You feel better.

* * *

And time and again we've mulled it over in Jim Kibbee's shop—Jim and my neighbor Lee, and George. Talk of town affairs always brings in the road gang.

Lee says: "They're still digging out that culvert down East Village way. You figure they'll get through betore freeze up?"

"I do' know." Jim grows wistful. "I'd like, for one day to have Lando Dodge's job. I'd make 'em step. They'd remember it."

And then George, being mechanical, reckons that it would be cheaper for the Town to slap on a thumping bond issue, lay concrete on every last road, and have done with it. It's absurd, but he proves it in cold figures. We shrug, say: "There you are."

* * *

But now—I'm wondering just what we'll be saying when the leaves turn, and Jim first lights up the airtight and, of a rainy afternoon, we drift one by one into his shop. There'll be a lull in the talk, and someone will ask idly: "What they doin' now on the roads?" and—I wonder. I know that we won't be able to say the same old things and shake our heads. For in a way the road gang have eaten our bread and salt.

They came down on us on one of these brisk Jaalam mornings, when the air is crystal and the sun warm and the wind smells of apples and goldenrod. Lando Dodge, the road master, parked in my drive, and all up the hill the town trucks spilled men and shovels and brooms. The steam roller chuffed under low maple branches. A cloud of small boys gathered to do acrobatics in the maples and teeter along stone walls. Our quiet road became a combination of small circus and country fair. For a time, we tried to work along as though nothing was happening. But that was no go. Lando came in to use my telephone; boys with waterjugs invaded Jim's kitchen and worked the pump. Tar trucks lumbered up and waited, bumbling mysteriously. Signs went up; traffic stopped; Charley Wheeler and Bill Kerr and Ham Barber paraded past with brooms and shovels. In the quiet intervals, we heard the loader at the railroad yards remark "dollop-dollop."

Jim and I drifted down to our walls. Jim shook his head at me, came over. Jim said that this was where our money went. The trees were jade green in the clear sun, the shadows black. Lee came down the road and joined us; we dangled our legs over the wall and talked and watched. Lee said: "They tear right along, Jim," and Jim snorted, called over a small boy. "You look under that Duchess tree, sonny, see what you find. Bring us over a hatful, help yourself. But you shake the tree and I'll have your hide." We munched apples, and Lee winked at me behind Jim's back.

* * *

None of us had really seen the road gang in action before. Lando ranged up and down. They swept and patched the old roadbed; the tar trucks crawled uphill, spreading their sleek blackness; then came the town trucks and spreaders with traprock. Blue shirts were patched with black blots, and the younger men, stripped to the waist, were bronze statues in the sun. The roller took up its crunching patrol; and, as it wove back and forth, the fresh white road settled to firmness. The maples drew in their shadows, and the noon whistle at the pump works shrilled and sent the pigeons on Lee's barn roof wheeling in a bright cloud. We three drifted off homeward, and the road gang took their nooning in the shade.

I think we three took home a certain envy. Jim and Lee and I are solitary workers; no one bosses us, to be sure, but there is another side of the balance. The road gang chattered like a flock of starlings. All morning there had been a ripple of talk and of laughter along our quiet road, like the ripple of water over shallows. Now, from the shade under my wall, there was a constant rumble of laughter. Every gang has its own catchwords; Ham Barber tilted back his derby and said something about "the oak tree," and the group rocked, kicking up their heels. Lando Dodge went by under a barrage of flung jokes; the whistle chimed again and the men followed him.

* * *

They had worked up the hill now, past Lee's, and I went about my own concerns. All afternoon trucks rumbled up with tar and traprock, and in the late sunlight the road gang trooped down. They gathered coats and lunch pails and, feet dangling over tailboards, the trucks pulled out. Someone pushed Ham Barber's derby over his nose. They laughed. Cars crunched by over the fresh roadbed. The steamroller chuffed past, one last small boy breaking into a tired trot behind it. I went down to rake traprock from the roadside grass; my neighbor George poked along, home from work; we talked of the day's doings and rambled up to Jim Kibbee's. Jim trimmed his lawn out to meet the new road edge; George nudged me and was elaborately casual. We talked of the dry spell, of early frosts, of apples, of everything but the new road. Jim winked at me: George gave in first.

"So Lando's gang's been loafing around here today."

Jim blinked, seemed to notice for the first time. "Eh? Oh, that! Yes. The boys came up today, threw on a bucket or so of tar and a hatful of stun."

George said: "Well, I s'pose they've got to put in their time somewhere," and Jim rubbed his chin.

"I wouldn't say that, exactly. They tucked right into it. Most of us do, give us a real job. Maybe that's our way of doin' things—slack and offhand seeming on little things, coming through in the pinch." He looked at George with mock severity. "Lots of fellows like you, George, would like to take folks by the ears, make 'em step around. But you mind this—we do get things done when they need to be done. Why'n't you stay around this neck of the woods closer, anyway, and learn something?"

DANIEL CHASE

By Courtesy of the Orrefors Galleries, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"FLORIDA": *A Design in Glass by Palmquist*

SOME OF THE most beautiful modern glass comes from the Orrefors Glass Works in Sweden. Here the artist-designer knows fully the requirements and limitations of his medium, and assists his fellow-workers, the glass blower and the engraver, in the careful execution of his designs. He follows the tradition of the old craft guilds which have existed for so many centuries among the artisans of Europe; the happy and fruitful relationship which will indeed continue in more peaceful times, as it still continues in Sweden today. Personal, careful collaboration is the keynote of this justly famous Swedish ware, and the supervision of the artist holds true not only for the most elaborate of the richly engraved glassware and massive crystal, but for the simplest glass object as well.

In these two pieces by Palmquist of the Orrefors art staff, we see a modern design derived from natural forms, but modified and conventionalized to suit the shape of the objects. Two different surfaces or textures are combined to carry out the pattern and give interest. The photograph has emphasized these two surfaces through an interesting use of lighting in which the sturdy thickness of the glass and the rhythmic pattern are accentuated.

B. T.

## Man's Completeness

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor.*

MANY ARE inclined to doubt their ability to accomplish what they believe to be right, and it is generally admitted that there are things which unaided human power cannot perform.

The right view, however, is in accord with the words and deeds of Christ Jesus, our great Master, who bade his disciples (Mark 11:22), "Have faith in God;" and who, on another occasion, said to them (Matthew 17:20), "If ye have faith . . . nothing shall be impossible unto you." The healing works of Christ Jesus afforded clear proof of his absolute faith in God as the only cause and creator, supreme in heaven and on earth. His understanding of the allness of God, Spirit, enabled him to refute every material law, reverse the evidence of the physical senses, and overcome sin, sickness, discord, and death. Thus he applied his understanding of God and of His perfect, harmonious creation, including man, the likeness of God.

The Master's rule of life for himself and his followers was summed up in the simple command (Matthew 5:48), "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect." Proceeding on this basis, and imbued with spiritual understanding, one finds it possible to do that which it is right for him to do.

Christian Science, revealing the God-likeness of man, has restored Christian healing in its purity. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 180), "When man is governed by God, the ever-present Mind who understands all things, man knows that with God all things are possible." Because the real man is governed by God, the all-knowing Mind, one can know there is nothing to prevent his acceptance and understanding of this great fundamental truth, or of proving his ability to do whatever is required of him.

The only stumbling block to right accomplishment is the belief in a selfhood apart from God. The false material sense of God and man invites fear, uncertainty, disappointment, and failure. In the Scriptures materiality, with its sin, sickness, and death, is denounced. Selfishness, sensuality, false pride, human will, hate, covetousness are characteristics of mortal mind, and, therefore, are no part of the real man, who reflects God, the Father-Mother, in wisdom, love, purity, peace, and joy.

Christian Science, supreme in its sustaining power, enables one to carry through successfully every right undertaking. With inspiring assurance, which immeasurably strengthens courage and resolve, Mrs. Eddy writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 183): "Man is free born: he is neither the slave of sense, nor a silly ambler to the so-called pleasures and pains of self-conscious matter. Man is God's image and likeness; whatever is possible to God, is possible to man *as God's reflection.*" What a priceless spiritual heritage every man, woman, and child actually possesses! When thought is God-governed, one is always prepared to know and express good.

One who had previously enjoyed many of the blessings which Christian Science affords, was called upon to substitute as soloist at a Christian Science service. In a similar experience his voice had failed adequately to meet the demand of a large auditorium. Moreover, error argued that, since he had not practiced for some time, it would be foolish to attempt to sing. In promising to do this work, he was conscious only of the desire to serve, and of a willingness to do it, if it were seen to be in accordance with divine direction. Though beset with suggestions of fear and failure, he nevertheless held to the conviction that he was obeying God, and that omnipotent divine Love would support him throughout the experience. There were but three days in which to prepare. When the time arrived, he was able to sing with freedom, and with a clearer and better quality of voice than he had ever experienced before. The message of the solo proved to be a blessing to many of the congregation, as was evidenced in their expressions of gratitude.

When sorely tempted to believe that it is impossible to do the thing which is right, we may remember our Master's words (John 5:30), "I can of mine own self do nothing." This firm admission denies material self, and honors God and His idea, man. We may then agree with Paul, who said (Philippians 4:13), "I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me."

Nations whose citizens are God-fearing are helped, through reliance upon the sovereign government of "God, the ever-present Mind," to maintain righteous government. The strength to meet aggression against their integrity and independence at a crucial time, and the necessary guidance and protection sufficient for defense and deliverance, can be found through faith in God. Human extremity is God's opportunity, and His omnipotence, omniscience, and omnipresence are ever available for every human need.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

## Människans fullständighet

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristen Vetenskap

MÅNGA ÄRO BENÄGNA att tvivla på sin förmåga att fullgöra det som de tro vara det rätta, och det medgives allmänt, att det finnes saker, som mänsklig makt icke kan utföra utan hjälp.

Den rätta åskådningen överensstämmer emellertid med vad Kristus Jesus, vår store Mästare, sade och gjorde. Han sade till sina lärjungar (Mark. 11:22): "Haven tro på Gud;" och vid ett annat tillfälle sade han till dem (Matt. 17:20): "Om I haven tro . . . intet skall då vara omöjligt för eder." De helanden som Kristus Jesus utförde gåvo tydligt bevis på hans absoluta tro på Gud såsom den enda orsaken och skaparen, allenarådande i himmelen och på jorden. Hans förståelse av Guds, Andens, allhet gav honom förmåga att upphäva varje materiell lag, vederlägga de fysiska sinnenas vittnesbörd och övervinna synd, sjukdom, disharmoni och död. Sålunda tillämpade han sin förståelse av Gud och av Hans fullkomliga, harmoniska skapelse, innefattande människan, Guds avbild.

Mästarens levnadsregel för honom själv och för hans efterföljare sammanfattas i det enkla budet (Matt. 5:48): "Varen alltså I fullkomliga, såsom eder himmelske Fader är fullkomlig." När vi utgå från denna grundval och äro genomsyrade av andlig förståelse, då finna vi det vara möjligt att utföra det som är rätt för oss att göra.

Kristen Vetenskap, som uppenbarar människans likhet med Gud, har återinfört det kristna helandet i hela dess renhet. Mary Baker Eddy, upptäckaren och grundaren av Kristen Vetenskap, skriver i sin lärobok, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften] (sid. 180): "När människan styres av Gud, det alltid närvarande Sinnet, som förstår allting, då vet människan, att för Gud är allting möjligt." Emedan den verkliga människan är styrd av Gud, det all-vetande Sinnet, kunna vi vara vissa om att ingenting kan hindra oss från att taga emot och förstå denna stora fundamentala sanning eller bevisa vår förmåga att utföra vad som än kräves av oss.

Den enda stötestenen, när det gäller ett rätt fullgörande av vårt värv, är tron på ett själv, skilt från Gud. Den felaktiga materiella uppfattningen om Gud och människan öppnar vägen för fruktan, ovisshet, missräkning och misslyckande. I Skriften fördömes materialiteten med dess synd, sjukdom och död. Självviskhet, sensualitet, falsk stolthet, mänsklig vilja och girighet äro karaktärsdrag hos det dödliga sinnet och utgöra därför icke någon del av den verkliga människan, som återspeglar Gud, Fadern-Modern, i vishet, kärlek, renhet, frid och glädje.

Kristen Vetenskap, allenarådande i sin uppehållande makt, ger oss förmåga att framgångsrikt slutföra varje rätt företag. Med inspirerande förvissning, som i omätlig grad stärker mod och beslutsamhet, skriver Mrs. Eddy i *Miscellaneous Writings* (sid. 183): "Människan är född fri; hon är varken en slav under sina känslor eller en dåre, som lättvindigt ger efter för den självmedvetna materiens så kallade njutningar och plågor. Människan är Guds avbild och likhet; allt som är möjligt för Gud är möjligt för människan *såsom Guds återspegling.*" Vilket oskattbart andligt arv äger icke i verkligheten varje man, kvinna och barn! När tanken styres av Gud, äro vi alltid redo att veta och uttrycka det goda.

En person, som tidigare åtnjutit många av de välsignelser Kristen Vetenskap skänker, blev ombedd att vikariera såsom solist vid en Kristen Vetenskaps gudstjänst. Vid ett liknande tillfälle hade hans röst ej räckt till att rätt möta vad ett stort auditorium kräver. Dessutom påstod villfarelsen, att eftersom han ej sedan någon tid övat sin röst, vore det däraktigt att försöka sjunga. Då han likväl lovade att åtaga sig uppdraget, var han medveten endast om önskan att tjäna och om villighet därtill, såvida det visade sig vara i överensstämmelse med gudomlig ledning. Ehuru han ansattes av suggestioner om fruktan och misslyckande, höll han ej desto mindre fast vid övertygelsen om att han var lydig mot Gud och att den allsmäktiga, gudomliga Kärleken hela tiden skulle uppehålla honom. Han hade endast tre dagar på sig för övning. Men när stunden var inne, kunde han sjunga med frihet och med en klarare och bättre röst än någonsin förr. Solosångens budskap visade sig vara till välsignelse för många i församlingen, varom deras uttryck av tacksamhet vittnade.

När vi äro hårt frestade att tro det vara omöjligt att göra vad som är rätt, må vi då erinra oss Mästarens ord (Joh. 5:30): "Jag kan icke göra något av mig själv." Detta bestämda medgivande förnekar det materiella självet och ärar Gud och Hans idé, människan. Vi kunna då instämma med Paulus, som sade (Fil. 4:13): "Allt förmår jag i honom som giver mig kraft."

Nationer, vilkas medlemmar frukta Gud, få, genom att förlita sig på Guds, "det alltid närvarande Sinnets", oinskränkta herravälde, hjälp att vidmakthålla en rättfärdig styrelseform. Kraft att vid en kritisk tidpunkt möta angrepp mot deras integritet och oberoende, liksom den nödvändiga ledningen och det tillräckliga skyddet till försvar och befrielse kan ernås genom förlitande på Gud. När mänsklig nöd är som störst, är Guds hjälp närmast, och Hans allmakt, allvetenhet och allnärvaro äro ständigt tillgängliga för varje mänskligt behov.

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

## *She Came One Day*

Ask me not how I come to love October
Thus passionately, who am not her child,
And who lead not a gypsy life, but sober—
I only know she came one day and smiled,
And I was pledged. And I was pledged forever
To golden trees upon a golden hill,
And sumac bushes burning red, and never
A lane unfringed by aster blue until
The frost. O seek no reason for my losing
My heart so utterly to haze adrift
Throughout the afternoon, my curious choosing
To love smoke-pungence as its columns lift
In early twilight. I can give no clearer
Answer than young men why one face is dearer.

ELAINE V. EMANS

## Portraits of a Swedish Home

IN THE WINTER of 1910 the great Stockholm publishing firm of Bonnier issued in the form of a Christmas giftbook the third of the big albums in which Carl Larsson gathered together some of the best and most characteristic of his pictures of his home and surroundings under the comprehensive title "Larsson's." He prefaces them with a few pages of autobiographical notes. To glance through this album, and through its companion volume, "A Home," is not merely to make friends with a personality of singular attractiveness, but to get any number of glimpses incidentally into the life of artistic Sweden. . . .

"Ett Hem"—"A Home"—the first of all the albums, was published in 1899, bound in blue and yellow, the Swedish colors. It is devoted entirely to the extraordinarily happy home life led by the artist and his family at Sundborn during the years that followed. On the title-page we are shown the house, which at that date was a pleasant, roomy, two-story, reddish, wooden building, situated near a small river. . . .

After this we have a succession of "interiors." While all of them have touches of whimsical individuality, these rooms of Carl Larsson's home are at the same time in their main features *äkta svensk*—typically and essentially Swedish. The look of beautiful cleanliness, the brightness of colouring, the blending of simplicity and solidity about the writing-tables and cupboards and sofas and tables and chairs, the strips of decoratively embroidered carpet on the well-swept wooden floors, the column-shaped porcelain stoves in the corners, reaching right up to the ceiling—all these things are almost exactly what you may see in ten thousand, fifty thousand—perhaps one might almost say a hundred thousand—other houses of well-to-do, cultured families up and down the kingdom. Carl Larsson, while an ardent lover and admirer of France, remained always an intensely patriotic Swede. He prided himself on the Swedishness of his home life, and it was a joy to him to think that he was setting a good example to his countrymen. He holds forth vehemently on the subject in his preface to this particular book, contrasting the vulgar and shoddy furniture just then in vogue—the output of the big manufactories—with the conscientious and tasteful products of the Swedish peasants in previous generations. . . .

The studio scenes, of course, are the ones which reflect most strongly the temperament and tastes of its owner, with their pleasant medley of the serious and old and the light-hearted and new—a stately cabinet dated 1694 standing alongside a bright red sofa dated 1890, which was fashioned unmistakably to Carl Larsson's own design; one of its supports springs up into a pillar eight or nine feet high, on the top of which is perched a comical little wooden figure, also of the artist's own designing. This pillar is in reality an ingeniously contrived cabinet, with a series of compartments inside it in which Carl Larsson kept his colours.

Along the top of one of the walls of the studio there extends a frieze depicting scenes from the life of Christ—a piece of eighteenth-century work executed by a peasant from the province of Halland. All the personages in it except Christ himself are represented in the Swedish costumes of that period. "They have the same primitive *naïveté* as the frescoes of Giotto," Carl Larsson says of them, "and they interest me more"; and he proceeds:

"It was with those Swedish peasant painters from the end of the eighteenth century that I went to school: I declare that openly. Think of all those old paintings you see in the peasants' dwellings here and in Dalarna and in Norrland! What deep and serious feeling there is in them, together with broad but genuine humour! And what a racial sense of style! For me they constitute a greater and richer wealth than the mines of Gällivare can ever yield to others."—From "A Wayfarer in Sweden," by FREDERIC WHYTE. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

*"for the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds"*
II CORINTHIANS 10:4

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL

founded by Mary Baker Eddy

*Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science*

A SOURCE of spiritual power for all is The Christian Science Journal, described by Mary Baker Eddy as "designed to bring health and happiness to all households wherein it is permitted to enter, and to confer increased power to be good and to do good" (Miscellaneous Writings, 262). In the year 1883, shortly after establishing herself in Boston, and while preaching, writing, teaching, healing, and organizing, Mrs. Eddy founded The Christian Science Journal. Each month it carries helpful and inspiring articles and editorials, as well as testimonies of Christian Science healing, and a directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, and Nurses. This directory is found in no other Christian Science publication. Price, one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; one issue, 35c.

Other Christian Science Periodicals

**Christian Science Sentinel** Issued weekly. Contains special information about the Christian Science movement, as well as articles and testimonies of healing. Price, for one year, $3.50; single copy, 10c.

**Christian Science Quarterly** Contains the Lesson-Sermons. Price for one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c.

In Braille, monthly. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

**The Herald of Christian Science** German or French edition, issued monthly, one year, $2.00; single copy, 20c. Scandinavian, Dutch, or Braille editions issued quarterly, one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c.

*The above periodicals may be purchased at any Christian Science Reading Room, or ordered direct from the publisher:*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

## *Vestal*

You queen the hearth, and watch each rosy shard
Falling to ashes as the white flames rise.
You wrap your tail about you, and regard
The ancient wonder with your ancient eyes.

SILENCE BUCK BELLOWS

The FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST *The Mother Church*

Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, Boston.
Sunday Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
Sunday School at 10:45 A. M. Subject of Lesson-Sermon:
"Are Sin, Disease and Death Real?"
Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, pocket size, blue or brown cloth ..... $2.00
Library Edition, cloth..... 3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue or brown morocco, Bible paper ..... 3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as Library Edition.. 4.00
Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, black, blue or brown morocco, limp, Oxford India Bible paper.. 5.00
De luxe Edition, black, brown, or blue levant, heavy India Bible paper, wide margins ..... 6.00
Cleartype Edition, 18-point type, black cloth cover..... 7.00
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper.....11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind. 5 vols. .....12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION
Cloth Edition.....$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper..... 5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Cloth Edition.....$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper..... 5.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or will be sent prepaid to any address.
Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

*Address orders and make remittances payable to*
HUDSON C. BURR
*Publishers' Agent*
One, Norway St., Boston, U.S.A.

# Connecticut College Holds Celebration

**First higher education institution in State for women rounds out a quarter century.**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW LONDON, Conn., Oct. 12—In a program captioned "Expanding Horizons," Connecticut College, the first college for women in this State, today opened a two-day celebration surveying the fields opened to women in the professions, business and government in the past quarter of a century, and the challenge to the colleges in constantly widening opportunities today.

Speakers at this twenty-fifth anniversary celebration will be President Katharine Blunt, Herbert J. Davis of Smith College, and Dr. Katharine B. Blodgett, one of the country's ablest natural scientists.

**Women's Greater Influence**

In an address prepared for delivery this evening, President Blunt declares that women face an era in which they will have "an influence and power greater even than women have now." She points out that the educated woman is no longer an ineffective dilettante; she is not merely an observer of her world; she has an increasingly important part in its shaping.

"When Connecticut College first opened its doors in 1915, the world was just awakening to the great potentialities of women. The force of public opinion in favor of women's suffrage was irresistibly rising. Professional opportunities for women were gaining. Traditional bonds which had prevented women from developing the full scope of their intelligence and energy were being broken. An enlarging conception of women's sphere was evident.

"As our future students leave the college, they will have a power and influence greater even than women have now. They will count more in professions and in their communities. I hope that we shall have the wisdom to help them develop trained devotion to the highest possible ideals."

**Broad Educational Aims**

Connecticut College is a privately endowed institution. It was established with the idea of providing women with a broad cultural education plus practical preparation for the many fields of occupation which were beginning to be open to them. It has a student body of more than 750 young women from all parts of the United States and several foreign countries. It has a faculty of about 100 men and women.

Dr. Katharine Blunt, President of the College since 1929, is a graduate of Vassar College and the University of Chicago, a distinguished scholar and able administrator.

The anniversary celebration opened this afternoon with a luncheon attended by nearly 500 alumnae, faculty, trustees, and guests.

## Celebrating Quarter Century of Steady Growth

Rittase

**Connecticut College for Women at New London**

**(1) The old quadrangle. These are the first buildings erected on the Connecticut College campus. New London Hall, an academic building, given by the citizens of New London, at the left. Plant, Branford, and Blackstone dormitories at the right. (2) Harkness Chapel, the gift of Mrs. Edward S. Harkness to Connecticut College, which was dedicated last year. (3) President Katharine Blunt of Connecticut College. (4) Air view of Connecticut College.**

# Pawtuckaway Colors Called At 6-Year Best

New England's landscape will have no dearth of autumn hues this week end, according to reports on foliage conditions throughout this section.

Few reports indicate that the foliage has passed its peak. New Hampshire, which issues a periodical foliage report, has only two such reports—at Pinkham Notch and Cannon Mountain.

Other New Hampshire observations place foliage at its best at the Flume in Franconia Notch, Mt. Kearsage; Milford, Mount Monadnock, North Woodstock and throughout the seacoast region. At Pawtuckaway Mountain, fire wardens expect "the best color we have had in six years" on Oct. 13.

Only a small proportion of the leaves is expected to fall this week end, leaving plenty of contrast and brilliancy for the weekending motorist as he drives through New England.

# Tributes Paid to Columbus By Boston's Italian Citizens

Boston's North End was bedecked with flags and bunting today as the city's largest Italian settlement paid tribute to the Genoese navigator, Christopher Columbus, who 448 years ago set foot on the island of San Salvador in the West Indies.

Flag raising ceremonies at North End Park opened the day's observances at 10:30 this morning and on Boston Common an hour later Pan-American friendship was made the theme of a city-sponsored program honoring Columbus. Representatives of many of the Latin American countries were present.

Boston retail stores, closed this morning in observance of the legal holiday, but opened their doors for business at 1 p. m.

The two-day celebration will reach a climax tomorrow afternoon when several thousand persons are expected to march in a colorful parade starting on Arlington Street at 1:30 and proceeding to the North End Park via Boylston, Tremont, and Hanover Streets.

The Massachusetts Sons of Italy, who with the Knights of Columbus are chief sponsors of the Columbus Day celebrations in Boston, will be one of the large marching units. Judge Felix Forte, supreme venerable of the Sons of Italy, heads the honorary staff.

A band concert at North End Park followed by a fire department drill and a display of fireworks will bring the two-day fete to a close.

## Weather Predictions

*By U. S. Weather Bureau*

**Boston and Vicinity:** Considerable high cloudiness today. Clearing late tonight and Sunday fair. Lowest temperature tonight in middle fifties. Gentle southwest winds increasing and becoming moderate Sunday.

**Maine:** Mostly cloudy tonight and Sunday with occasional very light rain in north portion tonight and Sunday morning, slightly warmer tonight.

**New Hampshire and Vermont:** Mostly cloudy tonight and Sunday with occasional very light rain in north portion tonight.

**Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island:** Considerable high cloudiness clearing late tonight; Sunday fair and slightly warmer in the interior.

**Block Island to Cape Hatteras:** Gentle to moderate variable winds over the extreme south portion, moderate west and southwest winds over the central and north portions increasing to fresh over the extreme north portion Sunday; weather fair.

**Official Temperatures**

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 55 | 52 | New York | 57 | 56 |
| Chicago | 52 | 52 | Norfolk | 53 | 56 |
| Denver | 45 | 45 | Philadelphia | 50 | 49 |
| Miami | 66 | 63 | St. Louis | 53 | 49 |
| Minneapolis | 52 | 51 | San Francisco | 55 | 55 |
| New Orleans | 68 | 64 | Washington | 51 | 51 |

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Oct. 12.
B—Minimum for previous 12 hours.

**High Tides at Boston**

Saturday, 8:40 p. m.; height 9.1 feet.
Sunday, 9:05 a. m.; height 9.1 feet.
Sunday, 9:26 p. m.; height 9.2 feet.
Monday, 9:46 a. m.; height 9.4 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:38 p. m., Saturday.
Light all vehicles by 5:36 p. m., Sunday.

# R. I. Ferry Line Strike Averted

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—A strike on the Jamestown-Newport ferry line has been averted with the withdrawal of the resignations handed in by six ferry boat captains. The resignations were submitted when the company refused to restore $20 a month pay cuts.

Intervention by Gov. William H. Vanderbilt and his labor department was followed by withdrawal of the resignations and agreement on the part of the captains to listen to arbitration on their salary dispute. The mediation talks began yesterday.

The captains are members of the Masters and Pilots Association.

Residents of Jamestown call the ferry line the oldest continuously operated transportation line in the country. Though historical data is scanty prior to 1700, the line is believed to have been started about 1680.

# Willkie Says President Delayed Defense

*Continued from Page 1*

"foreign powers would like to see him defeated this coming November, Mr. Willkie last night demanded: "Do you care what foreign governments think?"

"No!" the crowd shouted back.

"Are you going to take a dictator into the voting booth with you next November?" Mr. Willkie asked.

"No!" thundered the crowd.

"No one in America has any use for these men except the third-term candidate. He thinks he can use them to win an election!"

"We want Willkie," somebody in the bleachers with a good umpire castigating voice shouted, and the crowd all joined in the laugh that followed. Mr. Willkie grinned broadly.

One thing that stands out in Mr. Willkie's talks on foreign affairs is his spurning of any attempt to minimize the danger. It might be possible for him to charge that the Roosevelt Administration is overestimating the situation. But he doesn't do it.

"None of us is so simple as to think that Hitler is planning at this moment to send an expeditionary force across the Atlantic to attack us.

**Would Fear Strong America**

"Yet none of us is so blind as to deny that he has designs on us. We know that he hates democracy. He is aware that if we can really make democracy strong here in America his own system of blood and tyranny cannot forever survive."

Then Mr. Willkie quoted a paragraph he attributed to Joseph Goebbels, Nazi Propaganda Minister.

"'The America of today will never again be a danger to us. Nothing will be easier than to produce a bloody revolution in the United States. No other country has so many social and racial tensions. We shall be able to play upon many strings there.'"

"Hitler's Propaganda Minister must have been reading the propaganda of the New Deal," Mr. Willkie dryly observed. "He wasn't reading the character of the American people."

Mr. Willkie said he was immensely pleased with his New England tour and its climax at Bees Field last night. A half-hour before he was scheduled to appear, the Ball Park, picturesquely situated beside the meandering Charles River in Boston, was comfortably filled with possibly 20,000 persons.

Two hundred police, under the personal direction of Commissioner Joseph P. Timilty and Superintendent Edward W. Fallon, were pressed to handle the crowd that continued to converge on the park. The number began to swell. By the time Mr. Willkie mounted the platform, Deputy Police Superintendent John T. O'Day estimated the crowd at more than 30,000.

Only the more remote bleachers were unfilled.

Again, Mr. Willkie had scored in having an ideal night for his rally. It was clear, a three-quarter moon threw a pleasant glow over the festivities, while a crisp, New England tang in the air encouraged active applause.

The local Republican Committee, headed by Mr. J. Wells Farley, had made superb arrangements. The lighting, installed and operated by professionals, was as elaborate as in a theater. The thousands present had a clear view of Mr. Willkie.

The loud speakers functioned with clarity—something not always the fact at some of Mr. Willkie's other rallies. Walter Smith, Jr.'s, band played the right sort of selections, "Stars and Stripes Forever," "God Bless America," "Back Home in Old Indiana," and the "Star Spangled Banner."

**The Rocket's Red Glare**

As Mr. Willkie, looking fresh despite a crowded day of campaigning, mounted the platform, accompanied by Mrs. Willkie, their son, Philip, Mr. Willkie's brother, Ed., his campaign manager Joseph W. Martin, Jr., G. O. P. Senatorial Nominee Henry Parkman, Jr., and members of the Republican Congressional Delegation from Massachusetts, cannonades of fireworks were discharged, bringing the crowd to a great peak of excitement.

With lights blazing, the band playing, fireworks cracking and booming overhead, and the crowd on its feet cheering for all it was worth, Mr. Willkie walked from one side of the platform to the other, holding his hands widely apart in a gesture which seemed to say, "My heart is yours. I can't tell you how thankful I am that you have come here."

The crowd reached a new crescendo of cheering.

**Not Military Inspection**

Then, Governor Saltonstall presented the candidate as a "man of courage, of strength, a pioneer, a crusader who will remake this country not by dictating but by leading!"

Mr. Willkie won his first laugh by genially assuring his audience he was not present "on a military inspection tour."

He noted that "the third-term candidate"—as he prefers to identify Mr. Roosevelt—appears to choose localities for his "inspections" through which Mr. Willkie has most lately campaigned.

"I suspect you folks up here will be having another 'military inspection trip' before long," Mr. Willkie warned with a chuckle.

From 8 until 8:30 Mr. Willkie was on the air. When the broadcast was completed, he continued speaking for a few moments, urging re-election of Governor Saltonstall. He also gave an extended indorsement of the U. S. Senatorial aspirations of Henry Parkman, commenting he would be a "companion, not a cancellation," to Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.

Mr. Willkie referred to the fact that Mr. Lodge, a Republican, sometimes finds his vote on national issues canceled by the opposite vote of Massachusetts' other Senator, David I. Walsh, a Democrat. Mr. Willkie also asked for election of a Republican Congressional delegation.

**Calls on Cardinal O'Connell**

After his address at the Baseball Park, Mr. Willkie returned to his campaign train, parked at North Station.

There, it was announced, that on his way to the Park he had stopped to pay an unannounced courtesy call on William Cardinal O'Connell, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Massachusetts.

Mr. Willkie said:

"I had a very pleasant visit with Cardinal O'Connell."

Throughout his campaign, Mr. Willkie, an Episcopalian, has made it a point to pay such courtesy visits. It was noted that during his tour of New England, parochial schools along the route had marshaled their students along the streets to see the candidate pass by.

Mr. Willkie's train pulled to a siding for the night, going into Haverhill this morning at 9. From Haverhill the party went by bus to Lawrence and Lowell, reboarding the train at Lowell for the trip through western Massachusetts.

After resting in Albany Sunday, Mr. Willkie will carry his campaign through up-State New York Monday and Tuesday, speaking in Syracuse Monday night and in Buffalo Tuesday night.

# Liquor Group Fund Urged To Aid Roosevelt

A letter seeking campaign contributions, and giving to President Roosevelt credit for restoring the liquor industry, is being sent to liquor dealers in greater Boston and other sections of the State by the Roosevelt-Wallace Finance Committee, Industrial Division.

The Committee, which is headed in Massachusetts by former Gov. James M. Curley, points out to the dealers their present opportunity to aid the President in his third-term campaign by "making a contribution to the national campaign in Massachusetts."

Following is a copy of the letter:

ROOSEVELT-WALLACE FINANCE COMMITTEE
Room 803-804
24 School Street
Boston, Mass.

John F. McGee
Director, Industrial Division

Laf. 9521
October 8, 1940

Dear Mr. _____:

As election time nears, it becomes evident that the retaining in office of our President is of vital necessity.

You being a member of a tremendous industry which was brought into being by our President's ardent desire for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, are now in a position to help by making a contribution to the National Campaign in Massachusetts.

The task of raising funds has been delegated to our committee and we earnestly request your co-operation. Any sum you may desire to remit will be appreciated.

Many persons have been led to believe that under the provisions of the Hatch Act it is unlawful to either solicit or contribute funds. This is true in the case of a corporation, person or firm negotiating for or performing work for the government. It does not prevent, however, officers or directors of corporations or employees thereof from making such personal contributions as they desire.

Each person contributing will receive a certificate expressing the thanks of President Roosevelt and the Democratic organization for the contributions received. Kindly make all checks or money orders payable to the Roosevelt-Wallace Finance Committee.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) John F. McGee
Director, Industrial Division

## N. H. U. Students Take Teaching Posts

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

DURHAM, N. H.—Five University of New Hampshire students this semester have gone into public and private schools to gain a better understanding of teaching methods by actually putting into practice their classroom theory.

# Fore River Yards Plan $13,000,000 Expansion

**Log of the Port of Boston**

Expansion of facilities of the 74-acre Fore River shipyards of the Bethlehem Steel Company at Quincy, on a scale never before attempted, is planned at a cost of more than $13,000,000, to expedite the more rapid building of naval and merchant ships called for by the United States Government in its National Defense Program.

Additional slips, shipways, buildings, workshops, tools and equipment are assured for the plant by action in Washington, authorizing the improvements to the extent of $13,427,500. The Government is financing many plant improvement projects to speed up the building program throughout the nation, and make possible the laying down of many vessels at one time, so that more craftsmen may work simultaneously in rushing the ships to completion.

News from Washington indicates that $97,000,000 has been earmarked for plant expansion projects for private shipyards.

Contract recently was awarded the Fore River plant of the Bethlehem Steel, for six cruisers at $30,000,000 each, and four aircraft carriers at $47,000,000 each, besides the large volume of orders already on hand at that yard including the $50,000,000 battleship Massachusetts. The work is expected to provide employment for more than the peak of 16,500 which was reached during the first World War.

**Ocean Freight**

Additional freight business is being provided for water carriers because of construction and expansion of Army and Navy bases, and other National Defense program projects, according to James B. Sweeny, Vice-President and General Manager of the Merchants and Miners Transportation Company, who was in Boston this week from Baltimore headquarters of the company. Here to survey the New England territory, Mr. Sweeny, accompanied by Arthur J. Doyle, New England agent, conferred with Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Coastwise steamship lines are benefiting, he said, by the business resulting from the Government's defense program, and the recently adopted Transportation Act of 1940, otherwise known as the Wheeler-Lea Act, will have a stabilizing effect on the coastwise steamship lines. Regarding passenger business, he said the ships on the Boston-Philadelphia, and the Boston-Norfolk-Baltimore route, have had the biggest travel season in their history during the summer months, and that present indications point to continued good business through the fall and winter.

**Purchasing Agents**

Members of the New England Purchasing Agents Association, Inc., are to join in observing the thirty-fifth anniversary of the organization at a dinner-meeting at the University Club, Boston, Oct. 14, at 6:30 p. m. Prof. Donald C. McKay, Assistant Professor of History, Harvard University, is to be the speaker. His topic: "International Relationships."

**Maritime Films**

Technicolor talking films are now being used to show results of the United States Maritime Commission's Shipbuilding program, the training of American seamen, the importance of foreign trade to the nation, and the movements of American products from inland points of origin in this country right through to the inland points of destination abroad.

One such picture—"Great Cargoes"—is to be shown at the dinner meeting of the Foreign Commerce Club of Boston, Thursday evening, Oct. 17, at the Boston Chamber of Commerce dining rooms. It is to be the world premiere of the picture, according to A. Douglas Cook, of the Foreign Commerce Club, who explained that the film was produced by Moore-McCormack Lines, Inc.

The film closes with a patriotic sequence showing the role of the American merchant marine in our National Defense Program, he states. Thomas M. Woodward, Vice-Chairman of the Maritime Commission, is to address the meeting.

# Police Efficiency Gives Willkie's Secretary a Jar

So efficient was the police coverage at the Hotel Somerset that Mr. Willkie's private secretary was unable to go up to 423, the official luncheon suite. Just before departing for Cambridge and Lynn, Mr. Willkie presumably summoned his secretary. That gentleman hastened to the Charlesgate East side and was barred from ringing for the elevator by a police captain who explained that it had been reserved exclusively for Mr. Willkie. The young man looked baffled and then said, "Well, I'm only his secretary. He sent for me." Further complications were ironed out when the car came down to the first floor on a trial run and the secretary was allowed to enter—instead of making the three flights "shank's mare."

It is reported that Mrs. Wendell L. Willkie does not like yellow flowers, but she received plenty of them on the Massachusetts cavalcade. The first bouquet given to her was presented by Mrs. Alfred B. Williams, Republican National Committeewoman from Massachusetts. It was a large bouquet of yellow roses. All along the cavalcade route she received yellow flowers.

Joseph F. Timilty may be Boston Police Commissioner, but he was just an ordinary individual to motorcycle-riding Massachusetts State Police officers policing the cavalcade. When Mr. Timilty, in mufti, attempted to cut into the parade, the officers efficiently foiled the try. Not until parade officials announced permission did the Timilty car join the procession in Mattapan Square.

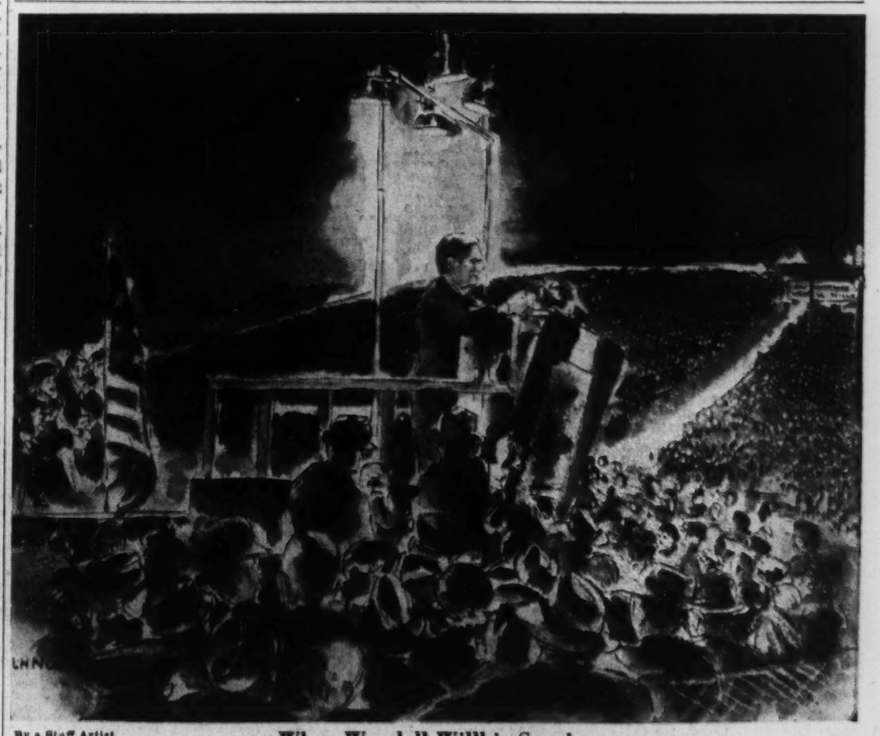
The cavalcade was operated on almost railroad schedule time. Although 15 minutes behind schedule when Boston was reached, the procession was moved along swiftly, as State Police quickly guided the cars through pressing crowds.

Many spectators mistook Ed Willkie, the Presidential nominee's brother, for the candidate. Part of the time the candidate's brother rode in the Willkie car and the rest of the way to Boston he rode with Henry Parkman, Republican nominee for United States Senator.

Mr. Parkman, six-foot-six Boston GOP leader, received almost as much attention as Mr. Willkie. Riding "Lindbergh fashion" in a car not far behind the G. O. P. Presidential aspirant, Mr. Parkman actually seemed to wave to more spectators than the national candidate.

On several occasions brave Rooseveltian supporters yelled, "We want Roosevelt," as the Willkie car went by. The candidate ignored such remarks.

Several spectators waved American flags and held up pictures of Mr. Willkie. One woman was proudly waving aloft a new book about the candidate.



By a Staff Artist

**When Wendell Willkie Speaks**

**Artist's impression of the mass-rally at National League Baseball Park in Boston last night, where Wendell L. Willkie, standing beneath a battery of floodlights and facing nearly a dozen microphones, appealed to American voters to elect him President.**

# Automobile Models for 1941 Make Debut in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 11—Sparkling with color and chromium under fluorescent lights, the forty-first annual National Automobile Show, foremost symbol of that native technological genius which is being called upon to build America's defense weapons, swings open its doors tomorrow for one of the longest, and seasonally the earliest, display of motorcars.

For nine consecutive days, crowds will visit the four floors of a face-lifted Grand Central Palace to see automobiles, trucks, and accessories. There will be 200 cars and chassis on display and with the Ford Motor Company exhibiting in the National for the first time.

Eighteen makes of passenger cars, some dressed in two-tone paint, and eight makes of commercial vehicles are shown in a setting of Spanish-American design, red, white, and blue above the main staircase: "For Peace and Freedom." Carrying out this theme is a continuous frieze around the mezzanine railing, decorated with giant photographs representing scenes from the nations of the twin Americas.

A painted highway, suggesting perhaps the dreamed-of Pan-American road which is to run from Alaska to the Argentine, connects the pictures, while over all fly the flags of the Pan-American nations. Wrought-iron balconies and ornamental arches with general decorations in stucco complete the Spanish-American touch.

**Moving Parts Shown**

While gleaming automobiles, set off against backgrounds of glass, modern woods, beach scenes, and neon signs, are at every hand for visitors and prospective buyers to look at, sit in and talk about with the exhibitors, numerous other cars, stripped to their chassis, afford special action displays of moving parts, by which attendants will explain such new features as the fluid drive and the overdrive.

If turning transmissions and cylinders pumping in and out attract men to the show, the color combinations, plus the newly harmonizing tints of fabrics at different levels of the cars' interiors, are aimed at winning feminine approval.

Styling in both high and low-priced models achieves new triumphs this year. Gay color combinations on bodies are offered for 1941, and two-tone effects worked out with the main body one color and the superstructure above the belt line in another shade of that color or in a harmonizing color.

In tribute to the beauty of the cars, leading American fur designers will stage a million-dollar fur fashion pageant on Oct. 16. In fur creations named after 18 passenger cars, mannequins will display evening wraps in mink, sable, and ermine; daytime coats of broadtail, Persian lamb, baum marten and fitch and sports models in natural wool.

Down at the bedrock of practicality, exhibitors are offering new ease of operation, new fuel economy, and increased engine power in many models, while the greater comfort of new types of springing is declared sufficient to satisfy the demands of an Oriental potentate. Body lines are cleaner and involve fewer breaks in contours, with "speed lines" finding wider acceptance.

**Features for 1941**

Other features include the elimination of running-boards on some models, while chromium trim, in bright or satin finish, is used to a greater extent this year. While motors appear not to have changed greatly, some manufacturers are showing refinements of power plants in the shape of improved oil filters, two carburetors where one served before and revised manifolding.

Show Week will feature, among novel events, a get-together of veterans of the industry on Old Timers' Day, Oct. 16, among those invited being Henry Ford, who once held the mile straightaway record of 39 4-5 seconds, and Barney Oldfield.

In vivid contrast to the products for 1941 is the display of historic automobiles on the fourth floor—wheezing oldsters which have come to the Autmobile Show from museums and some puffing in under their own power with proud owner-collectors at the wheel. Among them is the 1898 three-wheeled Duryea with a three-cylinder horizontal engine which had steering mechanism, chain, speed, and throttle all controlled by one lever. Others include the Buick "Bug," which was a leading racer in 1910, piloted by the late Bob Burman and Louis Chevrolet.

Indicative of the steady advance of the motor-car industry, which is now being called upon to produce tanks and airplanes, is the difference in price between the average car of today and those of the early 1900's. In those early days automobiles cost on the average $2,130 or $1.25 a pound, while the average price today is $778 or 25 cents a pound.

Hours for the show are: Opening Day, 2 p. m. to 11 p. m; week days, 10:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.; Sundays, opening at noon. Admission is 40 cents, tax included.


Lamson & Hubbard

shining collection of PERSIAN LAMB COATS $379

They're that shimmering, tightly curled kind of Persian Lamb that says quality in every curl! Their new silhouettes tell you that each of these coats is a fashion find. And the Lamson & Hubbard label is your guarantee of *dependable value!*

News Items

The new Lamson & Hubbard Accessories Department is featuring handbags from $3.00 up; Costume Jewelry from $1 up.

*Open Wednesday 'til 9 P. M.*

Lamson & Hubbard
Boylston at Arlington St., Boston



ARNOLD Authentics

$10.95

Winning in a Walk

Their crisp good looks and marvelous comfort make Arnold Authentics "musts" for town country, or college campus. In a dozen swagger styles. *Above:* In black or brown reverse calf, calf trim . . . or all tan or blue calf. Also in tan grain calf with duflex rubber sole. *Below:* In black or brown suede, calf trim. Also all black or tan calf.

Thayer McNeil
TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON
and Wellesley Square


# Special Hour For Children At Museum

While conscription registration closes Boston schools next Wednesday morning, the Museum of Fine Arts will provide a special guidance hour for children. Boys and girls interested are invited to meet Miss Maginnis of the docent staff of the Museum, in the Huntington Avenue entrance at 10 o'clock, and accompany her on a tour of the galleries. Her talk will be specially adapted to children of school age, from eight to fourteen. Settlement house groups will be welcome.

Saturday morning programs for children will begin on Nov. 2. They will consist of a talk with lantern slides in the lecture hall, at 10 o'clock, folowed by a tour of the galleries. There will be several lectures on Egypt, followed by talks on Greece and Rome, and other origins of culture, throughout the winter. In addition, the popular Sunday afternoon hour for children, will be resumed on Nov. 3, at the customary hour, 3:30.

Mexican and Hawaiian prints will go on special exhibition at the Museum on Oct. 16. After two weeks' display here they will visit various other museums throughout the United States. They are being circulated by the American National Committee of Engraving, as part of an international program to promote a better understanding among all the Americas. Among the committee members one finds such names as Frank W. Benson, Adolf Rehn, Arthur W. Heintzelman, Eugene Higgins, Rockwell Kent, Boardman Robinson, John Sloan and Mahonri Young. John Taylor Arms is President of the organization. Henry Preston Rossiter, Curator of Prints at the Boston Museum, is a member of the Honorary Committee.

# McCormack Hits At Willkie's 'Talk'

New England voters were warned today by Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Boston to beware of Wendell Willkie's fine talk about restoring jobs and starting new industries.

"As a candidate touring New England," Representative McCormack said, "Mr. Willkie is talking glibly about providing jobs for all unemployed, and helping small industry. He is also intimating that the New Deal has favored the South over New England.

"Voters would do well," he continued, "to remember that as a private business man he was instrumental in moving industry from the north to the south—the very thing that has done more to hurt New England than any other development of recent years.

"Even if Mr. Willkie can perform the miracles he promises in creating new jobs, they will be of little benefit to New England if he continues to move New England's industries to the south," the Congressman asserted.

# Suburban Lecture Notice

**Lynn, Sunday, October 13, 1940**

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Gavin W. Allan, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lynn, in the Church Edifice, Chestnut Street, near Broad, 3:30 p. m.

# Christian Science Noonday Lecture

Robert Stanley Ross, C. S. B., a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, will deliver a free noonday lecture on Christian Science in Colonial Theater, 100 Boylston Street, Boston, on Tuesday, Oct. 15, at 12:15 o'clock.

This lecture will be radiocast by short-wave station WRUL and its companion transmitter, WRUW, Boston, on frequencies of 11.79 megacycles and 15.13 megacycles, respectively.

At 12 o'clock noon the organ music, preceding the introduction of the lecturer at 12:15 p. m., will be radiocast, and station identification will be made from time to time to assist listeners in tuning their radio sets in advance of the lecture.


SINGLE STUDIO ROOMS
2-3-4 room apartments
Furnished or unfurnished. Convenient location makes them especially desirable. Choose now for fall occupancy. Reasonable rentals.
HOTEL BRUNSWICK
BOSTON KEN. 6300
Through Its Portals Flow Boston's Traditions



The Hotel Victoria
271 Dartmouth St., Copley Sq., Boston
Now available, several two-room suites, furnished or unfurnished, from seventy-five to one hundred and twenty-five dollars per month.
*Every Service Included*



Bibles for Gifts
*Every language, binding, version. Suited to every need and pocketbook.*
A COMPLETE LINE
BIBLES
AT ALL PRICES
*Let us show you what we have.*
Send for Catalogs or call at the
Massachusetts Bible Society
41 Bromfield St., Boston


## *A Canine Welcome*

By a Staff Photographer

**'Prince'**

**German shepherd dog which welcomed and soon became a favorite with the 49 British child evacuees who are at the Cliff House in Winthrow awaiting placement in Greater Boston homes. He is owned by Miss Rita Cohan of Winthrop, who holds his head toward the camera to keep him from licking the faces of the children. Prince seemed immediately to make all the children his responsibility.**

# Jordan Marsh Plans Aid To Its Draftees

Employees of a year or more of Jordan Marsh Company, Boston department store, were notified yesterday that those who enter military service prior to Oct. 1, 1941, will receive two month's salary, less whatever they receive from the Government, and will be re-employed at the termination of their service without loss of time.

The policy of the company was stated in the following announcement posted throughout the plant:

"Jordan Marsh Company wishes to state its attitude toward its regular fellow workers who subsequent to Aug. 1, 1940, have entered, and toward those who may later enter the military service of the United States either under the reserve army and national guard act or the selective training and service act, voluntarily or by conscription, prior to Oct. 1, 1941.

"1. Jordan Marsh Company will employ such men upon completion of their term of service, and when re-employed, the period served will not constitute a break in their continuous service record.

"2. Fellow worker purchase discount privilages will be continued during the period of service.

"3. Those fellow workers who have been in the continuous employ of Jordan Marsh Company for 12 months immediately prior to their entrance into the service will receive from the company for the first two months of such service, their regular salary less the amount received from the government."

# Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

| 590kc-WEEI-508m | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m | 1500kc-WMEX-200m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3:00 H. C.-Carn'gie game | Cornell-Army game | Yale-Penn game | Harvard-Michigan football game | B. C.-Temple game |
| 3:15 Holy Cross-Carnegie | Cornell - Army football | Yale-Penn game | Harvard-Michigan football game | Boston College-Temple |
| 3:30 Tech football game | game | Yale-Penn game | Harvard-Michigan football game | football game |
| 3:45 Holy Cross-Carnegie | Cornell - Army football | Yale-Penn game | Harvard-Michigan football game | Boston College-Temple |
| 4:00 Tech football game | game | Yale-Penn game | Harvard-Michigan football game | football game |
| 4:15 Holy Cross-Carnegie | Cornell - Army football | Yale-Penn game | Harvard-Michigan football game | Boston College-Temple |
| 4:30 Tech football game | Southern California- | Notre Dame - Georgia | Harvard-Michigan football game | football game |
| 4:45 Notre Dame- | Illinois football game | Tech game | | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:00 Georgia Tech football game | Southern California- Illinois football game | Notre Dame - Georgia Tech game | Sports Matinee Sports Matinee | "Melody Mirror" "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:30 "Crackpot College" | Johnny Long's Orchestra | Tommy Dorsey's Orch. | Sports Matinee | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:45 "Crackpot College" | "The Kickoff" | Tommy Dorsey's Orch. | Frank Ryan, sports | News Service |
| 6:00 News; Sports | News; Music; Weather | News Service | Dinner Concert | Frank Gallucci's Radio |
| 6:15 Bill Elliott, songs | Music; Sport comment | Sports Roundup | Dinner Concert | Review |
| 6:30 Republican speaker | "Renfrew of the Mounted": dramatization | "Musical Rendezvous" | News Service | "Alpineers" |
| 6:45 The World Today | | Dramatic sketch | Sports: "Memory Lane" | Sport comment |
| 7:00 'People's Platform'; informal discussion | Religious program | "Grand Ole Opry" | Concert Orchestra | Bob Hardy's Orchestra |
| 7:15 Univ. of Michigan | Religious program | "Grand Ole Opry" | Charioteers Quartet | News Service |
| 7:30 Univ. of Michigan | Jan Savitt's Orchestra | Yvette, songs | Concert Miniatures | Talk reradiocast |
| 7:45 Football Salute | Jan Savitt's Orchestra | "Confidentially Yours" | Harry James' Orchestra | Talk reradiocast |
| 8:00 "Marriage Club"; quiz program | Charles Dant's Orch. | "Knickerbocker Playhouse"; dramatic sk. | Concert Orchestra | Studio speaker |
| 8:15 | Charles Dant's Orch. | "Truth or Consequences"; quiz program | "Stars Over Manhattan" | "Jungle Jim" |
| 8:30 Wayne King's Orchestra; War news | "New Walls for China" | | Don Arres, tenor | Sports program |
| 8:45 | "New Walls for China" | | News Service | "Sing Song Time" |
| 9:00 President Roosevelt | President Roosevelt | President Roosevelt | President Roosevelt | "Pages From the Classical Album" |
| 9:15 President Roosevelt | President Roosevelt | President Roosevelt | President Roosevelt | |
| 9:30 Gold'n Gate Quartet | News; Paul Laval's Or. | National Barn Dance: | Gabriel Heatter | "Pages From the Classical Album" |
| 9:45 "Saturday Night | Paul Laval's Orchestra | vocalists; orchestra | "Contact" | |
| 10:00 Serenade | Vaughn Monroe's Orch. | "Station E-Z-R-A"; | Chicago Theater of the Air; Marion Claire, | News Service |
| 10:15 "Dance Time" | Vaughn Monroe's Orch. | comedy sketch | James Melton in | "Dance Parade" |
| 10:00 "Master Works of | Ben Bernie's Orchestra | Gene Krupa's Orchestra | "Chocolate Soldier" | "Dixieland Band" |
| 10:45 Music": records | Ben Bernie's Orchestra | Gene Krupa's Orchestra | | "The Streamliners" |
| 11:00 Weather; News | News; Music; Weather | News Service | Dick Shelton's Orchestra | Sports program |
| 11:15 E. Hoagland's Or. | "On With the Dance" | Local news; weather | Jan Savitt's Orchestra | "The Gauchos" |
| 11:30 "Swing Club" | Ray Heatherton's Orch. | Ben Cutler's Orchestra | Jan Savitt's Orchestra | "Day's End" |
| 11:45 "Swing Club" | Ray Heatherton's Orch. | Ben Cutler's Orchestra | J. Reichman's Orch. | News Service |

## *Sunday's Programs*

| 590kc-WEEI-508m | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m | 1500kc-WMEX-200m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8:00 Press News; "Matinatta" | War news; Music | War news; Organ and Xylophone Recital | Radio Carollers | |
| 8:15 | Instrumental trio | | Radio Carollers | |
| 8:30 'Uncle Elmer's Song | News; Weather | Weather Service | "Musical Album" | |
| 8:45 Circle | "Tone Pictures" | News Service | "Musical Album" | |
| 9:00 News of Europe | News roundup | News Roundup | "Sunday Morning Serenade"; recording | 'Your Morning Pick-Up' |
| 9:15 Clyde Barrie, songs | "Coast to Coast on a Bus"; children's program | Four Showmen: Quartet | | 'Your Morning Pick-Up' |
| 9:30 Wings Over Jordan | | "Sunday Drivers", soloists; orchestra | "Sunday Morning Serenade"; recording | Tuneful Tunes |
| 9:45 Wings Over Jordan | | | | Tuneful Tunes |
| 10:00 Church of the Air | Walden String Quartet | Uncle Bob: children's program | "Melody Market" | "Opera Gems" |
| 10:15 Church of the Air | Walden String Quartet | | "Melody Market" | Religious Service |
| 10:30 National Youth Administration Orch. | "Southernaires"; Negro male quartet | "Story of Romance"; Morning Service of The | Tremont Temple Baptist Church Service | Religious Service |
| 10:45 | | | | Religious Service |
| 11:00 News; Music | News; Musicale | Mother Church, The | Tremont Temple Baptist | Religious Service |
| 11:15 Princess Elizabeth | Princess Elizabeth | First Church of Christ, | Church Service | "Music in the Modern |
| 11:30 Trinity Church: Dr | Sidney Walton's Music | Scientist, in Boston, | Tremont Temple Baptist | Manner" |
| 11:45 Oliver J. Hart | Weather: Musicale | Massachusetts | Church Service | Radio Review |
| 12:00 News; weather | Music Hall: Symphony | News Service | Student Radio Club | Radio Review |
| 12:15 Piano soloist | Orchestra; Selma Kaye, | "Tone Tapestries" | Student Radio Club | Radio Review |
| 12:30 "Star Quest" | soprano; Henrietta | "Wings Over America"; | Italian string music | Radio Review |
| 12:45 "Star Quest" | Schumann, pianist | talk; drama | Italian string music | Radio Review |
| 1:00 "Star Quest" | News Service | Religious program | News Service | Joseph Tall's Hour |
| 1:15 Carl Head's Kont | Ahead of the Headlines | Religious program | Princess Elizabeth | Joseph Tall's Hour |
| 1:30 "March of Games" | James M. Curley, political talk | On Your Job for Defense"; dramatization | National Convention: United Lutheran Church | Joseph Tall's Hour |
| 1:45 "March of Games" | | | | Joseph Tall's Hour |
| 2:00 Political program | "American Pilgrimage"; | Drama and music | "Symphonietta" | General Pulaski Com- |
| 2:15 Guardian Debate | Tana, contralto | Drama and music | "Symphonietta" | memoration Program |
| 2:30 Press news; Re- | Foreign Policy Assn. | University of Chicago | Network program | "Swing It" |
| 2:45 ligious Program | "Tapestry Musicale" | Round Table | Network program | Murray Twins |
| 3:00 Columbia Symphony | Great Plays: "Cavalcade of Drama from | NBC String Symphony; | Drama and music | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 3:15 Orchestra; Howard | Greece to Broadway"; | NBC String Symphony; | Drama and music | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 3:30 Barlow, conductor | James Agnew Chalmers, director | H. V. Kaltenborn | Young People's Church | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 3:45 Columbia Symphony | | "Chats About Dogs" | of the Air | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 4:00 Orchestra; Howard | National Vespers | "Quiz of Two Cities"; | "20th Century Serenade" | "Strings and Things"; |
| 4:15 Barlow, conductor | National Vespers | "Quiz of Two Cities"; | "20th Century Serenade" | orchestra |
| 4:30 "Invitation to | News; Sunday Review; | "The Shadow"; drama; | "Concert Album" | "Swing It" |
| 4:45 Learning" | transcriptions | "The Shadow"; drama | "Concert Album" | "Swing It" |
| 5:00 "Design for Happiness"; orchestra | Moylan Sisters, songs | Yvette, songs | The Musical Steelmakers"; variety; orchestra | 'Mother's Musical Album' |
| 5:15 Military Band | Olivio Santora, yodeler | Three Cheers: vocal | Symphonic Hour | 'Mother's Musical Album' |
| 5:30 Col. Stoopnagle's | Tony Wons | "Sunday Down South"; | Symphonic Hour | Irish Minstrels |
| 5:45 "Quixie Doodle" | News Service | "Defend America First" | Symphonic Hour | "Broadway Bandwagon" |
| 6:00 Silver Theater; | Religious Program | "Spreading New England's Fame" | "Double or Nothing"; | News Service |
| 6:15 dramatization | Religious Program | | quiz program | The Gauchos |
| 6:30 "Real the Band"; | News Service | "Flufferettes" | "Show of the Week"; | Music and Drama |
| 6:45 with Gene Autry | program; orchestra | | Vincent Lopez' Orch | Music and Drama |
| 7:00 News of the World | Sunday Evening News | Jack Benny's Program; | "Rendezvous"; Ramona; | "Friendly Singer" |
| 7:15 News of the World | News from Europe | variety; orchestra | soloists; orchestra | "Sweet Music" |
| 7:30 Screen Guild Theater; drama | "Speak Up, America"; | "Bandwogan"; Ray | News Service | Myles O'Malley's Orch.; |
| 7:45 | quiz program | Noble's Orchestra | Wythe Williams, news | Billy Paine, tenor |
| 8:00 Helen Hayes Theater; drama | "Parade of the Years"; | Edgar Bergen; Donald | American Forum: "Shall | "Pages From the Classical Album" |
| 8:15 | Charles Dant's Orch. | Dickson; orchestra | We Give Further Aid | |
| 8:30 "Crime Doctor"; | "Sherlock Holmes"; dra- | "One Man's Family"; | to England?" | "Pages From the Classical Album" |
| 8:45 drama; News | matic sketch | dramatic sketch | Dorothy Thompson | |
| 9:00 "Sunday Evening Hour"; Symphony | Walter Winchell | "Manhattan Merry-Go-Round" | "Old-Fashioned Revival" | "Pages From the Classical Album" |
| 9:15 | "The Parker Family" | | "Old-Fashioned Revival" | Sports Program |
| 9:30 Orchestra; Jascha | Irene Rich, sketch | American Album of Familiar Music | "Old-Fashioned Revival" | "King Cole Trio" |
| 9:45 Heifitz, violinist | "Sports Newsreel" | | "Old-Fashioned Revival" | The Coral Islanders |
| 10:00 "Take It or Leave | "Good Will Hour"; John | Phil Spitalny's All-Girl | News; Music | Week-End Jamboree |
| 10:15 It"; quiz program | J. Anthony, director | Orchestra; guest | Symphonic Hour | Week-End Jamboree |
| 10:30 President Roosevelt | "Good Will Hour"; John | Community Chest Campaign: Pres. Roosevelt | President Franklin D. Roosevelt | News Service |
| 10:45 President Roosevelt | J. Anthony, director | | | Army Recruiting progr m |
| 11:00 News; Weather | News; Music; Weather | News Service | Eddie Oliver's Orchestra | "Let's Dance" |
| 11:15 "Master Works of | "Music You Want" | Weather Service | Joe Reichman's Orch. | "Let's Dance" |
| 11:30 Music" | "Music You Want" | Emil Coleman's Orch. | Joe Reichman's Orch. | "Day's End" |
| 11:45 Teddy Powell's Or. | "Music You Want" | Emil Coleman's Orch. | Dick Jurgen's Orchestra | News Service |

## *Monday's Programs*

| 590kc-WEEI-508m | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m | 1500kc-WMEX-200m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11:00 Short, Short Story | Mildred W. Carlson | "The Man I Married" | News Service | Studio speaker |
| 11:15 "Martha Webster" | Clark Dennis, tenor | "Against the Storm" | "Singing Strings" | Magyar Serenaders |
| 11:30 "Big Sister"; play | "Harvey and Dell" | "The Road of Life" | Ruth Moss Interviews | "Studies in Swing" |
| 11:45 "Aunt Jenny" | Weather; music | "David Harum" | "Highlights, Halftones" | News Service |
| 12:00 Kate Smith Speaks | News; Noonday Review | Dramatic sketch | News Service | Rhythm Revue |
| 12:15 "Girl Married" | Noonday Review; stocks | "Musical Roundup" | Agricultural talk | Rhythm Revue |
| 12:30 "Helen Trent" | National Farm and | "Ringin' Sam"; songs | Italian string music | Sports; Weather; Tide |
| 12:45 "Our Gal Sunday" | Home Hour; Walter | "Meet Miss Julia" | Italian string music | "The Monitor News" |
| 1:00 "Life Beautiful" | Blaufuss' Orchestra | News Service | Frank Luther, songs | "Musical Mailbox" |
| 1:15 "Woman in White" | "Presenting the Stars"; | Dramatic sketch | "Is Anybody Home?" | "Musical Mailbox" |
| 1:30 Right to Happiness | Agricultural News | Marjorie Mills Hour | "Music Time" | "Alexander Thiede Conducts"; soloist; orch. |
| 1:45 "Road of Life" | Jack Dalton, songs | Marjorie Mills Hour | Cheer Up Gang | |
| 2:00 "Dramatic sketch | Irene Hanify, organist; | "Light of the World" | News Service | "Homes on the Land" |
| 2:15 "Joyce Jordan" | N. E. News; Weather; | "Grimm's Daughter" | Sport program | Frank Ross, songs |
| 2:30 Fletcher Wiley | Charles Dant's Orch. | "Valiant Lady"; sketch | Radio Garden Club | "Broadway Bandwagon" |
| 2:45 "My Son and I" | Charles Dant's Orch. | 'Hymns of All Churches' | Sport program | News Service |
| 3:00 M. McBride, speaker | "Orphans of Divorce" | "Mary Marlin" | Studio speaker | Western Serenade |
| 3:15 Political talk | "Honeymoon Hill"; sk. | "Ma Perkins"; sketch | Sam Koki's Hawaiians | "Melody Mart" |
| 3:30 News Service | "John's Other Wife" | 'Pepper Young's Family' | El Paseo Troubadours | "Console Capers" |
| 3:45 Decorating talk | "Just Plain Bill" | 'Vic and Sade'; sketch | "Mese and Music" | Speech School |
| 4:00 "Portia Blake" | "Mother of Mine" | "Backstage Wife" | "Hits and Encores" | "Melody Mirror" |
| 4:15 "We, the Abbots" | Club Matinee; variety | "Stella Dallas"; drama | World's Fair Symphonic | "Melody Mirror" |
| 4:30 "Hilltop House" | Club Matinee; variety | "Lorenzo Jones"; sketch | Band | "Consolairs" |
| 4:45 "Kate Hopkins" | Club Matinee; News | 'Young Widder Brown' | Network program | "Comic Page Club" |
| 5:00 "The Goldbergs" | "Singin' and Swingin'" | "Girl Alone"; sketch | Sports Matinee | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:15 Military Band | "Superman"; sketch | "Life Can Be Beautiful" | Sports Matinee | "Hit Parade" |
| 5:30 "Around the Hub" | Vocalist; organ | "Jack Armstrong"; sk. | Sports Matinee | Sport program |
| 5:45 Scattergood Baines | "Tom Mix"; sketch | "The O'Neills"; sketch | Frank Ryan, sports | News Service |
| 6:00 News Service | News; Music; Talk | News Service | "Captain Midnight"; sk. | Radio Review |
| 6:15 Hedda Hopper | Dinner Music | "Sports Roundup" | Dinner Concert | Radio Review |
| 6:30 Paul Sullivan | Weather; Music | Political Program | News Service | Alpineers |
| 6:45 The World Today | Lowell Thomas, news | "Musical Rendezvous" | Sports; "Memory Lane" | Sport comment |
| 7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy" | You and Your Neighbor | Fred Waring's Orchestra | Fulton Lewis, Jr. | Bob Hardy's Orchestra |
| 7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor | Popular music | Political talk | "Fu Manchu"; sketch | News Service |
| 7:30 "Blondie"; comedy | Burns and Allen; Artie | "Inside of Sports" | "Lone Ranger"; sketch | "Curtain Time"; drama |
| 7:45 serial drama | Shaw's Orchestra | Voters' Committee | "Lone Ranger"; sketch | and music |
| 8:00 "Those We Love"; | "I Love a Mystery"; | James Melton; Francia | "Play Broadcast"; quiz | "Harper's Varieties" |
| 8:15 dramatic sketch | dramatic sketch | White; orchestra | program | Sophisticated Trio |
| 8:30 Tom Howard; Geo. | "True or False" | Margaret Speaks, so- | "The Green Hornet"; | Sports Program |
| 8:45 Shelton; war news | "True or False" | prano; symphonic orch. | dramatization | Studio program |
| 9:00 Theater: Shirley | Swing Music | "Doctor I. Q."; quiz | Mickey Alpert's Orch. | "Pages From the Classical Album" |
| 9:15 Temple, Claude | Paul A. Dever, talk | program | Mickey Alpert's Orch. | |
| 9:30 Rains in "The | News; "Litle Ol' Holly- | "Show Boat"; vocalists; | Eddie Duchin's Orch. | 'Pages From the Classical Album' |
| 9:45 Littlest Rebel" | wood"; interviews | Bob Strong's Orchestra | Eddie Duchin's Orch. | |
| 10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or. | "Frontline Headlines"; | Lullaby Lady; Continentals Quartet; orch. | Raymond Gram Swing | News Service |
| 10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or. | "Tropical Moods," trans. | | News Service | Bert Hirsch's Orchestra |
| 10:30 Jay Wesley, sports. | U. S. Army Band | "Defend America First" | Dick Shelton's Orchestra | Davis & Schwegler Or. |
| 10:45 News of the War | Allen Roth's Orchestra | Mickey Alpert's Orch. | Dick Shelton's Orchestra | Studio program |
| 11:00 News; Weather | News; Music; Weather | News Service | Lew Diamond's Orch. | Sport program |
| 11:15 News; Swing Club | "Music You Want" | Local news; Weather | "The Profit Trio" | Bob Hardy's Orchestra |
| 11:30 Swing Club | "Music You Want" | Ray Heatherton's Orch. | Charlie Barnet's Orch. | "Day's End" |
| 11:45 Swing Club | "Music You Want" | Ray Heatherton's Orch. | Charlie Barnet's Orch. | News Service |

# Little Battery Radio Set Told Polish Owner Many 'Secrets'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 12—Most of the radios that go out of the General Electric plant here never get nearer than half a wavelength to the European battle fields, but one set purchased by Dr. Henryk Szoskies, banker and prominent citizen of Warsaw who came over here to the New York Fair in 1939, saw active service in the front line.

The people back home in Poland considered it a freak because it played without any antenna and had no connection with the city electric system. (It was a battery model.) One morning at 7, while the box was producing dance music in Warsaw, it began a different tune—the whistling of sirens which indicated that German planes were beyond the city and beginning to unload their cargoes of bombs.

"During the next three weeks," relates Dr. Szoskies, "when the terrible tempest of war destroyed house after house, quarter after quarter, when there was neither electric light nor water and gas, and when the 1,000,000 population of the city hid in the wet basements, the little battery model radio was the sole connection between me and the whole world. It informed me and all my neighbors in the center of the city about the world's current events.

"When false rumors were going round through the basements, only my radio caught notices from London, Paris, and Berlin to notify me of what really happened When, on Sept. 26, after a terrible night-massacre, with the city afire in all parts, everybody whispered that there would be a worse attack by the enemy, I learned from my little box that this was untrue, because an armistice had been concluded. This notice went throughout the city like a flash of lightning and the people came out of the basements into sunshiny but ruined streets."

So far as could be learned, Dr. Szoskies had the only operating radio in all Warsaw, and newspaper men confined in the city were forced to depend upon it for their news of what was happening. The banker and his family lost everything during the bombardment except the clothes they wore—and the battery set to which they clung.

The German military, after the fall of Warsaw, ordered every radio in the city to be given up to them, and the penalty for failure was death. Because there was no available electricity, the loss was not so great to anyone but Dr. Szoskies. At first he attempted to hide the set, but too many persons had known of its existence and its fame by this time was wirespread. Finally, Herr Wende, a group leader of the Gestapo, was sent to the banker, and the receiver given up.

"When the officer took my radio," says Dr. Szoskies, "I felt that I was deprived of the dearest thing I had—eyes and ears to the whole world. Herr Wende turned the dials to some station and an unknown singer took leave of me with a song from 'Traviata'. I promised myself then to relate this sad story of my radio, witness of my unhappy days, in free America, when and if I should escape."

He finally established contact with General Electric and told the story. Evidence of the company's appreciation shortly arrived at his apartment, a new console receiver. With it came the merchandising manager of the G-E radio and television department to make the presentation in person. "We figured a console would be too heavy for the Gestapo to carry away next time," the merchandising manager said.

But Dr. Szoskies says there isn't going to be any next time. His English is improving.

## 'Air Raid Shelter' Only an Apple Bin

LINCOLN, Mass., Oct. 12 (AP)—Mrs. James J. Storrow, Jr., put an end today to interest and curiosity over an "air-raid" shelter she was reported having installed on her Lincoln estate.

"It's a storage place for apples," she said. "I have a bumper crop this year.

"No-trespassing" signs had whetted the curiosity of passers-by, who from a distance saw men building the underground structure.

## *'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'*

7:15 WRUL 6.04mc

**For Monday, Oct. 14**

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc
3:30 WRUL 11.79mc
7:15 WRUL 6.04mc

## *Christian Science Program*

**For Monday, Oct. 14**

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc); Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

## *Mother Church Radiocast*

**For Sunday, Oct. 13**

10:45 a. m.—WNAC—Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

## *Today on WRUL*

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—World Youth Program.
7:15 p. m.—The Christian Science Monitor Views the News.
7:30 p. m.—America Looks at World Affairs.
8:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will program.

## Today on Short Waves

Lima, Peru—5:15 p. m.—Peru Automobile Club program for American Listeners. OAK-4R, 15.5 meg., 19.8 m.

Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Entertainment and Dance Music. DJZ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 15.11 meg., 31.6 m.

Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Radio Orchestra; Fragments from Operettas; News in English; Dance Music; Hngarian Folk Songs; HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—News. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 15.11 meg., 31.6 m.

London—8:45 p. m.—"Tonight We Present." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

Berlin—10:30—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 15.11 meg., 31.6 m.

London—10:30 p. m.—Radio Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Dance Music with the Marimba. TGWA, 9.61 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

The Best Personal DEFENSE PROGRAM

Money in the Bank — earning dividends for you—regular deposits each month — that's the best personal defense programme. Save systematically. Serial Shares Always on Sale.

The MERCHANTS Co-operative Bank
24 SCHOOL STREET, 2nd FLOOR, BOSTON

SEE THIS DOUBLE-WONDER OF

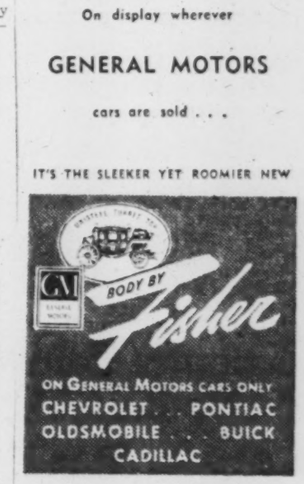
1941

On display wherever

GENERAL MOTORS

cars are sold . . .

IT'S THE SLEEKER YET ROOMIER NEW






Your OWN Piano Comes to LIFE with the NEW

HAMMOND Solovox

Play the melody on the Solovox and add the effect of violin, trumpet, 'cello or saxophone to your own piano accompaniment played with the left hand. The Solovox can be attached to any piano, and is amazingly easy to play. Complete, only $190. Come in and demonstrate it yourself.

M. STEINERT & SONS
162 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

# Entertainment Timetable

## Plays

**Civic Repertory—**
"Life With Father," by Clarence Day, featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

**Wilbur—**
"Lady in Waiting," starring Gladys George. Presented by Brock Pemberton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

## Revue

**Shubert—**
"Panama Hattie," starring Ethel Merman. Presented by B. G. De Sylva. 8:30. Matinee Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

## Music

**Symphony Hall—**
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

**Tomorrow**

**Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—**
Concert by Lucille Monaghan, pianist; Wesley Copplestone, tenor; Leo Litwin, accompanist. 2.

## Films in Boston

**Exeter—**
"Pier 13," with Lynn Bari and Lloyd Nolan. 2:10, 5:05, 8:05. "I Love You Again," starring William Powell and Myrna Loy. 3:15, 6:15, 9:15.

**Fenway—**
"Wyoming," with Wallace Beery and Leo Carrillo. 12:50, 3:50, 7:30. "Dr. Kildare Goes Home," with Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2:25, 6:05, 9:05. "Crack Pot College." 5:30.

**Fine Arts—**
Raimu in "The Baker's Wife." 1, 3, 5:05, 7:10, 9:20.

**Keith Memorial—**
"They Knew What They Wanted," with Carole Lombard and Charles Laughton. 9:35 a. m., 12:45, 3:55, 7:05, 10:15. "The Great Profile," with John Barrymore. 11:15 a. m., 2:25, 5:35, 8:45. "The March of Time." 12:25, 5:35, 6:45, 10.

**Kenmore—**
"Maryland," Walter Brennan and Brenda Joyce. 1, 4, 6:45, 9:50. "The Man Who Talked Too Much," Lloyd Nolan. 2:35, 5:30, 8:20.

**Metropolitan—**
"Down Argentine Way," with Don Ameche, Betty Grable and Carmen Miranda. 10, 12:50, 3:45, 6:40, 9:30. "Sky Murder," with Walter Pidgeon. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:15.

**Modern—**
"Brigham Young—Frontiersman," with Tyrone Power and Dean Jagger. 11 a. m., 2:30, 6, 9:25. "One Crowded Night," 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:10.

**Orpheum—**
"Strike Up the Band," starring Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 9 a. m., 12:15, 3:30, 6:45, 10. "The Secret Seven," with Florence Rice. 11:05 a. m., 2:20, 5:35, 8:50.

**Paramount—**
"Wyoming," with Wallace Beery and Leo Carrillo. 9:10 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:30, 9:40. "Dr. Kildare Goes Home," with Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 10:50 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:10.

**R. K. O. Boston—**
"Diamond Frontier," with Victor McLaglen. 10:40 a. m., 1:40, 4:40, 7:45, 10:15. Stage Show: 12, 3, 6, 9:05.

**Scollay—**
"Brigham Young—Frontiersman," with Tyrone Power and Dean Jagger. 11:20 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 9:20. "One Crowded Night," 10:05 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:05.

**South Station Theater—**
"Information Please," "Pete Smith Tests Your I. Q.," "Lowell Thomas Travel—"Alaska," "Vacation Time in Florida," "History of the Pony Express," latest newsreels and other shorts.

**State—**
"Strike Up the Band," starring Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 11:40 a. m., 3:05, 6:30, 9:50. "The Secret Seven," with Florence Rice. 2, 5:25, 8:45.

**Telepix—**
"Elsa Maxwell's Ride Into Society," "Information Please," "Hawaiian Rhythm," "Oddities," "Disney's Donald Duck," 30 minutes news digest.

**Trans-Lux—**
"Fight for Life," 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:20, 10:10. "Tip-off Girls." 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:55, 8:45.

**Tremont—**
"Primrose Path," with Ginger Rogers. "Susan and God," featuring Frederic March and Joan Crawford. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

**Uptown—**
"Flowing Gold," with Pat O'Brien and John Garfield. 1:15, 4:45, 8:15. "Lucky Partners," Ginger Rogers and Ronald Colman. 2:45, 6:15, 9:45.

## Films in Suburbs

**ALLSTON—Allston:** "Maryland," Walter Brennan. "Boys from Syracuse." 2 and 8.
**Capitol:** "The Return of Frank James," Henry Fonda. "Golden Fleecing." 2-11.

**ARLINGTON—Capitol:** "Pride and Prejudice," Greer Carson and L. Olivier. "Tom Brown's School Days." 1-11.
**Regent:** "Dark Command," John Wayne and Claire Trevor. "Ma, He-s Making Eyes at Me," Tom Brown 2 and 8.

**BRAINTREE — Braintree:** "When the Dalton's Rode," Randolph Scott and Kay Francis. "Turnabout," Adolph Menjou. Continuous today from 2 p. m.

**BRIGHTON—Egyptian:** "Rhythm on the River," Bing Crosby. "Return of Frank James," Henry Fonda. 1-11.

**BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner:** "Captain Caution," Victor Mature, Louise Platt. 3:30, 6:45, 10. "Public Deb. No. 1," George Murphy. 2, 5:15, 8:20.
**Brookline Village:** "Lucky Cisco Kid," Cesar Romero. 2:09, 5:30, 8:19. "Ladies Must Live," Wayne Morris and Rosemary Lane. 4:23, 7:12, 10:01.

**CAMBRIDGE—Central Square:** "I Love You Again," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Carolina Moon," Gene Autrey and June Storey. 2 and 8.
**Harvard:** "Maryland." Walter Brennan. "Light of the Western Stars." 2 and 7:45
**University:** "Lucky Partners," Ginger Rogers and Ronald Colman. 2:55, 6:10, 9:25. "River's End." 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

**CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square:** "Three Faces West," John Wayne. "Blondie Has Servant Trouble." P. Singleton. 2 and 7:45.

**DORCHESTER—Codman Square:** "Rhythm on the River," Bing Crosby. 3:05, 6:20, 9:25. "Young People," Shirley Temple. 1:30, 4:45, 7:50.
**Dorchester:** "Beyond Tomorrow." Charles Winninger, "Orphans of the North." 2 and 7.
**Franklin Park:** "Rhythm on the River," Bing Crosby. 3, 6:25, 9:30. "Young People," Shirley Temple. 1:40, 5, 8:10.
**Strand:** "I Love You Again," William Powell and Myrna Loy. 2:56, 6:20, 9:23. "Money and the Woman." 1:39, 5:03, 8:08.

**EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston:** "Pride and Prejudice," Greer Garson. "South of Pago Pago," Jon Hall.

**EVERETT—Capitol:** "Andy Hardy Meets a Debutante," Micgkey Rooney. 3:31, 6:31 9:31. "Captain is a Lady." 2:17, 5:17, 8:17.
**Park:** "Twenty Mule Team," Wallace Beery. "My Favorite Wife," 1:30 and 7:30.

**HYDE PARK—Fairmont:** "South of Pago Pago," Jon Hall and Victor McLaglen. 1:54, 5:58, 10:02. "Pride and Prejudice," Greer Garson. 3:56, 8.

**JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica:** "The Return of Frank James," Henry Fonda. "Comin' Round the Mountain," Bob Burns. 1:45, and 7:45.

**LEXINGTON—Lexington:** "Andy Hardy Meets Debutante," Mickey Rooney. 2:30, 6:05, 9. "Lucky Cisco Kid." 4 7:35, 10:30.

**MALDEN—Granada:** "Sporting Blood," Robert Young and Lewis Stone. 1:40, 4:55, 8:10. "I Love You Again," William Powell and Myrna Loy. 3, 6:15, 9:30.
**Mystic:** "We Who Are Young," Lana Turner and John Shelton. 2:15, 6:20, 8:25. "River's End," Dennis Morgan and Victor Jory. 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.
**Maplewood:** "Sing, Dance, Plenty Hot," Johnny Downs. 3:29 6:29, 9:29. "Stage to Chino," George O'Brien. 2:15, 5:15, 8:15. "Adventures Red Ryder Serial No. 6." 1:55, 4:55, 7:45.
**Orpheum:** "Edison the Man," Spencer Tracy. "Wildcat Bus," Fay Wray. 1:45 and 7.

**MATTAPAN—Oriental:** "Money and the Woman." 1:30, 4:50, 8:03. "I Love You Again," William Powell and Myrna Loy. 2:49, 6:09, 9:22.

**MEDFORD—Fellsway:** "Maryland," Walter Brennan. "Queen of the Mob." 1:30 and 7:30.
**Medford:** "Tom Brown's School Days," Freddie Bartholomew. "Girls of the Road," Ann Dvorak. 2 and 6:45.

**MELROSE — Melrose:** "They Drive by Night," George Raft. "Ramparts We Watch." 1:30 and 7:30.

**NATICK — Colonial:** "Rhythm on the River," Bing Crosby. "Pier 13," Lynn Bari and Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 8.

**NEEDHAM—Paramount:** "Pride and Prejudice," Greer and Garson. "We Who Are Young," Lana Turner. 2 and 8.

**NEWTON — Paramount:** "The Return of Frank James." "Sailor's Lady." 2 and 8.

**NORWOOD—Norwood:** "Sporting Blood," Robert Young and Maureen O'Sullivan. "The Lady in Question," Brian Ahearne and Rita Hayworth.

**QUINCY—Quincy:** "Money and the Woman," Jeffrey Lynn and Brenda Marshall. "Passport to Alcatraz," Jack Holt and Noah Beery.
**Strand:** "Lucky Partners," Ronald Colman and Ginger Rogers. "Gold Rush Maizie." Ann Sothern and Lee Bowman.

**REVERE—Boulevard:** "Girl From God's Country," Chester Morris and Jane Wyatt. 3:43, 10.08. "Ramparts We Watch." 2:08, 8:08.
**Revere:** "Girl From God's Country," Chester Morris and Jane Wyatt. 2:08, 8:08. "Ramparts We Watch." 3:31, 9:31.

**SOMERVILLE—Central:** "Boys from Syracuse," Allan Jones, Martha Raye. "Gambling on the High Seas," Wayne Morris. 2 and 7:45.
**Capitol and Ball Square:** "The Great McGinty." "Tom Brown's School Days." 2 and 6:30.
**Davis Square:** "Opened by Mistake." "Stage Coach War." 2 and 7:45.
**Strand:** "Untamed." Ray Milland and A. Tamiroff. "Lucky Cisco Kid," Cesar Romero. 2 and 7:45.

**SOUTH BOSTON—Strand:** "Young People," Shirley Temple. "Stage Coach War." William Boyd. 2 and 7:45.
**Broadway:** "They Drive by Night," George Raft and Ann Sothern. "La Conga Nights," Hugh Herbert. 1:30 and 7:30.

**SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo:** "The Citadel," Robert Donat and Rosalind Russell. "She Married Her Boss." 1:45 and 7.

**WAKEFIELD—Wakefield:** "Untamed," Ray Milland. 3:25, 9:10. "Lucky Cisco Kid." 2:09, 7:54.
**Princess:** "Susan and God." Joan Crawford and Fredric March. 2:39, 8:22.

**WALTHAM—Embassy:** "I Love You Again," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Golden Fleecing." Continuous 2-11.

**WATERTOWN — Coolidge:** "Primrose Path," Ginger Rogers and Joel McCrea. "Twenty Mule Team." Wallace Beery and Leo Carrillo. 1:45 and 7:45.
**Watertown Square:** "Dark Command," John Wayne, Claire Trevor and Walter Pidgeon. "Alias the Deacon," Bob Burns. 2 and 7:45.

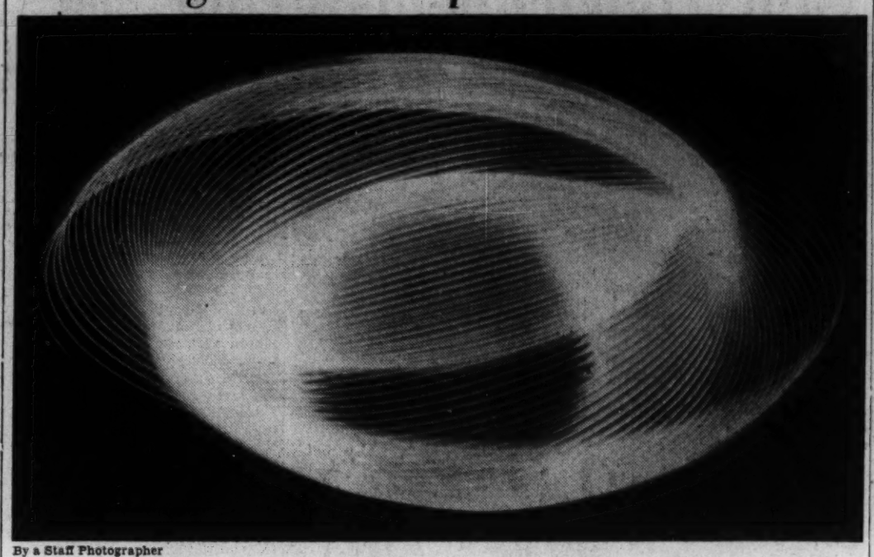
**WAVERLY—Strand:** "Andy Hardy Meets Debutante," Mickey Rooney. "Light of the Western Stars," Victory Jory. 2 and 7:45.

**WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse:** "Pride and Prejudice," Greer Garson and Laurence Olivier. "My Love Came back," Olivia de Havilland. 2:30 and 7:45.

**WEST NEWTON—West Newton:** "Pride and Prejudice," Greer Garson and L. Olivier. "We Who Are Young," Lana Turner. 2 and 8.

**WINCHESTER — Winchester:** "Twenty Mule Team," Wallace Beery. 3:44, 8:14. "Opened by Mistake." 2:27, 6:50, 9:58.

# When Light Takes a Spin Here's the Result



By a Staff Photographer

**"Why, It Looks Like One of Those New Fall Hats!"**

**But it isn't. It's just the photograph of a small electric light bulb which was made to spin around by the attachment of a weight**

# Air Corps Base Work Rushed at Man chester

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MANCHESTER, N. H.—Several hundred men will shortly start rushing facilities for Manchester's newest industry, the $1,500,000 Air Corps Base at the Manchester airport where 2,390 men will be stationed in conjunctoon with the Army Base and an annual payroll of approximately $2,000,000 a year provided.

Plans call for the completion of the new facilities at the airport by Jan. 1 if possible so that the 2,390 officers and men included in the 4th Bombardment Group and the 33rd Air Base Group may move in. War Department officials have informed local officials that the Air Corps units will include 150 officers and 1,500 enlisted men while the service group will include 40 officers and 700 men.

Announcement that the project will get under way as quickly as the construction contracts can be let brings to an end the long battle of local officials to bring an Army Air Base to this city. They had their eyes on the base now being located at Chicopee and have kept up their quest after the pressure of politics caused the Northeastern headquarters to go to Massachusetts. Much of the work carried out at the local field in recent years has been in keeping with recommendations of War Department officials and has been made with an eye to securing Federal use of the field.

It is expected that the construction program at the field will include the building of about 10 combined barracks and mess halls as well as a library and assembly hall.

Hangar and workshop facilities will be built. Many facilities are already available at the field and they influenced the decision to use the field. These include highways, power lines, communication lines, railroad tracks, water and sewerage facilities.

The cantonment will be built on land adjacent to the field but just across the Boston-Lawrence-Manchester railroad line of the Boston and Maine. Either underground or overhead passages to avoid surface passes on the railroad will be provided and the bombing range will be constructed on a site not yet selected. The new Army facilities will involve approximately 60 acres of land adjoining the 530-acre airport.

# Symphony Begins New Season

**The Arts in Boston**

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, began its sixtieth season yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall. The program read: Vaughan Williams, A London Symphony; Beethoven, Symphony No. 5 in C minor, op. 67. This is Dr. Koussevitzky's seventeenth season here.

The program book noted that in honor of the orchestra's anniversary a collection is being shown in the first balcony gallery, including photographs of conductors and players, and a complete set of the programs.

Since the orchestra now plays virtually 11 months a year, it is unnecessary to stress that it began the new series in mid-season form. The personnel, as forecast recently in this place, is virtually unchanged. Mr. Tortelier, still presumably in France, was missing. His chair at the second desk of cellos was occupied by Mr. Chardon. A new doublebass player has been added. Otherwise no change was observable from the floor. Thus the new season had a beginning auspicious in all respects.

There was both timeliness and musical interest in the performance of the "London" Symphony. As was remarked the other day in these columns, this was the first interpretation of the work by Dr. Koussevitzky. The symphony was first heard here from Mr. Monteux, nearly 20 years ago. It was played again in 1923. Richard Burgin directed it once more, in 1933. He had previously played the composer's "Pastoral" Symphony.

Already, in 1933, this writer found that in the "London" Symphony, "the Thames flowed now less mysteriously, that there was less vigor in the London populace, less gloom and pathos and menace in the air." Yesterday's performance, which was technically brilliant, did not materially alter this impression. Certainly there was no want of vigor in the populace in this presentation; but for all the topicality of the subject, the pathos—despite a careful reading—and the menace—despite some tremendous volumes of sound—did not come through as they did on the first hearing, two decades ago.

No doubt this was due in considerable part to the changes that time brings in music, and in listeners. On this rehearing, the structure of the first movement seemed less impressive than formerly, the "program" a little obvious. The Scherzo appeared yesterday the best integrated of the four movements. The influence of Debussy was more noticeable than formerly.

But everybody present must have felt the tragic impact of the thought of London today, sensed the continuity reflected in the flow of the river, and appreciated the devotion of a conductor who, although he may not find the music congenial, nevertheless paid his tribute to a people. The reception was warm.

L. A. S.

copies of lamps from
**Old France**
**$15**
Choice of six designs in fine porcelain—colorful, dramatic accents for your rooms of every period.
PAINE Furniture Company
81 Arlington St., BOSTON
HANCOCK 1500
OPEN WEDNESDAY EVENING



**Consider The Name**

of the agency to whom you entrust the protection of your home, your automobile, and other valuables.

This agency stands for the soundest in protection and the utmost in fair dealing.

**OBRION, RUSSELL & COMPANY**
108 WATER STREET
BOSTON

BAYARD TUCKERMAN, JR.
ARTHUR J. ANDERSON
ROBERT J. DUNKLE, JR.
ROBERT T. FOREST
JULIUS F. HALLER

**INSURANCE**
*of every description*



Choose Your Fuel OIL · COAL · GAS

**NEW IDEA in Automatic Heat**

Yorkaire Heat System. Finest Heating equipment best suited for your particular home whether gas, oil or coal.

Yorkaire Automatic Heat is different because it gives you a maximum economy of operation. No costly to operate "misfits." No part in the battle of fuels. We recommend only the type of system best suited for your home.

FOR COMPLETE INFORMATION AND DESCRIPTIVE LITERATURE, CALL THE DEALER NEAREST YOU . . .

**THE CENTRAL HEAT & SERVICE CORP.**
Brighton, Mass.
Stadium 4750

**MILTON ICE COMPANY, Inc.**
Milton, Mass.
Blue Hills 2220

**STONEHAM PAINT & HARDWARE CO.**
Stoneham, Mass.
Stoneham 1216-W.

OR WRITE:
YORK ICE MACHINERY CORPORATION,
150 CAUSEWAY ST.,
BOSTON

York refrigeration air conditioning



Filene's
GIFT SHOP

*Proudly we present*

*Cresca*

**EARLY AMERICAN SAVORIES**

Right from Early American days come the tempting recipes for Early American Savories. Preserves rich with fruit, delectable conserves and jellies, relishes and delicacies with an old-fashioned goodness and flavor that will stir the eloquence of an epicure. The quaint pottery crocks and containers are Early American inspired—as beguiling to the sight as the savory contents are to the taste. Use them afterwards as ice box jars, after dinner coffee cups, for flowers, etc.

**A 9-jar cupboard of herbs and spices . . . . . $2**

**3 jars of assorted Honeys $3.75**

**Preserves, Conserves, Jellies, Pickles, Relishes . . . . $1 a Jar**

**ONLY AT FILENE'S IN BOSTON!**

WRITE OR PHONE HUBBARD 4250
'TIL 9 P. M. SUNDAY


# Ship Launchings To Break Record

BATH, Maine, Oct. 12 (AP)—A World-War record of four destroyer launchings will be broken this year at the Bath Iron Works Corporation shipyards, officials indicate in announcing the dates for sending two more warships into the water.

The destroyer Woolsey will be launched Armistice Day, Nov. 11, and the Ludlow, Dec. 14. Already launched here this year were the Niblack, May 18; the Livermore, Aug. 3, and the Eberle, Sept. 14.

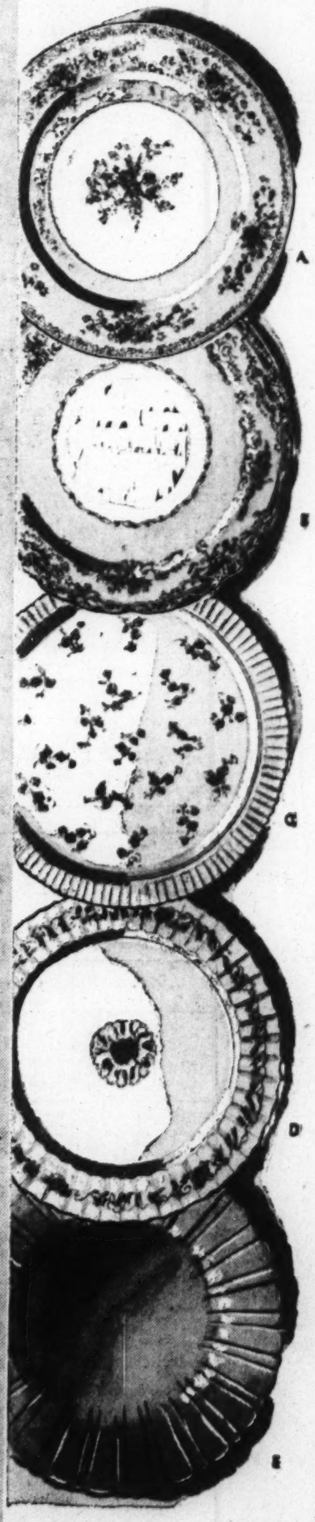
Four warships were launched here in 1918. Each of the vessels is valued at more than $5,000,000.


**STORE HOURS NOW—9:30 to 5:30**

**JORDAN MARSH COMPANY**

# Great October Sale

**$100,000 Stock CHINA and GLASSWARE**
**AT HARD-TO-DUPLICATE-SAVINGS**



**CHINA DINNER SETS**
A **$26.85**
**Usually $35.00**
**93-Pc. Services for 12**—Choice of 6 floral patterns with ivory rims and clear white body. A remarkable, fine, translucent china at this price.

**CHINA DINNER SETS**
B **$39.95**
**Usually $49.95 to $79.95**
**93 and 105-Pc. Services for 12**—Choice of 8 patterns in exquisite and graceful shapes. Unquestionably one of the best values we've had in months. 105-piece sets include cream soups.

**LIMOGES CHINA SETS**
C **$59.95**
**Usually $79.95**
**93-Pc. Services for 12**—Beautiful French Dresden type in all-over floral pattern. A glistening white china in fancy shape with outline of well in gold.

**ROYAL WORCESTER CHINA**
D **$59.95**
**$100.00 in open stock**
**50-Pc. Service for 8**—The aristocrat of fine bone china at a budget pleasing price. Lovely floral pattern with coin gold edge and well outline.

**RAINBOW STANGL**
E **$11.95**
**$25.00 in open stock**
**53-Pc. Service for 8**—Popular rainbow Stangl dinnerware in 4 mixed colors of green, blue, yellow and tangerine. Service for 8 with platter, covered sugar, creamer and vegetable dish.

**STEMWARE**
**OLD COLONY**
F **25c ea.**
**Usually 35c each**
One of New England's most popular crystal stemware patterns. A square cut pattern in complete open stock, in all sizes including finger bowls and finger bowl plates.

**RICHMOND**
G **6 for $2**
**Usually $6.00 doz.**
A lovely gray cut crystal in delicate design. Comes in all the wanted styles for complete service including finger bowls and finger bowl plates.

**BELMONT**
H **39c ea.**
**Usually 50c**
A tall, graceful, etched crystal stemware made by one of the outstanding factories. A remarkable value for an etched crystal.

**FUCHSIA**
I **59c ea.**
**Usually $9.00 doz.**
One of the most popular etched patterns. Expensively designed with fine exquisite etching on sparkling crystal. Complete open stock styles.

**Gold Banded TUMBLERS**
J **8 for $1**
**Choice of 3 styles:**
14-oz. iced tea, 11-oz. beverage and 6-oz. fruit juice. Attractive crystal tumblers in the streamlined sham bottom shape decorated with a wide gold band and gold hair line. Specially priced.

JORDAN'S—FOURTH FLOOR—ANNEX

BOSTON

**Mail or Phone Orders Filled While Quantities Last—Call HUBbard 2700 Until 10 P. M.**

# Northern-Central California Golf Tournaments From Sea Level to Snow Line

## Olin Dutra and Betty Jameson Figure in Golden State Wins

**Pacific Coast Sidelines**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SAN FRANCISCO—California golfers who wished to competitively try their game at different degrees of altitude had an opportunity this summer to do so at sea level, valley elevation and at snow line within sight of the Big Trees. The summer schedule included everything from a Divisional Handicap championship, State Open, State Amateur championship—to the National Women's championship.

The California Open championship was played over the links of the Fresno Sunnyside Country Club and resulted in a victory for the 39-year-old veteran, Olin Dutra, professional at the Wilshire Country Club of Los Angeles. His 69-71-71 gave him a 54-hole total of 211 and a three-stroke margin over Mark Fry of Oakland. Although Olin had captured the National Open, the P. G. A. championship, North Shore Open, Southern California Open, and Southern California P. G. A. championship, no victory, he said, was more pleasing than his triumph in this year's California Open.

San Jose, the pretty city in the heart of the fruitful Santa Clara Valley, staged its eleventh Fiesta tournament over the Hillview course and Bud Brownell's (Monterey) 70-71—141 gave him a one-stroke victory over Henry Sulco (Alameda) with Jimmy Rea of San Jose in third place with 143.

The Pasatiempo Country Club of Santa Cruz was host to the Northern California Handicap championship, the final being won by Jack Miller (Hollister) from Ned Burnham (San Jose) 2 and 1. While the tournament did not attract many of the big stars of the State it was a splendid success and should become one of the outstanding events of the Northern California summer season. The course is on the western slopes of the California Coast Range, within sight of the Pacific Ocean, and the officials of the Club won the admiration and gratitude of all the contestants and visitors by the high-grade hospitality they dispensed.

**Tourney Within the Snow Line**

"A City Golf Course in the High Mountains" is the name appropriately given the splendid nine-hole course at Wawona in the world-famous Yosemite National Park. Situated in the snow-line, at an elevation of 4,000 feet, and within sight of the Mariposa Grove of Big Trees, this course is the scene each summer of the Sierra-Mother Lode Tournament. In addition to individual trophies, the winners have their names inscribed on the Mother Lode Gold Mining Pan—a replica of the dish used by the early California miners in washing the alluvial sand in their search for gold.

The experiment was tried this summer of extending the tournament throughout the month of August and competitors had the choice of competing on any of the 31 days. The winners in the low gross were: Robert H. McBrady (Meadow Club, Kentfield, Marin County) and Mrs. L. R. Chandler (Presidio Club, San Francisco). A tie resulted in the men's division of the low net between B. J. Henley and W. G. Hunter, both of the San Francisco Presidio Club, while Mrs. W. G. Hunter carried off the low net honors in the women's division.

In 1941, professional Jack Warman plans to hold the tournament at an earlier date, possibly on a week end. This tourney provides a unique opportunity for golfers, who are also lovers of the unsurpassed California Sierra country, to participate in a most enjoyable event.

**30-Day Program**

September was a busy month for the beautiful Monterey Peninsula Pebble Beach course on the shores of the blue Pacific Ocean. The California State Amateur championship opened and the National Women's championship closed the 30-day golf program. In between was a continuous round of events which, although not of the class of the two championships, helped to fill out a most interesting schedule.

The final of the California men's amateur championship was, appropriately, a Northern-Southern California affair with Edward Monaghan of Fresno, defeating defending champion Jack Gage of Santa Barbara, 7 and 5. This triumph restored the title to the northern part of the State after it had been won by a Southern California golfer for the past three years. An interesting thing about this tournament is that while the winner has reached the finals in the succeeding year each time since 1934 only one man (Roger Kelly of Los Angeles in 1937 and 1938) has been able to win the championship twice in succession since that date.

**Joins Select Trio**

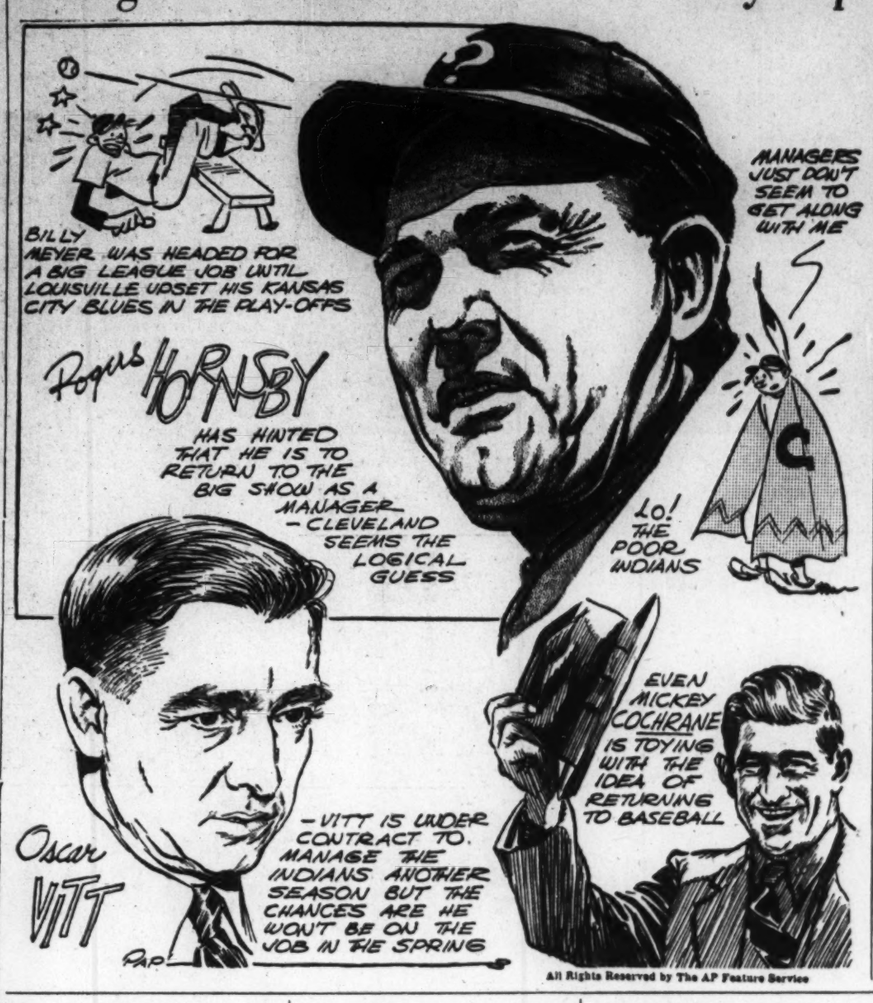
Seventy California women out of a total of 164 contestants started out bravely to try and win the honor of being the first native-born to capture the National women's championship. Marion Hollins, a resident of California, won the event in 1921 but no native daughter has yet duplicated that performance. Dorothy Traung (the Olympic-Lakeside Club) won the medal honors with a 78 while Mrs. Frank Russ (Alameda) and Elizabeth Hicks (Long Beach), each with a 79, finished in a tie for second place.

From then on the small army of California ladies began to fall by the wayside. Five reached the quarterfinals . . . two the semi-finals . . . and that was the end of the 1940 California threat, as they were both eliminated. The final between defending champion Betty Jameson of San Antonio, Texas, and Jane Cothan of Greenville, N. C., resulted in a brilliant 6-and-5 victory for the young lady from the Lone Star State.

There is little doubt but that on the week's play the best player won the championship. On her way to ultimate victory she defeated Mrs. Lengfeld, 7 and 5 . . . Mary Agnes Wall, 1 up . . . Mary Mozel Wagner, 5 and 4 . . . Mrs. G. Lifur, 6 and 5 . . . and Clara Callender, 5 and 3. By her triumph Miss Jameson placed her name beside an illustrious trio who had preceded her in scoring repeat victories in this championship. Glenna Collett Vare won in 1925-28-29-30-35 . . . Virginia Van Wie in 1932-33-34 . . . and Beatrice Van Hoyt in 1896-97.

H. A. R.

## *Managerial Modes* —By Pap'


BILLY MEYER WAS HEADED FOR A BIG LEAGUE JOB UNTIL LOUISVILLE UPSET HIS KANSAS CITY BLUES IN THE PLAY-OFFS
Rogers HORNSBY
HAS HINTED THAT HE IS TO RETURN TO THE BIG SHOW AS A MANAGER —CLEVELAND SEEMS THE LOGICAL GUESS
MANAGERS JUST DON'T SEEM TO GET ALONG WITH ME
LO! THE POOR INDIANS
EVEN MICKEY COCHRANE IS TOYING WITH THE IDEA OF RETURNING TO BASEBALL
Oscar VITT
—VITT IS UNDER CONTRACT TO MANAGE THE INDIANS ANOTHER SEASON BUT THE CHANCES ARE HE WON'T BE ON THE JOB IN THE SPRING
PAP

All Rights Reserved by The AP Feature Service

## Chess—By Frederick R. Chevalier

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

**Oct. 12, 1940**

**Problem No. 2287**

By F. Gamage

Black 7 Pieces

White 10 Pieces

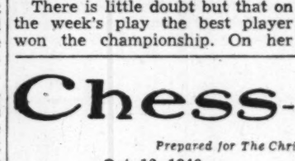
White to play and mate in two

(First Prize, Keeble Memorial Tourney, Falkirk Herald, 1940. Considered by E. W. Allen one of the great two-movers of all time. T. R. Dawson, problem editor of the British Chess Magazine, judged this as easily the best of 14 prize two-movers quoted in the August BCM.)

**Problem No. 2288**

By F. Gamage

Black 2 Pieces



White 5 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(No. 211, Boston Evening Transcript, July 10, 1917. Unhappily the Transcript chess column was discontinued some months ago.)

**Solutions to Problems**

No. 2285. R-B

No. 2286. 1. Q-B5 Kt(K3)xQ
2. Kt-Kt7ch
1. Kt(K5)xQ
2. Kt-Kt3ch
1. threatens
2. Kt-Q5

End-Game No. 532. White wins: 1 Kt-Kt5 and Black resigned! White threatens if QxKt; 2 R-R8ch, KxR; 3 KtxBPch, winning the Q. If 1. R-KB, for example, White wins with 2 Kt(Kt5)xBP, RxKt; 3 KtxKtP, winning.

**End-Game No. 533**

Black 12 Pieces

White 12 Pieces

White to play and win

(Bogoljubow-Mieses, Baden-Baden, 1926. White initiates a winning combination.)

**Boston Championship Begins**

The annual tournament for the 1940 Chess Championship of the City of Boston will be held, as in past years, at the Boylston Chess Club (Y. M. C. U. Building). Games will be played in two divisions: major and minor. The Minor Division will start play on Tuesday evening, October 15, at 7:30 o'clock. The Major Division will start play on Wednesday evening, October 16, also at 7:30 o'clock. In all probability games will be played at the rate of one a week. Entry fee is $3.00 for the major and $2.00 for the minor. No refund upon completion of games. All entries should be sent to Mr. John C. MacLane, Boston City Club, 14 Somerset St., Boston, Mass.

**Fine on Tour**

Following his success in the Dallas open championship, Fine has been visiting chess clubs in the west and middle west. In a recent exhibition at Sacramento, Calif., he made a score of 12½—½, the draw being with A. R. Chapman.

**O'Hanlon Irish Champion**

J. J. O'Hanlon, Dublin, has once again won the Irish Championship, with a score of 4½—2½, barely ahead of A. Bourke, W. Nash, G. Kerlin, and C. J. Barry, all of whom scored 4—3. O'Hanlon won the first championship of the Irish Chess Union in 1912, and has won seven or eight times since.

**Barry Victory of 40 Years Ago**

John F. Barry was a fixture in Boston chess circles for some 45 years. In the closing years of the last century, when Pillsbury was impressing Europe and New York with his genius, Barry was asked to play in the Anglo-American cable matches, largely through the recommendation of Pillsbury, who knew Barry's skill at first hand. Barry won his game in each of the first five cable matches. The game below was played in 1900, and shows how Barry brought about a winning attack.

**Sicilian Defense**

| Barry White | Atkins Black | Barry White | Atkins Black |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P-K4 | P-QB4 | 18 Q-K2 | Kt-B3 |
| 2 P-Q4 | PxP | 19 QR-Q | P-KR3 |
| 3 Kt-KB3 | P-K3 | 20 P-Kt3 | P-K5 |
| 4 KtxP | Kt-KB3 | 21 Kt-P4(a) | P-KKt4 |
| 5 B-Q3 | Kt-B3 | 22 B-B3 | Kt-Q4 |
| 6 B-K3 | P-Q4 | 23 B-QR | P-Kt5 |
| 7 PxP | KtxP | 24 B-KKt2 | Kt-Kt3 |
| 8 KtxKt | PxKt | 25 Q-Q2 | KtxKt |
| 9 B-Q4 | Q-Kt4 | 26 QxB | Kt-Kt3 |
| 10 Castles | B-Q3 | 27 Q-B5 | Q-Kt3 |
| 11 B-K2 | Q-R3 | 28 R-Q6 | R-K3 |
| 12 P-KKt3 | P-K4 | 29 KR-Q | QR-K |
| 13 B-QB3 | Castles | 30 RxR | QxR |
| 14 B-B3 | B-Kt2 | 31 R-Q6 | Q-K2 |
| 15 R-K | KR-K | 32 R-Kt6ch | K-R2 |
| 16 B-Q2 | Q-K3 | 33 QxKBP | Resigns |
| 17 Kt-B3 | P-KB4 | | |

(a) Barry used to like to describe how Atkins was led on psychologically to advance his K side pawns in an inviting attack. But all the time, Barry felt sure the pawn advance would open the way for a decisive counter-blow.

**Santiago Tournament**

Santiago, Chile, was the scene of a tournament last March in which seven Chilean experts, and two from Argentina participated. Guimard and Grau led with 6½ and 6, respectively. Castillo and Flores were next with 5. The game below shows how Guimard outplayed his opponent in the center, and concluded with a decisive attack.

**Queen's Indian Defense**

| Guimard White | Ivanovic Black | Guimard White | Ivanovic Black |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 17 P-B4 | B-Kt2 |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | P-QKt3 | 18 Q-Q3 | K-R |
| 3 P-KKt3 | B-Kt2 | 19 Q-Q5 | Q-B |
| 4 B-Kt2 | P-B4 | 20 PxP | RxP |
| 5 Castles | PxP | 21 Q-Q2 | Q-Kt 2 |
| 6 KtxP | BxB(a) | 22 Kt-K3 | R-B2 |
| 7 KxB | P-Kt3 | 23 Kt-K4 | P-KR3 |
| 8 P-QB4 | B-Kt2 | 24 Kt-Kt4 | K-R2 |
| 9 Kt-QB3 | Castles | 25 P-B5 | PxP |
| 10 P-K4(b) | Kt-B3 | 26 BxB | KtxB |
| 11 Kt-B2 | Q-B | 27 QxPch | K-Kt |
| 12 Q-K2 | P-Q3 | 28 Kt-Kt5 | Kt-Q5ch |
| 13 P-Kt3 | Q-Kt3 | 29 K-Kt | P-K4 |
| 14 P-B3 | Kt-KR4 | 30 Kt-B6ch | K-B |
| 15 B-Kt2 | P-B4 | 31 Kt-Q5 | K-K |
| 16 QR-K | B-K4 | 32 QxP | Resigns |

(a) This exchange begins a gradual weakening of Black's center. 6 . . . Q-B would be better.

(b) Now Black will find it practically impossible to free his center with P-Q4.

**College Cross-Country**

*By the Associated Press*

At New Haven, Conn.: Yale 25, Wesleyan 30; Yale freshmen 15, Wesleyan freshmen 40.

At Kingston, R. I.: R. I. State 19, Fordham 36.

**Sports Mirror**

*By the Associated Press*

**Three Years Ago**

Pie Traynor was re-engaged as manager of Pittsburgh Pirates; Bucs bought Johnny Rizzo, Columbus outfielder.

## Sports Here and There

Gathered From Associated Press Reports

HOT SPRINGS, Va.—Alex Guerry of Chapel Hill, N. C., will meet J. Gilbert Hall of New York in the finals of the Hot Springs fall tennis tournament Sunday. Hall has won the cup six times.

Guerry advanced to the finals yesterday with a 6—0, 6—3 decision over Ed McKnight of Boston, and Hall won his semifinals match over Harry Berno, Cleveland, 6—1, 7—5.

In the women's play, Kay Winthrop, Boston, moved into the finals with a 6—0, 5—7, 6—4 victory over Dorothy Andrus, Stamford, Conn. Sylvia Henrotin, Stamford, defeated Virginia Ellis, Boston, 7—5, 6—2. Misses Winthrop and Henrotin are seeded one and two, respectively.

Dorothy Andrus and Ed Herndon, New York, defeated Miss Winthrop and Fred Baggs, 6—4, 6—2, in the mixed doubles play; Miss Henrotin and Roland Evans, Philadelphia, defeated Barbara Nields and Ed McKnight, 6—4, 6—2, and Mrs. William Hester and Cedric Major, New York, defeated Mrs. Dagett and Bunty Lawrence, 7—9, 10—8, 7—5.

In the men's doubles, Hall and Baggs defeated Dr. J. M. Smith, New York, and Edward Howard, Cleveland, 11—9, 10—8.

DETROIT—Goalie Cecil (Tiny) Thompson of the Detroit Red Wings has been offered the playing-managership of the Buffalo club in the American Hockey League, Jack Adams, manager of the Detroit sextet, said yesterday.

Thompson, who has been goal tender of the Detroit club for two seasons, will confer in Buffalo with Louis J. Giffels, manager of the Buffalo Arena, who formerly handled the affairs of the Detroit Olympia.

Adams said that if Thompson did not accept the Buffalo position, he would be welcome to return to the Red Wings.

Thompson started a spectacular National Hockey League career with Boston in 1927, remaining there until 1937 when the Red Wings purchased him. While with Boston, Thompson was picked on the league's all-star sextet on numerous occasions.

* * *

ANCHORAGE, Alaska—Western Alaska will see its first football game tomorrow, a clash between the Army unit and the new airbase construction crew played on a "turf" of hard-packed snow.

A roller was used to pack down yesterday's eight-inch snowfall.

The rosters include several former college players, among them Bill Moore from the University of Tennessee; Lee Drake, Washington State College; Bob Ullzrick, University of Texas, and Bob Risley, University of California.

* * *

MILWAUKEE—Marquette University gridders trounced a thoroughly outclassed Iowa State College grid team last night 41-25 before 17,000 fans.

The veteran Hilltoppers rolled up a 41-6 lead at the end of the third quarter, then retired in favor of the second and third teams, and Iowa State pushed across three touchdowns in rapid order.

* * *

NEW YORK—Boston University stepped out of its class and into its first defeat of the season last night when it bowed to Manhattan College, 20-6, before 9,233 at the Polo Grounds. John Supulski threw three touchdown passes for the victors, while Boston scored on a short throw from George Norris to Aidan Burnell.

## College Football

**Results Oct. 11**

*By the Associated Press*

**East**

Duquesne 27, South Carolina 20.
Georgetown 26, Waynesburg 12.
Manhattan 20, Boston University 8.
Villanova 28, Florida 0.
Bergen Jr. 24, Hyannis (Mass.) Teach. 0.
Bethany (W. Va.) 33, Salem 0.
Geneva 6, West Virginia Wesleyan 0.
Clarkson 7, Ithaca College 6.
Moravian 14, Blue Ridge 6.
New River (W. Va.) State 28, Shepherd State 6.
West Chester (Pa.) Teachers 9, Pennsylvania Military 0.

**South**

Furman 36, The Citadel 7.
Newberry 20, Presbyterian 7.
Miami 27, Tampa 0.
Elon 8, Lenoir-Rhyne 6.
Rollins 28, Stetson 12.
Catawba 24, High Point 6.
Randolph-Macon 13, Apprentice School 7.
Transylvania 20, Rio Grande 0.
Millsaps 0, Southwestern Louisiana 0 (tie).
Mississippi Southern 13, Southeastern Louisiana 6.
Cumberland 34, Tusculum 0.
Louisiana Tech 7, Western Kentucky Tchrs 6.
Arkansas Tchrs (Conway) 7, Murray (Ky) Tchrs 7.
Northeast Junior, L. S. U. 9, Ouachita 0.

**Midwest**

Marquette 41, Iowa State 25.
Detroit 47, Michigan Normal 6.
Muskingum 14, Washington and Jefferson 7.
Iowa State Tchrs 13, North Dakota State 7.
Duluth (Minn.) Tchrs 14, Mankato Tchrs 12.
Alma 39, Hillsdale 0.
Bowling Green 14, Findlay 7.
Beloit 14, Cornell (Ia.) 0.
Ottawa 27, William Jewell 0.
Emporia (Kans.) Tchrs 47, College of Emporia 6.
Baker 19, McPherson 0.
Baldwin-Wallace 32, John Carroll 0.
Ely (Minn.) Junior 12, Eveleth Junior 6.
Western Union 7, Midland 0.
Hastings 28, York 0.
Sterling 19, Nebraska Wesleyan 0.
Gustavus Adolphus 20, St. Thomas 14.
Missouri Mines 25, Maryville (Mo.) Tchrs 6.
Warrensburg (Mo.) Tchrs 13, Cape Girardeau Tchrs 0.
Springfield (Mo.) Tchrs 28, Kirksville Tchrs 0.
Peru (Neb.) Tchrs 20, Kearney Tchrs 6.
Chadron (Neb.) Tchrs 6, Wayne Tchrs 0.
Kansas Wesleyan 13, Bethany (Kans.) 0.

**Southwest**

Southeastern (Okla.) T. 23, Central T. 0.
Northeastern (Okla.) T 6, Northwestern Teachers 6 (tie).
Arkansas Tech 0, Henderson T. 0 (tie).
Hendrix 10, Delta (Miss.) Teachers 0.
Arizona State (Tempe) 13, New Mexico 6.
North Texas T. 79, Arkansas A. & M. 0.
Southwest Texas T. 79, Southwestern Texas) 0.
Howard Payne 51, Austin 0.

**Rocky Mountain**

Denver 14, Colorado State 13.
Brigham Young 20, Wyoming 0.
Westminster 20, Ricks 7.

**Far West**

San Jose State 10, San Diego State 0.
College of the Pacific 6, California Rambiers 0.
Colorado College 6, Whitman 0.

**College Soccer**

*By the Associated Press*

At Princeton, N. J.: Princeton 3, Haverford 1; Haverford J. V. 3, Princeton J. V. 0.

## By-Plays

**A National Year**

With the Cincinnati Reds winning the World Series of 1940 the National League took all of the honors in major-league baseball for the first season in a number of years. To the followers of the senior major circuit it was a long awaited victory, and we believe that even the followers of the American League will willingly admit that it was a fine thing for baseball.

While there have no doubt been one or two stronger teams in previous World Series than were the Cincinnati Reds or the Detroit Tigers, we maintain that there have never been two more courageous and sportsmanly nines than those managed by Bill McKechnie and Del Baker. Each had handicaps to overcome and each met them in such a way as to win the praise of every lover of our National game.

While we have nothing but praise for the Tigers and their gallant battle, we believe that the Cincinnati players are deserving of special commendation for winning the title under the handicap of having to play the series with their regular second baseman and catcher on the sidelines. And to Eddie Joost and Jimmy Wilson must go great praise for the way they filled in for Frey and Lombardi.

When the World Series of 1939 came to a close with the New York Yankees in possession of their fourth straight championship, there was much comment about the relative merits of the two major leagues. It did look rather bad for the quality of ball played by the National League. But we always maintained, and do now, that it was hardly fair to judge the two leagues on the showing made by the New York Yankees because they were so much stronger than the other American League clubs.

It is also pleasing to note that the series failed to produce a player who could be called the "goat" of the series. Such errors as were made did not seriously affect the outcome of the games, and may well be forgotten. And it is equally impossible to say that any one player stood out as the lone hero of the contests.

And while praising the work of the players, we would also praise the work of the umpires. It was as fine an exhibition by the arbiters as a series has ever seen. The spectators in both cities also showed that they were true sportsmen and sportswomen by the way they applauded brilliant performances. Yes, it was a great series in every way and fully justifies the place that professional baseball has in the lives of the American people.

**Patrick Signs Juzda**

WINNIPEG (CP)—Lester Patrick, manager of New York Rangers in the National Hockey League, announced Bill Juzda, 20, promising defenceman with Kenora Thistles last season had signed a contract to play with Philadelphia Ramblers in the American Hockey League.

Juzda, outstanding throughout Patrick's amateur hockey school held here recently, will take the place of Alex Levinsky at the defence position on the Rangers' farm club.

Earlier, North Sydney Victorias of the Cape Breton League announced they had obtained Juzda's services for the season.

**Sign With Americans**

PORT ARTHUR, Ont. (CP)—Bus Wycherley, Saskatoon left winger, and Bill Benson, Winnipeg center, have signed contracts and will go directly into the National Hockey League, Manager Red Dutton of the New York Americans announced.

Dutton also announced that Tommy Anderson, Murray Armstrong, Lorn Carr and Pat Egan of his N. H. L. club had signed contracts for the 1940-41 season.

## N. E. Bowling Carnival

A long-awaited bowling event, the $1,000 Red Stripe Open Play Candle Pin Carnival, gets underway to ½day throughout New England, with men, women and youth bowyers vying for prizes and all classes of bowlers—stars and beginners alike—having equal opportunity at the awards.

The Red Stripe Carnival is divided into three contests, the first of which gets underway today and runs through Nov. 2. The second contest runs from Nov. 3 through Nov. 23 and the third will open Nov. 24 and wind up Dec. 14.

There will be four grand prizes of $50 each at stake in the carnival, with the remaining 396 awards including cash, trophies and bowling certificates for free open play. The carnival will distribute 132 prizes for each contest and 99 awards in each of the four classes of participation.

Here's all you have to do to enter this brand new bowling classic: Roll three or more strings outside of league play—that is, open play. You must bowl until the total score of three consecutive strings falls within one of the following classes of competition:

"Beginners," who score between 140 to 190; "Juniors," 200 to 250; "Regulars," 260 to 300, and "Stars," 310 and over.

For example, if a bowler rolls a consecutive three-string total of 231, his score falls in the "Junior" class, and his entry may win a prize in that class. However, if a score for three consecutive strings totals 195, the score does not classify, but he may continue to roll until the total pins of three consecutive strings fall within a class.

In other words, if his first three strings fail to classify, his second, third, and fourth may, or his third, fourth, and fifth may.

Submitted scores will be verified by the bowling establishment proprietor, who will forward them to the carnival secretary in Chicago. The highest three-string score may not be the winner, since performance in each one of the three strings is also a factor in determining outstanding performance.

After a bowler completes a score that classifies in the Red Stripe Carnival, he can seek to double a potential single contest cash award by rolling for a target score in that same class. The target scores are as follows: "Beginners," 50; "Juniors," 70; "Regulars," 90, and "Stars," 110. The target is the score of one string.

For example, if a "Junior" after he completes a classified series of three strings, rolls a 70 game in open play in that same session, he has hit the target in that class. It is not compulsory, however, that a bowler roll for the target. The target is just a chance to double a potential single contest cash prize.

## N.H.L. Hockey Starts Week End of Nov. 2

MONTREAL, Oct. 12 (AP)—Six of the National Hockey League's seven teams take the ice on the opening week-end of their four and a half month schedule which starts Nov. 2, while the seventh, the Chicago Blackhawks, starts activities the following Thursday.

Released last night by President Frank Calder, the National Hockey League schedule calls for a 48-game program for each team. The campaign opens with the New York Rangers and the Toronto Maple Leafs, who met in the Stanley Cup finals last season, clashing in a Saturday night game at Toronto.

The season ends March 18.

The New York season will not start until Nov. 14 when Chicago visits the Americans. The Rangers, Stanley Cup holders, will play their first game in New York Nov. 16 against Detroit.

## National Hockey League Schedule 1940-41

**For Home Games Read Across** — **For Away Games Read Down**

| | Canadiens | Toronto | New York Americans | New York Rangers | Boston | Detroit | Chicago |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **At Canadiens** | | Thurs., Nov. 14<br>Tues., Jan. 7<br>Thurs., Jan. 23<br>Thurs., Mar. 6 | Sat., Nov. 23<br>Sat., Dec. 28<br>Sat., Feb. 8<br>Sat., Mar. 15 | Thurs., Dec. 5<br>Sat., Jan. 4<br>Tues., Feb. 11<br>Sat., Mar. 1 | Sun., Nov. 3<br>Sat., Dec. 21<br>Sat., Jan. 11<br>Sat., Feb. 15 | Sat., Dec. 7<br>Sat., Jan. 18<br>Thurs., Feb. 6<br>Sat., Mar. 8 | Sun., Nov. 10<br>Thurs., Dec. 26<br>Thurs., Jan. 16<br>Sat., Feb. 22 |
| **At Toronto** | Sat., Nov. 16<br>Thurs., Dec. 12<br>Sat., Jan. 25<br>Thurs., Feb. 20 | | Sat., Nov. 30<br>Sat., Dec. 21<br>Sat., Jan. 11<br>Sat., Mar. 8 | Sat., Nov. 2<br>Sat., Dec. 28<br>Sat., Feb. 15<br>Thurs., Mar. 13 | Sat., Dec. 7<br>Sat., Jan. 18<br>Sat., Feb. 8<br>Sat., Mar. 1 | Sat., Nov. 9<br>Sat., Jan. 4<br>Thurs., Jan. 30<br>Sat., Feb. 22 | Sat., Nov. 23<br>Sat., Dec. 14<br>Sat., Feb. 1<br>Sat., Mar. 15 |
| **At New York Americans** | Sun., Nov. 24<br>Tues., Dec. 31<br>Sun., Feb. 9<br>Sun., Mar. 2 | Thurs., Nov. 21<br>Sun., Dec. 22<br>Sun., Jan. 19<br>Tues., Feb. 25 | | Thurs., Nov. 28<br>Sun., Jan. 5<br>Tues., Feb. 4<br>Tues., Feb. 18 | Sun., Dec. 1<br>Fri., Dec. 27<br>Sun., Jan. 26<br>Thurs., Mar. 13 | Sun., Nov. 17<br>Tues., Dec. 17<br>Thurs., Jan. 9<br>Thurs., Mar. 6 | Thurs., Nov. 14<br>Thurs., Dec. 12<br>Thurs., Jan. 30<br>Thurs., Feb. 20 |
| **At New York Rangers** | Sat., Nov. 30<br>Wed., Jan. 1<br>Sun., Feb. 2<br>Thurs., Feb. 27 | Tues., Nov. 26<br>Sun., Dec. 29<br>Sun., Feb. 16<br>Sun., Mar. 9 | Tues., Nov. 19<br>Sun., Dec. 15<br>Sun., Jan. 12<br>Sun., Mar. 16 | | Sat., Nov. 23<br>Thurs., Dec. 19<br>Thurs., Jan. 16<br>Thurs., Feb. 13 | Sat., Nov. 16<br>Sun., Dec. 8<br>Tues., Jan. 14<br>Tues., Mar. 4 | Wed., Dec. 25<br>Tues., Jan. 7<br>Thurs., Feb. 6<br>Sun., Feb. 23 |
| **At Boston** | Tues., Nov. 26<br>Sun., Jan. 12<br>Tues., Feb. 4<br>Sun., Mar. 9 | Sun., Nov. 17<br>Tues., Dec. 17<br>Tues., Feb. 18<br>Tues., Mar. 11 | Tues., Dec. 3<br>Wed., Dec. 25<br>Sun., Feb. 2<br>Sun., Feb. 23 | Tues., Dec. 10<br>Tues., Dec. 31<br>Tues., Jan. 21<br>Tues., Feb. 25 | | Tues., Nov. 19<br>Tues., Jan. 7<br>Tues., Feb. 11<br>Tues., Mar. 18 | Tues., Nov. 12<br>Sun., Jan. 5<br>Tues., Jan. 28<br>Tues., Mar. 4 |
| **At Detroit** | Thurs., Nov. 21<br>Sun., Dec. 15<br>Sun., Jan. 5<br>Sun., Feb. 16 | Sun., Dec. 1<br>Wed., Dec. 25<br>Sun., Jan. 26<br>Sun., Feb. 23 | Sun., Nov. 3<br>Thurs., Dec. 19<br>Fri., Jan. 24<br>Fri., Feb. 28 | Sun., Nov. 10<br>Fri., Dec. 13<br>Sun., Jan. 19<br>Sun., Mar. 2 | Sun., Nov. 24<br>Sun., Dec. 22<br>Sun., Feb. 9<br>Sun., Mar. 16 | | Fri., Nov. 29<br>Sun., Dec. 29<br>Fri., Feb. 14<br>Thurs., Mar. 13 |
| **At Chicago** | Sun., Nov. 17<br>Thurs., Dec. 19<br>Thurs., Jan. 9<br>Thurs., Feb. 13 | Sun., Nov. 24<br>Sun., Dec. 15<br>Sun., Feb. 2<br>Sun., Mar. 16 | Thurs., Nov. 7<br>Thurs., Jan. 23<br>Sun., Feb. 16<br>Sun., Mar. 9 | Sun., Dec. 1<br>Sun., Dec. 22<br>Sun., Jan. 26<br>Sun., Feb. 9 | Thurs., Nov. 21<br>Sun., Dec. 8<br>Sun., Jan. 19<br>Sun., Mar. 2 | Thurs., Dec. 5<br>Wed., Jan. 1<br>Sun., Jan. 12<br>Thurs., Feb. 27 | |


## WHERE TO DINE

**BOSTON**

● Featured next week, at all our cafeterias
TWO GRILLED PORK CHOPS
APPLE SAUCE
POTATO
●
OVEN-FRESH ROLLS
BUTTER
25c

Waldorf CAFETERIAS
AT THE SIGN OF THE RED APPLE

Lobster Claw
280 Huntington Ave.
Just Above Mass. Ave.
FINEST SEA FOOD AND LOBSTERS
Also Chicken and Steak Specials Daily
Free Indoor Parking Space for Customers

Brittany COFFEE SHOP
Luncheon Tea Dinner
Open every day in the week
222 Newbury St., Near Exeter Ken. 8410

THE COFFEE SHOP OF EMILY G. WEBB
122a NEWBURY STREET, BOSTON
Open 11 - 7:30
Luncheon Cafeteria — Dinner 55c to $1.15 (With Service) — No Tipping

CAFE AMALFI
8 WESTLAND AVENUE
1 Block From The Mother Church
Specializing in Italian Dishes—Luncheon and Dinners

**BROOKLINE, MASS.**

CHINA INN
Air-Cooled
FINE FOOD PRIVATE PARKING
250-252 HARVARD STREET
At Coolidge Cor., opp. Longwood Ave.

**IPSWICH, MASS.**

1640 HART HOUSE
IPSWICH
300TH ANNIVERSARY
"An adventure in good eating"—Duncan Hines
Open Noon to 9 until Mid-October
GIFTS
Newburyport Turnpike or Route 1A

**WELLESLEY, MASS.**

Seiler's RESTAURANT
Wellesley Square
Where you meet your friends

**CONCORD, N. H.**

When in Concord, enjoy good food and excellent service at
Colburn's RESTAURANT
Air Conditioned

**NEW YORK CITY**

ALWAYS SOMETHING GOOD TO EAT
Established 1899
One of New York's Largest Restaurants
DINNER FROM 60c LUNCHEON FROM 45c
AIR-CONDITIONED
147 W. 43 ST. 152 W. 44 ST. ROSOFF'S AT TIMES SQUARE

Jane Dario
145 West 55th Street
LUNCHEON 55c — 65c — 75c
DINNER $1.00 — $1.10 — $1.25

**DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.**

Shiny Kitchen
"A Good Place to Eat"
803 Main Street
DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.
Popular Prices

**DES MOINES, IOWA**

Breakfast, Luncheon
Tea or Dinner
Served in Our Delightful Tea Rooms—Fifth Floor
Open 9:15 A. M. to 8 P. M.
Dinner Music Every Evening
YOUNKERS TEA ROOM

# News of Art, Music and the Theater

*A Saturday Page*

## Singers Open New York Season

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

Song recitals of uncommon interest have as usual marked the early days of the new season. Helen Traubel's Town Hall recital on the evening of Oct. 4 was, for instance, an occasion to treasure in the memory. We have recognized for some time that this Metropolitan soprano possesses a voice of extraordinary power, range, and beauty, and in this recital her technical command of her voice and her ability to body forth a song were no less remarkable than the native gift.

Her program deviated into the unusual by including a group of four songs by Arnold Mendelssohn (1855-1933), a relative of Felix—"Aus dem Nachtlied Zarathustras," "Märchen," "Die müde Mutter," and "Aus dem Hohenlied." For most of the large audience these songs had naturally the spice of novelty, and no one can deny that they worthily set worthy tests. Otherwise they make little claim to distinction.

* * *

The third of them, however, Mme. Traubel had to repeat, largely on account of the exceeding beauty of her pianissimo. The applause that greeted her effective delivery of the heroine's big aria from "La Gioconda" did not induce her to repeat that number, but she sang as additional pieces the "Ruhe, meine Seele" and "Zueignung" of Richard Strauss, in both of which she was impressive, particularly in the former. Her grandeur of utterance had earlier found full play in Beethoven's "Gottesmacht und Vorsehung" and the "Divinités du Styx" from Gluck's "Alceste."

The French school was represented on the list by Gabriel Fauré, Henri Duparc, Koechlin, and Alexandre Georges (of course the "Hymne au Soleil"). Here too there was much that deserved warm praise, though the singer was less easily at home than in German Lieder.

The recital ended with a tribute to America—first, two negro spirituals, "Deep River" and "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot," as arranged by H. T. Burleigh; then, Blair Fairchild's "A Memory" and Samuel Barber's "I Hear An Army." This group found favor also with the demonstrative throng of listeners. Mme. Traubel, it remains to add, enjoyed the valuable assistance of Coenraad V. Bos as accompanying pianist.

* * *

The next outstanding recital was given by Paul Robeson, the eminent negro baritone, on the evening of the sixth in Carnegie Hall. The interest felt in this event could be judged from an audience estimated at 3,000. It was about five years since Mr. Robeson had appeared in New York in recital, and the occasion signalized further the official opening of Carnegie Hall's Golden Anniversary Season.

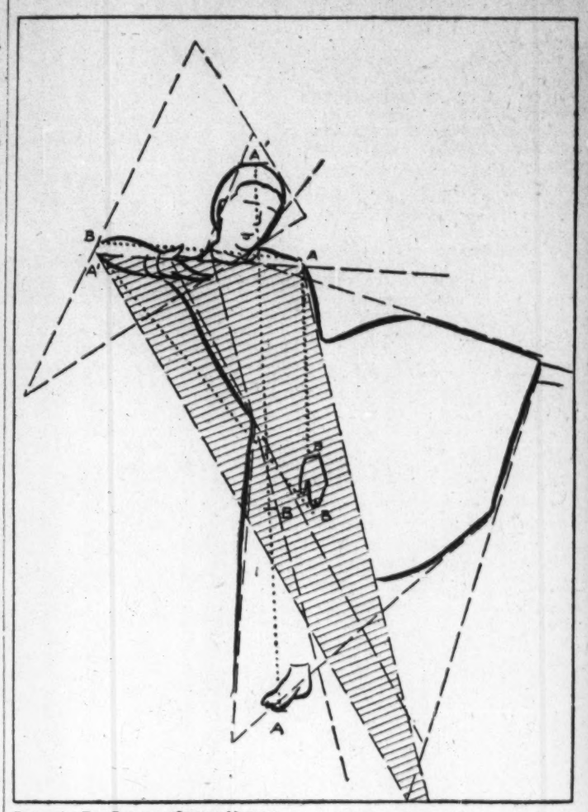
In contents and arrangement the program was unconventional. It began immediately with a negro spiritual ("Go Down, Moses"), and only one composer of high rank, Moussorgsky, was drawn on by Mr. Robeson (he had an assisting artist). However, the pieces chosen displayed to advantage the recital giver's declamatory style, which in the present condition of his voice has largely supplanted lyricism.

In the songs of his race, and they comprised "Water Boy" as well as a variety of spirituals ("Deep River," "Nobody Knows de Trouble I'se Seen," "Joshua Fit de Battle ob Jericho," etc.), Mr. Robeson's delivery had the expected eloquence; yet, in an entirely different vein, the English folk song "Oh, No, John!" was a gem, and it provoked a roar of laughter.

A Russian folk song, "Night," he sang first in English, then in Russian, which was pronounced excellent by those who knew. He later performed bilingual feats with Moussorgsky's "The Orphan," a Mexican folk song, "Encantadora Maria," and Hanns Eisler's prisoner's song, "Peat Bog Soldiers" (English and German). Another feature of his selection was the now widely known Robinson-La Touche "Ballad for Americans," done in a version for solo voice and piano.

As assisting artist there was Clara Rockmore, whose instrument is the still exotic theremin. It began its ministrations well, sounding in a Bach Adagio with a contralto richness, but in the second part of the program a tube blew out and the theremin lapsed into silence, though an electrician worked bravely to get it to start up again. Miss Rockmore then apologized for her charge and retired.

Inevitably Mr. Robeson had to supplement the printed list with many additional pieces. And throughout he was ably supported at the piano by Lawrence Brown. The pianist for Miss Rockmore was Eugene Helmer.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

**Sketch after Marjorie Gowie showing how the Golden Section appears in Martha Graham's "War," from the Suite, "Transitions."**

Elsa Hartman

**Sculpture by Marjorie Gowie of Martha Graham in "Frontier."**

## Raids and Dictator Plays

By Harold Hobson

London

The war seems really to have a special malice against places of entertainment. When France collapsed, people in London, with the exception of a few dramatic critics, decided with remarkable unanimity to stay away from the theater. "The last war was such a good war for the drama!" said Mr. Leslie Banks, wistfully contemplating the rows of empty benches. Weeks dragged on wearily in which no new productions were undertaken.

Then suddenly those benches began to fill. They became more crowded than at any time for 20 years. Receipts went up, and bombs began to drop. So the boom is pricked once again. For the time being, at any rate, not many people want to go out at night, be stopped on their road home by the wail of sirens, and kept in a dismal and draughty public shelter till, with the milk cans, they are permitted to complete their journey in the cold eye of dawn.

Nor have the theaters and cinemas as yet wholly resolved upon their policy when the sirens mournfully take the air. From the beginning of the war they announced that, should a warning be given, they would stop the performance to allow those members of the audience wishing to leave to do so, and then continue for the benefit of the rest. That seemed fairly simple. But the matter has been complicated in that the period of warning has in several cases extended from dusk till dawn, and no play will last as long as that. Audiences in consequence have been themselves asked to give exhibitions of their talent, and so many people who never expected to have the chance of appearing on a West End stage have achieved this particular aspect of a heart's desire. Another difficulty has been provided by the natural wish of people caught out on the streets to dash into the nearest cinema on the warning of a raid, and managers have been much perplexed whether to admit them or not.

* * *

The Neighborhood Theater has produced Winifred Holtby's "Take Back Your Liberty," just to remind people, in case they do not know what the sirens and explosions and droning of engines overhead mean, that there really is a war on. It is a play about a dictator; or rather it is a play about a dictator's mother. For Miss Holtby was a feminist, anxious in this work to prove that the hand that rules the cradle is the hand that rocks the world.

London has recently had several dictator plays, none of them very satisfactory. For they have all disliked dictators so much that they have failed to suggest any coherent reason why the dictators should have attained authority. Miss Holtby does not make this mistake. Her Arnold Clayton is an Oxford don. Now dons are generally supposed to be vague and learned persons without any real grasp of practical affairs. This view still persists, in spite of the fact that while realist soldiers and politicians were doing their best to lose the war in France from 1914 to 1918, the vague and ineffectual don, Lawrence, made himself uncrowned king of Arabia.

* * *

Arnold Clayton makes himself the uncrowned king of England. He does so, in the first place, because he can talk. Miss Holtby not only says he can talk. She shows him talking: and he talks well, the lean and vital Frank Allenby, speaking and moving about the stage with the controlled energy, the dynamic grace of 10 racehorses. Dictatorship is a sphere in which talk is one sort, and a powerful sort, of action; but Clayton has character, and decision too. His weak point is his dependence on his mother, from whom he alternately reacts in violent revolt, and on whom he feebly relies for encouragement and help. Miss Holtby will have it that Clayton's movement to power is the consequence of his mother's domination. Herein lies the importance of Mrs. Clayton's part, which, because of Miss Beatrice Wilson's groping for her words, was rendered even more conspicuous than it need have been.

## Color and Sound

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

Analogy can be a useful servant but an untrustworthy master. When Aristotle (384-322 B. C.) made the observation, "Colors may mutually relate like musical concords for their pleasant arrangement; like those concords mutually proportionate," he threw out a hint that was not actively followed up until the seventeenth century. Since then many have found an irresistible fascination in the search for systems of color harmony analogous to those of musical sound. This search has left a considerable trail of literature, to which the latest addition is Mrs. M. Sargant-Florence's "Color Co-ordination" (London: The Bodley Head. 15s.)

When in the latter half of the seventeenth century Sir Isaac Newton investigated the spectrum he was quick to see some sort of analogy between the relative spaces occupied by its colors and the ratios of the notes of the diatonic scale. And here—although from that time to this the analogists seem to have ignored it—is a strange but definite link with the medieval alchemists, those fathers of modern chemistry to whom an analogy was as a hare to hounds.

It should be remembered that in Newton's day thinkers were still preoccupied with "the Music (or harmony) of the Spheres:" the "Diapason, that is to say the generality or whole state of consent and concord, which is perfect musike," as one translater of Pliny puts it. This idea too was based on analogy. The definite numerical relationship that exists between the notes of the Pythagorean scale (our diatonic scale) was supposed to be a scheme representing the planets and zodiacal constellations—a sort of map of the cosmos; thus alchemists believed that the four Aristotelian "elements" could be combined musically, according to the ratio of the musical scale. In fact there is an interesting synthetical diagram by Thomas Fludd (1574-1637) entitled "The Macrocosmic Monochord," in which the ratios of the musical octave are applied to the heavenly bodies and their "corresponding" minerals.

Again, alchemists of all periods attached great importance to color. They were aware, if dimly, of the existence of a color scale or octave. If certain colors did not follow one another in a prescribed sequence their experimental operations were regarded as useless. Is it too much to say that Sir Isaac Newton was quick to see the analogy between color and sound because he himself was a practising alchemist? He left some 650,000 words on the subject in his own hand and built a laboratory at Cambridge where he worked among his retorts and furnaces for a great part of the 35 years he spent there.

* * *

Mrs. Sargant-Florence really begins her investigations with Newton's computation of the hue ratios found in the spectral series, on the one side, and on the other, Rameau's harmonic theories, which were the practical application of the mathematical exposition of tonal relations worked out by Zarlino—a sixteenth-century composer, mathematician, astronomer, and chemist—and Descartes. The musician will at once notice that no attempt is made to push the color-sound analogy beyond the diatonic scale and its harmony, a system now almost as extinct as the dodo, so far as contemporary composers are concerned. An immense amount of research and the most up-to-date technical knowledge have been used with the highest ingenuity to find a color octave that logically fits a scale which, in spite of its long ancestry, is, like any other scale, as "a theoretical statement of the notes employed by convention in music." In "The Art of Music" Parry stresses "the familiar misconception that scales are made first and music afterwards." Further he says that "in the great number of scales which have developed up to a fair state of maturity, there are no two notes whatever that invariably stand in exactly the same relation to one another throughout all systems . . . even the octave is said to be a little out of tune in accordance with the authorized theory of Chinese music." And since Parry's day an important school of composers has arisen, headed by Schönberg, which confines itself to the use of the "twelve-note scale."

* * *

No scale, therefore, is fundamental and the painter who sets his palette in accordance with the color analogies of the diatonic scale, so skillfully formulated by Mrs. Sargant-Florence, is really following an outworn musical convention.

Newton's analogy was that of "hue" with "pitch." To the musician "color" is a matter of timbre or quality of tone—one might almost say a "spatial" aspect of music. Pitch in the sense of the tonal relations of a scale, on the other hand, is more analogous to "line." A melody is regarded as linear or horizontal, and its harmony as vertical—these terms are purely figurative, of course. But harmony also has its linear implications. Dr. George Dyson points out in "Grove" that "the gulf between the logical science of acoustics and the empirical art of harmony has never been convincingly bridged, and the cause of this failure to make science and art coincide seems to lie undoubtedly in the fact that harmony is largely the secondary product of combined melodies." Mrs. Sargant-Florence seems to have overlooked the contrapuntal aspect of musical harmony.

Actually, as was proved by the famous old experiment of the Chladni plates, pitch is related more directly to visual form than to color. If a little sand is scattered on a metal plate—mounted on a stand—and a bow is drawn across the edge, the sand instantly gathers itself into lines and forms a pattern. These patterns, often surprisingly beautiful, change according to the pitch of the sound produced by the bow. Each individual sound has its distinctive pattern and from this approach, music becomes an art of moving form.

* * *

No relationship so definite as that between sound and form awaits the color analogist who, to musicians, seems to be forever struggling in a tangled wilderness of theory and mathematical ratios. The root of his difficulties may be found in the quite simple fact that color exists in space and sound in time—two different dimensions. If, in a practical instead of a theoretical sense, time could be apprehended as a kind of space—the space-time of the mathematicians—probably many of the color analogist's difficulties would vanish. In a well-known passage Goethe contended that "Color and Sound do not admit of being directly compared together in any way, but both are referable to a higher formula; both are derivable, although each for itself, from a higher law."

But the author of "Color Co-ordination" must be given credit for tireless research and prodigies of ingenuity. One feels that she would be quite capable of extending sound and color analogies to a chemical octave made up, let us imagine, of helium and neon as the two Do's and florine, oxygen, nitrogen, carbon, boron, berylum, and lithium supplying the rest of the scale. Obviously her aim, like that of the alchemists of old, was to discover a reconciling, fundamental "law"—the "Philosopher's Stone" of art. Rameau, the old theorist who supplies the musical basis of "Color Co-ordination," was bitten by the same desire and attempted by means of mathematical ratios to link up music, which he is said to have taught as "a physico-mathematical science," with the other arts. He tried to work from and not up to music.

But Pater claimed that in music is to be found the true type or measure of perfected art. In a passage almost too familiar for quotation he continued: "Therefore, although each art has its incommunicable element, its untranslatable order of impressions, its unique mode of reaching the 'imaginative reason,' yet the arts may be represented as continually struggling after the law or principle of music, to a condition which music alone completely realizes." The theorist can never reduce this "law" of music to mathematical formulae, any more than the chemist can weigh or measure the scent of a flower.

## Martha Graham and the Golden Section

By Margaret Lloyd

Marjorie Gowie, New York sculptor who specializes in dance subjects and for the last few years has devoted much of her time to a study of Martha Graham's work, finds that the mathematical measurement known in art circles as the "Golden Section," or "Divine Proportion," occurs repeatedly in Miss Graham's dances.

"The Golden Section," Miss Gowie says, "that has been used by architects and artists since the building of the pyramids, is fundamentally the division of a line into two parts so that the ratio of the smaller part to the larger is the same as the ratio of the larger to the whole.

* * *

"This proportion gives an impression of harmony and equilibrium more satisfying than any other combination and for this reason it has been used by the great painters since the time of Giotto, as well as by architects and sculptors. It also apears intuitively in negro sculpture.

"It is most interesting to find that this measure also occurs in the dance of Martha Graham. Miss Graham's physical proportions (as far as can be ascertained from photographs) are those of the Golden Section. This probably accounts for the fact that most of the angles in her dances are also of that proportion and her actions take place within these measurements. I believe this has a distinct relation to the extremely satisfying nature of Graham's dance."

Miss Gowie has traced the photograph of Miss Graham's "War" from her suite, "Transitions," which appears in Merle Armitage's book on Martha Graham published in 1937, to illustrate the Golden Section measurements occurring in the dancer's composition.

The broken lines are the Golden section triangles. "You will notice," Miss Gowie points out, "how they hold up to include the whole figure completely." The dotted lines are the height of the figure, A'A divided at B so that AB: A'B=A'B: A'A. These measures A'B and BA—are repeated all over the figure, and by dividing each again in the same proportion, even the smallest areas may be measured.

* * *

The accompanying photograph shows Miss Gowie's sculpture of Martha Graham in "Frontier." Miss Gowie sees the Graham performances over and over again, making rough sketches in the darkened auditorium as she watches the dance. From these she gets the feeling of movement imparted to her sculptures. She does not model direct from the figure, but sometimes consults photographs of the dancer to supplement the sketches in working out her ideas.

## A Survey of Lithography

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

The ivory tower of art for art's sake has suffered another blow at the hands of the Philadelphia Art Alliance, which in collaboration with the Lithographers National Association is staging a comprehensive exhibition of lithography stretching from an original stone by its inventor, Alois Senefelder, to the latest 24-sheet billboard poster.

Rubbing elbows with the work of creative artists are road maps, canned goods, playing cards, campaign buttons, and even a gas-station pump; while, on the historical side, the exhibition goes back to the first known lithograph (1808), a portrait of "Louise, Königin von Preussen," and forward through the important contribution of Currier and Ives to the Gibson Girl.

Supplementing the original stone by Senefelder are two other old originals, one from a drawing by John James Audubon and the other by his son, both having been used in illustrating "The Quadrupeds of America." Many of Audubon's prints are also on view, and play their part in a study of color in relation to the lithographic process; for, like the early prints from the Currier and Ives workshop, they are hand colored.

The first attempt to add color is shown to have been made in the early nineteenth century, not so long after the invention of the medium, when a flat tint was used for background. Hand coloring of prints persisted, until well past the middle of that century.

The exhibition traces the use of lithography from its more or less commercial beginnings under Senefelder, who employed it largely to print music (he, himself, was a composer and actor), through its first great success in the reproduction of works by artists to its dual contemporary use as creative and commercial medium.

Although the artist had found the medium ideal for the dissemination of his ideas, he was weaned away from it in the late nineteenth century, due to its widespread use in industrial and commercial channels. Today, however, as an entire room of contemporary lithographs by leading artists attests, the breach has been spanned.

Invented in 1796, lithography today provides the public with the lion's share of advertising, and is edging out the etching as favored print medium for artists. Particularly impressive, as linking the creative and the commercial, is the gallery given over to maps and travel literature. Here the man on the street is brought to realize that he both sees and uses art, that every time he obtains a road map, or fills his car at a gas station, some form of lithography contributes to the service.

An entire gallery has been set aside to show the general historical growth of the medium, with emphasis on circus prints and color development; while another tells the story of the lithograph in Philadelphia from the first known American print by Bass Otis (1817) through Rembrandt Peale's "Washington," published by W. and J. Pendleton of Boston, and awarded the silver medal of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia in 1826, to the latest circus lithograph by contemporary Robert Riggs.


AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON CONCERTS

SYMPHONY HALL — TONIGHT 8:15
FRIDAY, Oct. 18, 2:30—SATURDAY, Oct. 19, 8:15
Boston Symphony Orchestra
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY—Conductor
SIX MONDAY EVE. CONCERTS OPENING OCT. 28
SIX TUESDAY AFT. CONCERTS OPENING OCT. 29
TICKETS NOW AT BOX OFFICE
Mail orders filled promptly. Checks to Symphony Hall

BOSTON (STAGE)

AARON RICHMOND BY ARR. WITH S. HUROK PRESENTS
BALLET RUSSE
de Monte Carlo—Leonide Massine, Director
60 Dancers—Symphony Orchestra—5 New Productions
Opera House—Nov. 4-9 inclusive
Mail Orders Now
210 Pierce Bldg. Copley Sq.
Eves., $3.30, $2.75, $2.20, $1.65, $1.10, 55c. Wed. Mat., $2.20 to 55c. Sat. Mat., $2.75 to 55c.
Checks payable to Aaron Richmond. Enclose self-addressed, stamped envelope.
Sale Opens Oct. 21—210 Pierce Bldg., Copley Sq.

LAST 10 DAYS
TO SECURE TICKETS AT SUBSTANTIAL SAVINGS
Series Tickets Only at Pierce Bldg., Copley Sq.
AARON RICHMOND'S CELEBRITY SERIES
8 events from a list including Flagstad, Rachmaninoff, Anderson, Crooks, Elman, Cossacks, Tibbett, Smetanin, Argentinita, Trapp Family, Busch & Serkin
—OPENING with
KREISLER Sun. Aft. Oct. 27
MARIAN ANDERSON Sun. Aft. Nov. 3
A Few Single Tickets at Symphony Hall

PILCHER
Organs Write for literature. Henry Pilcher's Sons, Inc., Louisville, Ky.

EXHIBITION OF
PAINTINGS OF CAPE COD DUNES
BY
RAYMOND EASTWOOD
OCTOBER 14th-26th
INCLUSIVE
OPEN WEDNESDAY EVENINGS
ROBERT C. VOSE GALLERIES
559 BOYLSTON ST. BOSTON

WILBUR — TONIGHT, 8:30 MAT. TODAY
BROCK PEMBERTON PRESENTS
GLADYS GEORGE
in "LADY IN WAITING"
By Margery Sharp
Based on her novel, "The Nutmeg Tree"
with ALAN NAPIER
Directed by Antoinette Perry
Prices: Eves., 55c to $2.75. Wed. and Sat. Mats. 55c to $2.20, tax incl.

COPLEY 2 WEEKS BEG. OCT. 14 SEATS PRIOR TO BROADWAY NOW
Lawrence Riley's New Comedy
"RETURN ENGAGEMENT"
Bert Lytell, Audrey Christie, Mady Christians, Leona Powers
EVES.: 50c to $1.50
Wed. and Sat. Mats. 50c to $1.00 incl. tax

BOSTON (MOVIES)

EXETER KEN 7067
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday
Merle Oberon — Rex Harrison in
"OVER THE MOON"
Bing Crosby — Mary Martin in
RHYTHM ON THE RIVER

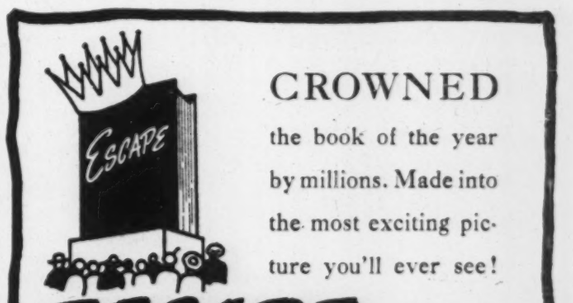
NOW! METROPOLITAN
IN TECHNICOLOR
"DOWN ARGENTINE WAY"
Don Ameche—Betty Grable
Also Walter Pidgeon, "Sky Murder"

PARAMOUNT and FENWAY
NOW
Wallace Beery "Wyoming" Ann Rutherford
Lew Ayres "DR. KILDARE GOES HOME"

*Managers of theaters will appreciate a letter or postcard stating you saw their production as a result of their advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.*

SHUBERT TONIGHT, 8:30 MATINEE TODAY
B. G. De Sylva Presents
ETHEL MERMAN
PANAMA HATTIE
COLE PORTER SONGS
Prices: Eves. $3.30 to $1.10. Wed. and Sat. Mats. 80c to 2.75. Tax incl. Extra Mat. Thurs.

CIVIC Repertory Theatre | Phone Com. 4420 | Evs. 8:30 | Mats. 2:30
LIFE WITH FATHER
with
Dorothy GISH & Louis CALHERN
Evs. $1, $2.50 Mats. Wed. & Sat. $1, $2 plus tax
SEATS ALSO AT FILENE'S AND JORDAN'S




CROWNED
the book of the year by millions. Made into the most exciting picture you'll ever see!
ESCAPE
STARRING
NORMA SHEARER
ROBERT TAYLOR
An M-G-M Hit!
• COMING SOON •

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
CAROLE LOMBARD
CHARLES LAUGHTON
They Knew What They Wanted
CO-HIT
JOHN BARRYMORE
THE GREAT PROFILE
"BRITAIN'S R.A.F." in MARCH OF TIME

WALTER DAMROSCH SAYS!
"Thoroughly delightful."
THE Baker's Wife
Fine Arts 30 TILL 1 P.M.
MASS. AVE.-NORWAY ST. DOORS OPEN 12:30

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
Held over — 2nd week
Mickey ROONEY ★ Judy GARLAND
"STRIKE UP THE BAND"
With Paul Whiteman and Orchestra
Also: "The Secret Seven"

SOUTH STATION LIB 5560
"INFORMATION PLEASE"
2½ HR. PROGRAM
PETE SMITH-FLORIDA-ALASKA
WRESTLING with LEW LEHR-WILLIE HOPPE

BOSTON (LECTURES)

LOWELL INSTITUTE
Free Public Lectures
Information and announcements of Free Public Lectures, Free Evening School, for Teachers, Collegiate Courses, etc., with instructions for securing tickets, may be had by sending to the Curator, BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY, Copley Square, Boston, Mass., an addressed, stamped envelope.
A. LAWRENCE LOWELL, Trustee.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"An uproarious entertainment." N. Y. Times
ED WYNN In His New Musical
BOYS and GIRLS TOGETHER
The DeMARCOS, Jane PICKENS, Dave APOLLON
BROADHURST, 44th St. W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:40
Matinees WED. and SAT. at 2:40—$1.10 to $2.75

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

Deanna DURBIN
in 'SPRING PARADE'
PLUS A BIG STAGE SHOW
ROXY 7th Avenue & 50th St.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

The Imperial Theatre
Third Finger of the Left Hand
with
Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas
Sun. thru Wed. Oct. 13-16

DANCING IS FUN . . . . .
and your investment in expert dancing instruction pays dividends—grace, poise, and the assurance that knowing how gives.
Evening class lessons. Private instruction by appointment.
Ainsworth
STUDIO OF DANCING
CARNEGIE HALL, NEW YORK CITY
Studio 603, Circle 6-2353

Commerce and Finance

# How U. S-Latin American Trade Grows—German Methods Revealed

Business and Industry

## Shipbuilders To Be Active For Long Time

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Shipbuilders now now have a sufficient volume of orders on hand to assure near capacity operations for some time to come, according to Poor's Industry and Investment Surveys.

Their earnings, continues the report, will rise despite the burden of probable excess profit taxes. As for ship operators, however, there is little prospect of any significant increase in revenues during the near term. In most instances, earnings will remain at a low level.

"Even before the second week of September, when the Navy announced the award of $3,861,000,000 of contracts for the construction of 200 combatant vessels, most of the nation's shipyards were operating at capacity," continues the analysis. "Some had orders on hand sufficient to insure capacity operation for a decade."

A break down of the number of naval vessels now under construction or contracted for is shown in the following table, together with naval vessels now in active service:

| | In Service | On Order | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Battleships | 15 | 17 | 32 |
| Aircraft Carriers | 6 | 12 | 18 |
| Cruisers | 37 | 48 | 85 |
| Destroyers | 197 | 171 | 368 |
| Submarines | 103 | 82 | 185 |
| Totals | 358 | 330 | 688 |

"The War has been responsible for severe disruption and rapid changes in both trans-oceanic and coastal shipping. Many over-age and obsolete vessels have been sold to alien interests, and a large number have been chartered at highly attractive rates. As a result, there are now very few vessels not in active service, but it cannot be said that all of them are operating profitably.

"The proposed excess profits will cut deeply into earnings of the shipbuilding companies. The majority are characterized by relatively small invested capital, and their average earnings for the past four years are considerably smaller than the profits indicated for 1940 and subsequent years. Apparently, the ship operators will not be affected seriously by excess profits taxes," Poor's concludes.

### Federal Loans on Wheat Now Total $149,709,261

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commodity Credit Corporation reported 328,831 loans totaling $149,709,261 had been made on 209,120,432 bushels of 1940 wheat up to Oct. 8.

On the same date last year 182,819 loans totaling $90,028,400 had been made on 127,847,000 bushels.

**OBrion Russell & Co.**
*INSURANCE*
*of Every Description*
108 Water Street Boston
Tel. Lafayette 5700
111 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-5540

INSTITUTION for SAVINGS in ROXBURY and its Vicinity
2d Oldest Savings Bank in Boston
2343 Washington St., Roxbury
Opposite Dudley Elevated Station
Write for folder "Banking by Mail"
**Interest Begins Oct. 15**
115 Years of Uninterrupted Dividends

FOR BIGGER RETURNS ON YOUR INVESTMENT MONEY
open an account with us where you will benefit by the earnings of a soundly managed organization which has paid good dividends for 54 years.
*Safety fully insured up to $5,000*
NATICK FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
*Organized 1886*
Natick, Massachusetts
3% CURRENT RATE • NEVER PAID LESS

**WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS**
*In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts*
Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.
BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

| | |
|---|---|
| East Boston Savings Bank | Oct. 15 |
| Elliot Savings Bank | Oct. 15 |
| Institution for Savings in Roxbury | Oct. 15 |
| Wildey Savings Bank | Oct. 15 |
| Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank | Oct. 16 |
| Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank | Nov. 1 |
| Franklin Savings Bank | Nov. 1 |
| Massachusetts Savings Bank | Nov. 1 |
| Boston Penny Savings Bank | Nov. 12 |
| Union Savings Bank | Nov. 12 |
| Warren Institution for Savings | Nov. 12 |
| **Other Massachusetts Savings Banks** | |
| East Cambridge Savings Bank | Oct. 15 |
| County Savings Bank, Chelsea | Oct. 20 |
| Somerville Savings Bank | Nov. 1 |
| Brookline Savings Bank | Nov. 12 |
| Cambridgeport Savings Bank | Nov. 12 |

*Receives Award*

New York Times Studio

**Winthrop W. Aldrich**
**Chairman of the Board of the Chase National Bank, who received the "Goodrich award" for distinguished public service.**

## Aldrich Urges Unity as U. S. Defense Need

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Only by complete co-operation between Government, finance and all elements of industry can success be achieved in the vast undertaking of making the United States invulnerable in a world at war, Winthrop W. Aldrich, Board Chairman of the Chase National Bank, asserted at the B. F. Goodrich Company arena at the New York World's Fair.

Mr. Aldrich spoke after receiving the Goodrich award "for distinguished public service," from John L. Collyer, President of the Akron rubber company. The citation to the Chase Bank chairman was "in recognition of your service to our country in the fields of finance, industry and commerce; of your practical interest in many humanitarian and welfare enterprises; of your civic leadership in this great city of New York; of your constructive influence in many worthy national organizations."

In response, Mr. Aldrich said he accepted the honor with a feeling of humility but with great satisfaction, because he knew it symbolizes Mr. Collyer's belief, which he shares, that "a great American business enterprise can be run today only by men who put obligation to the public before everything else.

"We are today engaged in the vast undertaking of making the United States invulnerable in a world at war," he continued. "In that undertaking we all know in our hearts that success cannot be achieved easily. The desired result can be achieved only by hard work and sacrifice, and by absolute devotion to the national purpose. This means complete co-operation between the Government, finance and all elements of industry."

## Plan to Use Defense To Enforce Wagner Act Called Betrayal

CHICAGO (AP)—H. W. Prentis, Jr., President of the National Association of Manufacturers, asserted that "the proposal to use defense orders as an unauthorized means of enforcing the one-sided Wagner Act . . . is a most obvious betrayal of the public interest in defense."

He told a joint regional meeting of the Illinois Manufacturers Association and the National Association of Manufacturers that "pretty soon the Interstate Commerce Commission may be asked to permit the hauling only of such defense materials as are produced in plants hiring workers belonging to some particular labor organization."

## Airplane Engine Contracts Awarded

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Department announced the award of an $81,569,140 contract for airplane engines to the Wright Aeronautical Corporation, Paterson, N. J.

Part of the order was allocated to the Navy, under an agreement by which all orders for Wright engines for both Army and Navy are placed by the War Department. Engines used by the Navy will be paid for by transfer of Navy funds to the Army, the department said.

The delivery date specified in the contract was not disclosed.

## Port of N. Y. Trade Continues to Rise

NEW YORK (AP)—Trade between New York and foreign ports continued its upward swing during August, the Port of New York Authority announced.

A survey showed that 138 American ships totaling 594,852 net tons cleared the harbor for foreign ports as compared to 121 ships of 528,253 tons during August, 1939, the month preceding the outbreak of war.

The number of foreign ships entering the harbor remained almost the same—358 this August, 367 in August, 1939.

## Retail Sales 6 to 10 P. C. Over '39 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Buying in retail stores at leading centers of distribution this week held at last week's levels and averaged 6 to 10 per cent above a year ago for the nation as a whole, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Year-to-year gains as a rule were broader in cities than in rural areas, with the largest increases coming in industrial centers where factory wheels are accelerating in the usual fall upturn. Beginning to stimulate business in these manufacturing cities is business stemming from the nation's $10,000,000,000 defense program.

Better than average showings were turned in by eastern, midwestern and southern sections of the country.

"While retail buying generally continued fairly broad, in most centers the outstanding showing was still made by home furnishings and other durable lines," the credit agency said. "In heavy industry centers particularly there was impressive demand for furniture, electrical appliances, hardware, and automobiles."

Medium-priced goods were moving especially well, but shoppers in increasing numbers were said to be inquiring for goods above the medium-price bracket.

"Wholesalers reported a heavy run of orders again this week," the agency added. "Merchants continued to buy prudently and, in style goods, only for immediate or nearby needs, but in many lines they were extending the period of coverage as much as four months ahead. Deliveries were a paramount concern, particularly in textiles, furniture and china.

"Efforts to insure delivery apparently also spurred covering of Christmas requirements. In addition to making commitments early, retailers were budgeting for increases over last year of 5 per cent and more."

## Business Is Taking Initiative In Hemisphere Trade Program

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK — The initiative business is taking in pushing Washington's Latin American economic program, is evidenced with the return this week from Bzaril of Martin de Botelho, New York perfume dealer, following a four-month survey of Brazil's "household industries," according to Business Week.

Last April at a meeting of some 250 American industrialists, the magazine stated it was decided that if the United States was to maintain its business in Brazil on a sound basis it must find some way of buying more goods there in order to help that country make up for lost markets in Europe. The American Brazilian Association was formed, and Mr. de Botelho a Brazilian by birth, was sent by the association to talk with Brazilian manufacturers and government commercial agents. He took with him several trunks full of samples of goods which retailers in this country formerly bought from Europe but would willingly buy from Latin America if goods of the proper quality and style could be obtained in regular shipments large enough to meet the big United States demand.

**Trading Company Formed**

Since then, the Rio authorities have created a Brazilian Trading Co. which will act as a clearing center in Brazil between United States buyers and Brazilian manufacturers. In New York, there will be a subsidiary office supported jointly by the Brazilians and the United States retailers.

Of a few items which Mr. de Botelho brought back, Brazil can make delivery immediately, according to the publication. Others will demand factory changes not warranted until orders are actually placed. But retailers were interested, for in the four months since the scheme was devised they have become convinced that the government is seriously developing a long-term hemisphere program and that European supply sources will be cut off for a long time. What pleases them particularly is the increasing number of Brazilian manufacturers who are coming voluntarily to this country to look for new outlets.

Interested in trade in the other direction are three representatives of Brazilian interest. One is buying aviation equipment for a new domestic air line in central Brazil, another is buying the $20,000,000 of steel equipment for the new mill to be built near Rio, and the third is buying railroad equipment for the government lines.

**German Orders Guaranteed**

In another discussion of trade with South America, William LaVarre in the American Magazine points out that orders for German goods which Hitler was accepting last summer from South American countries, and on which be guaranteed fall delivery in the belief he could smash the British blockade, totaled $500,000,000 and were accompanied by cash bonds to back the guarantee.

Mr. LaVarre, who has spent the past five years investigating Germany's plans for economic conquest in Latin America, reports that currently Hitler is worrying more about losing South American confidence than about losing his bonds, and his agents in the United States, at great cost to Germany, are busy buying from American factories duplicates of the merchandise he promised to deliver. This will mean a heavy financial loss to Germany, Mr. LaVarre states, but will save German prestige in South America.

Numerous details of Hitler's campaign for economic conquest of South America, set to go into high gear if and when he can break the British blockade, are given by LaVarre, an American businessman with 20 years experience in the southern republics.

"The complete Hitler plan for South America has already been delivered to German leaders in South America," he writes. "It divides Latin America into five major zones, or stuetzpunkte, each with its stuetzleiter or leader. The five key cities are Bogota, Colombia; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Montevideo, Uruguay; La Paz, Bolivia, and the city of Mexico. A sixth district, in charge of the vital Caribbean area, is worked from New Orleans.

**Stuetzleiter Agents**

"The stuetzleiter are agents taking orders directly from Germany. They are accredited 'attaches' of German embassies, legations and consulates. Diplomtic passports give them a certain immunity. Each is a specialist, thoroughly trained in the language and customs of the country where he works.

"It is their job to foment hatred against the United States, to ridicule us as a weak, selfish, dying nation. One 'press expert' for example was recently expelled from Brazil. It was his duty to try to subsidize editors. Another type of expert has charge of 'German Tourist Bureaus.' They supply free German 'travel films' and newsreels to theaters, which receive fat subsidies if they 'edit' American films to suit the Nazis.

"A third type is a school expert. He makes amazingly low bids to supply school books and usually lands the contract. The books are superb printing jobs, with excellent pictures, and in them he can plant subtle propaganda aimed at the younger generation. There are at least 5,000 German school teachers in South America, many of them citizens, as against less than 100 Americans."

Mr. LaVarre suggests that the only defense against Hitler's economic warfare, if he cracks the English blockade, is for the United States to buy up all goods which South American normally would sell to Europe.

"We must buy them purely as a national defense measure," he states, "and dispose of them in any way we can agree on. Then, if Hitler wants South American goods, he can deal through us as broker. We can meet Hitler's price-cutting by slashing our own prices for the goods South American needs. We shall lose heavily on the deal, but here again we must charge it off to national defense. It will be an endurance contest between war-weakened and impoverished Europe and strong and rich America. It will cost heavily, but we can stand the loss longer than Hitler."

### Market Opinion

Poor's Investment Advisory Service, Boston—The stsock market is currently caught between expanding business activity and rising gross income on the favorable side and tax penalties plus the uncertainties of the war and the threat of the New Deal's perpetuation on the other. A full investment position would overemphasize the favorable factors and we continue to believe that basic investment policy should stress conservatism through the medium of cash reserves.

Hornblower & Weeks, New York—We can only say that the market on Friday endeavored to advance in line with the normal sequence of speculative movements which, considering the duration and extent of the current decline, calls for a rally of at least technical proportions. The results were inconclusive.

**Fairchild Aviation Corp.**

NEW YORK (AP)—The Fairchild Aviation Corp. announced its unfilled orders totaled $5,343,344 as of Aug. 31, compared with $1,616,054 a year ago and $1,923,200 as of Dec. 31, 1939.

## A Window in Threadneedle Street

**By David Wills**

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

London

Registered unemployment among insured workers was 799,000 on August 12. This is 28,000 less than on July 15, the previous monthly day of count. The decrease in unemployment among adult men and women was 50,000; the number of boys and girls unemployed increased through end-of-term registration of children just left school. A year earlier the number of unemployed was 1,231,000. So that after a year of war, Britain has reduced unemployment only by one third.

Unemployment is still a sticky problem. But in war, the more important problem, given the relative smallness of the number of unemployed capable of immediate skilled employment, is the transfer of workpeople from one employment to another; from unwanted trades to munitions trades. Of necessity, no figures are available for such transfers. But the general impression is that though the output of munitions is rising fast, this is being achieved by working harder existing capacity, and not by any widespread increase of that capacity, including training of employees.

**War Control Discussed**

Most people believe that the State must accept responsibility for guiding our war effort. But not everybody. The editor of the Economist at the beginning of the last war, Mr. Francis W. Hirst takes issue in the columns of the Economist with the present Editor on this argument. Mr. Hirst believes that if Britain were to adopt the totalitarian system of State direction of the war, it would be far more likely to lose the economic war of exhaustion than to win it. Mr. Hirst's alternative would be to suspend or relax many of the Controls and give more initiative to private enterprise especially in the export trades. He would encourage lending and private economy by enormously reducing public waste.

To which arguments, the Economist replies that the supplies of labor, materials and machines cannot be adjusted to war demands with the necessary speed and with the necessary priority and economy by ordinary peacetime market methods; that therefore to remove government controls rather than increase them would not enable the capitalist, in pursuit of a profit, to increase his output.

And further, that the way to avoid inflation is not to limit the war effort to what can be raised by taxes and savings, with the peacetime Treasury worship of economy dominant, but to increase taxes and savings up to the level of the war effort.

Just which view of the question the government takes is still unknown. Mr. Greenwood is in the position where he could operate as Economic Chief of Staff; but he hasn't shown yet that he has any idea of what the whole thing is about.

**Retail Sales Rise**

The Bank of England's comparison of the average daily value of retail sales shows for July an overall increase of 5.6 per cent compared with a year ago. But this is made up of an increase of 12 per cent for foods and perishables, and a decrease of 1.3 per cent for other merchandise. Lumping all goods together and analyzing by districts, the increase is between 13 and 15.5 per cent for every district except the South. In Central and West End London, the daily value of retail sales for July was 26.1 per cent less than for a year ago; in suburban London it was 6.4 per cent higher over the year.

The Bank's measure of stocks, at cost, shows end July this year 45.2 per cent higher than end July last year. Foodstuffs were 61.4 per cent higher, other merchandise 43.6 per cent higher.

The banks are being attacked by certain sections of the popular press for bullying people with overdrafts to pay them off, under threat of calling on their guarantors or selling the desposited securities at present low prices.

The accusation is frequently made that this process is being applied to loans made to expand production or provide working capital in farming and in other necessary wartime occupations. It is beyond question that there are many specific instances in which it is proved that the banks have put on all pressure to reduce such overdrafts.

It is hardly true that the decline in the figure for total bank advances reflects this desire of the bankers to reduce outstanding loans. For one thing this is the most remunerative part of their business. The initiative in the reduction generally comes from the other end of the transaction; businesses are taking the opportunity provided by considerable government payments to pay off their advances from the banks.

**Help to Farmers**

This does not apply to agriculture. Banks are supposed, on the appeal of the Minister for Agriculture, to show generosity in lending to the farmers money to finance increased production. If any farmer has difficulty in obtaining cash, he is supposed to be able to appeal to a local official Agricultural Committee, from which if a case is made out, he can obtain a government loan.

The extent to which this method is used is very, very slight; the total of such loans probably does not run into six figures. Farmers profess great reluctance to explain their private affairs to a local committee composed of members of their own community; they did not object in the past to private dealings with their local bank manager but to the present public exposure they do object.

In any case, a customer of the banks whose loan or advance was of pre-war origin can always oppose a demand for repayment with an appeal under the Courts Emergency Powers Act of 1939, which prevents a bank, without leave of the court, from forcibly realizing securities deposited as collateral for a loan.

Sir Robert Kindersley, President of the National Savings Committee, has also been attacking certain bankers and stockbrokers of Middlesbrough. They had complained that two and a half per cent interest on the National War Bonds was not sufficient to be attractive for industrialists. Sir Robert wrote a reply in which he pointed out that the sacrifice "which anybody with money today is called upon to make is so infinitesimal compared with the sacrifices which our airmen and others are making to protect our country, our lives and all that we possess. That hardly bears thinking about."

## Value of Corn Crop Is Seen Exceeding '39

CHICAGO (AP)—Bangboards are rattling again in the broad Corn Belt as farmers start harvesting the 1940 crop, smallest in four years but worth more on a Government loan supported market than any crop since 1937.

Although picking and husking will not reach a climax for several days, mechanical equipment and brawny men already were at work piling new corn on a record-breaking carryover accumulated during the past four seasons. Cribs, silos, bins and steel tanks throughout the belt now hold corn grown in 1937, 1938, 1939 and 1940.

The new crop, which has been maturing rapidly in recent weeks, does not compare in size or quality with its recent predecessors, grain men said. As a result, the total domestic supply, including carryover of around 600,000,000 bushels, is expected to be about 300,000,000 smaller than last year.

However, the prospective harvest of about 2,300,000,000 bushels, at prices 7 to 8 cents higher in the futures market than a year ago, would have a market value of around $1,350,000,000, compared with a valuation at this time last year of $1,300,000,000 for the 2,619,000,000 bushel 1939 crop. While this valuation is only theoretical, since more than three-fourths of the crop is marketed as livestock, traders pointed out that current livestock prices indicate that producers can convert corn into meat on as favorable a basis as existed a year ago.

For best grades of old cash corn, Chicago dealers were paying from around 63 cents to almost 75 cents, or 13 to 14 cents more than a year ago, reflecting in part an artificial commercial supply scarcity due to the loan program. The original loan rate at the farm was 57 cents.

A large portion of the new crop will go into farm storage facilities which have been cleared by shipment of Government-owned and loan corn to terminals and points where steel storage tanks are located. How much of this corn eventually will be put up as collateral for loans will depend on market prices and the loan rate. More than half of the carryover of old corn is under seal or Government control.

## Hog Prices Uneven; Lambs Weak; Steers, Yearlings Advance

**Weekly Livestock Market**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO—Fed steers and yearlings grading good and better sold actively throughout the week and closed strong to 25c higher, while heifers, bulls, vealers, and replacement cattle also shared the betterment.

Hogs sold at slightly uneven prices under the influence of varying supply figures, but closed with net downturns of 10c and less.

At the same time western lambs and "comebacks" closed weak to 25c lower. Weighty steers topped at $13.90, only odd head reaching the $14 line. Hogs closed at $6.55 down, while the late packer top on western lambs stopped at $9.40.

Around 19,000 more cattle were received than a week ago, and most of the increase came through expanded marketings of well finished medium weight and heavy steers. But demand was correspondingly enlarged and any setbacks received were more than wiped out before the close. Weighty steers topped at $13.90, light steers brought $13.85, long yearlings $13.25, light yearlings $12.75, and fed heifers headed that division at $12.25.

Mild daily alterations of hog prices ended in a negligible change for the week, final quotations standing steady to 10c lower than late last week. Receipts were somewhat larger than a week earlier, but the trade received some stimulation from strengthening wholesale pork markets. The late top stood at $6.55, with bulk sales of good and choice 200-300 lb butchers at $6.35-$6.55; 300-360 lbs. $6.25-$6.40, and most 170-190 lb. lights $6-$6.35. Sows closed at $5.50-$6.25, with most 300-360 lb. offerings at $5.85-$6.15.

Fat lambs closed weak to 25c lower, late top rangers to packers $9.40 against $9.75 at week's high time. Western rangers, including some "comebacks," cashed at $8.90-$9.65, usually $9.15-$9.50. Yearlings sold 25c to $8.85 for fed Texas, bulk $7.40-$8. Feeders sold down from $9.15, while strongweight western ewes were quoted up to $4.50.

## September Building Above Expectations

NEW YORK (AP)—A larger than expected gain in building activity throughout the Nation during September was reported by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.

The mercantile agency found building certificates issued in 215 cities during the month totaled $118,951,971, a gain of 2.3 per cent over $116,269,070 in August and contrasted with the usual drop of 10 per cent between those months. The figure was 15.3 per cent higher than the $103,203,666 of September, 1939.

Percentage gains over September, 1939, recorded in the various sections of the country were as follows: New England, 78.2; South Atlantic, 44.2; East Central, 11.7; West Central, 9.6; Mountain, 48.9; Pacific, 53.2. There were declines in only two sections, Middle Atlantic, by 11.4 per cent, and South Central, by 13.2 per cent.

## Lamb-Feeding Operations Seen Steady in 1940-41

WASHINGTON (AP)—Lamb-feeding operations at least as extensive as those during the last season were predicted for 1940-41 by the Agricultural Marketing Service.

Important changes in the volume of feeding in some important States, however, were said to have made an exact appraisal impossible at this time.

Shipments in the last three months indicated large increases in Iowa and Kansas and increases in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Montana, Texas, Oklahoma, California, Washington, and possibly Idaho.

Decreases were forecast for Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Nebraska, Missouri, Colorado, and Oregon. Little change was expected in other States.

*Announces Plan*

Associated Press

**Roy A. Hunt**
**President of the Aluminum Co. of America.**

## Commodity Prices Advance Slightly In Week of Oct. 5

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON — Wholesale commodity prices advanced 0.1 per cent to 77.8 per cent of the 1926 average due to advances in prices for a wide variety of raw materials and industrial commodities during the week ended Oct. 5, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

Market prices of farm products and food continued to decline showing decreases of 0.3 per cent and 0.1 per cent respectively. All of the other major commodity groups shared in the current advance.

The fuel and lighting materials group index increased 0.7 per cent, largely accounted for by seasonal advances for anthracite and increases in bituminous coal, attributed by the trade to minimum prices set by the Bituminous Coal Division. Hides and leather products and textile products rose 0.6 per cent; building materials and miscellanous commodities, 0.4 per cent; and metals and metal products, chemicals and allied products, and housefurnishing goods, 0.1 per cent.

Higher prices for imported commodities such as hides, silk, hemp, jute, and rubber were mainly responsible for an advance of 0.6 per cent in the raw materials group index.

| Commodity groups | Oct. 9 1940 | Sept. 28 1940 | Oct. 7 1939 | Percentages changes to Oct. 5 1940 from Sept. | Oct. 1939 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| All commodities | 77.8 | 77.7 | —0.3 | —1.5 | |
| Farm products | 65.5 | 65.7 | —3.1 | —1.9 | |
| Foods | 70.7 | 70.8 | —1.3 | —3.0 | |
| Hides and leather products | 99.9 | 99.3 | +2.1 | —5.0 | |
| Textile products | 72.5 | 72.1 | +1.0 | —1.8 | |
| Fuel and lighting materials | 72.3 | 71.8 | +0.7 | —3.3 | |
| Metals and metal products | 95.8 | 95.7 | +0.8 | +0.7 | |
| Building materials | 95.1 | 94.7 | +1.0 | +3.6 | |
| Chemicals and allied products | 76.8 | 76.7 | 0 | * | |
| Housefurnishing goods | 90.1 | 90.0 | +0.1 | +1.1 | |
| Miscellaneous commodities | 76.4 | 76.1 | 0 | —0.9 | |
| Raw materials | 70.4 | 70.0 | —0.7 | —1.8 | |
| Semimanufactured articles | 78.6 | 78.3 | +2.3 | —5.9 | |
| Manufactured commodities | 81.6 | 81.6 | —0.2 | —0.9 | |
| All commodities other than farm products | 80.5 | 80.4 | +0.2 | —1.5 | |
| All commodities other than farm products and foods | 82.9 | 82.6 | +0.7 | —1.0 | |

*No comparable data.

## Youngstown Sheet Plans Big Issue

NEW YORK (AP) — Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. plans to file with the SEC this month an issue of $45,000,000 first mortgage 3¼ per cent bonds, due in 1960. An issue of $10,500,000 debentures due in 1 to 7 years is being placed privately.

Proceeds of the issues will be used to refund an outstanding $55,000,000 of first 4s. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Smith, Barney & Co. will be joint managers of the underwriting group.

## Wholesalers to Meet On Price Situation

WASHINGTON (AP)—Calling a conference of wholesale distributors in Washington on Nov. 12, Harriett Elliott, member of the National Defense Commission, said that "we are seeking their counsel and their active co-operation in avoiding unwarranted price increases in consumer goods."

Miss Elliott said that, since a similar conference with retailers six weeks ago, there had been many requests from the wholesale trades for such a meeting.

A conference would discuss the relation of national defense and the wholesale distribution of consumer goods, Miss Elliott added, continuing:

"The wholesale trades are of vital importance in maintaining a steady supply of food, clothing, and other goods necessary in every-day living."

**Retailing Advertising Mounts**

CHICAGO—An increase of 13.7 per cent in the volume of retail advertising placed in the newspapers of 82 major cities was reported during the week ended Sept. 23 by Advertising Age. The increase is based on a comparison with the corresponding week of 1939, and is the largest gain thus far shown for any week of 1940. A total of 22,446,736 lines was reported for the week ended Sept. 23, compared with 19,747,071 lines in the like 1939 week.

## Aluminum Co. Builds to Meet Defense Needs

PITTSBURGH (AP) — President Roy A. Hunt said the Aluminum Company of America had allocated more than $150,000,000 for expansion to meet defense requirements.

He made the statement in commenting on a national defense commission announcement increased facilities would boost aluminum production from 325,000,000 pounds in 1939 to 700,000,000 pounds in 1942.

The Aluminum Company of America, declared Mr. Hunt, is expanding much more rapidly for defense purposes than it would for normal growth and will do its own financing.

He said it was the plan of the company to build permanent buildings and install up-to-date equipment which could be used to whatever extent the market may require it after the present emergency had passed.

The defense commission announced the company would add new units in Tennessee and Washington and planned a hydro-electric project at Fontana, N. C.

Mr. Hunt said that in addition to these, the company now is building two substantial hydro-electric projects at Glenville and Nantahala, N. C., together with smelting plants utilizing power from these developments.

Also being built or planned, he said, are new fabricating facilities at the company's plants at Alcoa, Tenn., Lafayette, Ind., Los Angeles, New Kensington, Pa., Detroit, Cleveland, Edgewater, N. J., and Massena, N. Y.

These additional fabricating facilities will increase the company output of castings, sheet, tubes, screw machine products, extruded and roled shapes, rods and bars, and forgings.

PORTLAND, Ore. (AP) — The Aluminum Company of America is negotiating for purchase of 97,000 additional kilowatts of Bonneville and Grand Coulee power for its Vancouver, Wash., plant, Power Administrator Paul J. Raver said.

The announcement emphasized a report from the company's Vancouver offices that the factory now under construction would be doubled as result of a national defense commission call for greater aluminum production.

ALCOA headquarters in Vancouver said three new units with capacity of 90,000,000 pounds of aluminum annually would be added to the two units now being rushed to completion.

ALCOA contracted early this year to purchase 65,000 kilowatts of power annually to operate the first two units.

## REA Insurance Head Sees Necessity For Decentralization

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va. (AP)—Mrs. Westray B. Boyce, Chief of the insurance section of the Rural Electrification Administration, asserted that "If we learned anything from the tragedy that has overtaken Europe, it is that resources and behind-the-lines activities must be decentralized."

Speaking before a joint meeting of the International and the National Associations of Casualty and Surety Underwriters, Mrs. Boyce added that "rural electric power is making that decentralization possible in America."

O. J. Arnold of Minneapolis, President of the Northwestern National Life Insurance Company, said that the nation must put aside class struggles and prepare for individual and collective sacrifice."

The underwriters re-elected John A. Diemand of Philadelphia as President; C. B. Morcom of Hartford, Conn., Vice-President, C. W. Fairchild of New York, Secretary-Treasurer.

## Department Store Sales Are Higher

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimated that department store sales increased one per cent during the first week of October compared with the corresponding week last year.

Sales in the week ended Sept. 28 were unchanged from a year ago, while for the four weeks ended Oct. 5, sales were 5 per cent higher than for the corresponding 1939 weeks.

Comparisons of sales in the one week ended Oct. 5 with a year ago by Federal Reserve districts follow:

Increases—Boston, 1 per cent; Philadelphia, 7; Richmond, 1; Atlanta, 6; Chicago, 6; St. Louis, 12; Kansas City, 5; and Dallas, 7.

Decreases—Cleveland, 1 per cent; Minneapolis, 31; and San Francisco, 1

New York sales were unchanged from a year ago. The board noted that the Minneapolis report was affected by the differences in date of a special sale in 1939 and 1940.

## Markets Observe Columbus Day

*By the Associated Press*

Leading securities and commodity markets in the United States will close for Columbus day but livestock markets will be open.

Financial exchanges in Canada will operate for the short Saturday session.

# Washington Sideglances

***New French Ambassador recalls an earlier experience in tackling serious tasks in United States—Little 'Danny' greets his first real Indian with scream, not, however, of delight.***

*By the Monitor's Washington Bureau*

**Lily White:** Latest political button to make its appearance around Washington is the Hatch button, worn by Government employees complying with the Hatch Law by staying out of partisan politics.

It's pure white and without lettering of any sort.

**Stacked Cards:** Gaston Henry-Haye, the new French Ambassador, representing the Pétain Government, finds the United States a hard nation to cope with.

"I first came to America in 1908," he told a luncheon group here the other day. "I had budgeted my savings for a month's stay in your country. My first trip was to the New York Zoo, where I met a sympathetic stranger. After showing me the animals he asked me to play pool. Next day I had nothing left but my return ticket to France."

He added: "I don't play pool now but I am playing a much more difficult game these days trying to rectify the misunderstanding between this country and France."

**Royalty in the U. S.:** Princess Martha of Norway had some difficulty locating a house she could rent for the winter in Washington since there are 11 in her party, and she specified the house must have that many bedrooms.

Finally she chose the country home of Merle Thorpe, editor of Nation's Business, organ of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

**Too Realistic:** A boy in knee-pants was sightseeing in the Interior Department's museum the other day, gleefully inspecting the pictures and models of the wonders of the West.

Suddenly around the corner appeared a real Indian in tribal dress, feathers and all. The youngster let out a shrill scream and grabbed his mother.

The museum curator rushed up to see what the trouble was. Daniel Grassrope introduced himself as an Indian Chief from North Dakota on his way to visit the office of Indian Affairs. He tried to make peace with the youngster but he only screamed the harder. Chief Grassrope finally gave up and went off to pay his official call.

**North Pole:** Outlining his intinerary to reporters, Henry A. Wallace, Democratic vice-presidential nominee, said he would go this week to ultima thule—meaning, from the point of view of Democrats who lost there their only electoral votes in 1936—New England.

## Confederate 'Vets' End 50th Reunion

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP)—With a hot political battle and a big parade, the United Confederate Veterans ended their fiftieth annual reunion today, voting to keep on meeting every year as long as there were two Confederate soldiers alive and able to get together.

Commander - in - Chief Julius Franklin Howell had offered a resolution by which the organization could disband at any future convention provided three-fourths of those present agreed on it. But the "Boys in Gray" scornfully voted the resolution down.

For an hour yesterday the Confederates paraded down Constitution Avenue, with the stars-and-bars fluttering on all sides and a lot of young soldiers with modern military weapons padding out their ranks.

The men who fought under Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson rode in automobiles, waving small "bonny blue flags"—that is, all but two. Maj. Gen. Thomas Evans, of Washington and Virginia, and Gen. J. R. Sadler, of Nashville, insisted on riding horseback.

## Alabama Repair Bill On Roads $800,000

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Alabama's 1939-40 highway repair bill, increased by last winter's unprecedented freeze and snowfall, is placed by Chris J. Sherlock, Highway Director, at approximately $800,000.

Mr. Sherlock's estimate was made as maintenance and repair crews prepared to wind up their work in preparation for another winter.

"One of the many useful lessons learned by enginers from last winter's costly experience," Mr. Sherlock said, "is the principle that all surfaces and bases must be made absolutely water-tight to prevent moisture penetration that proved so disastrous.

"This principle has been applied in the maintenance and repair job now being wound up on all of the 6,300 miles comprising Alabama's highway system, which the State maintains."

## Southeastern States Protecting Borders

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MIAMI, Fla.—Aliens will find difficulty landing on the coast of Florida and of other southeastern states, when the new 1,000-watt radio station begins operation in Miami to direct activities of the immigration border patrol in four states.

Miami has become headquarters for all of the sub-districts which have been merged into one, the southeastern districts, including Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, and Alabama.

Working out of Miami will be 20 men and eight radio-equipped automobiles. A power boat, now operated by the patrol, will be supplemented with a larger boat.

"Based on experiences of the World War, we naturally assume that thousands of aliens will seek to reach our shores to avoid the war," said C. C. Courtney, District Supervisor of the immigration Service. "We are preparing for this now," he added.

A second radio station of 500-watts, will be established at Tampa.

## General Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

### AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS — quick cash profit makers. Famous "Beauty Queen" 21-card assortment sells $1. You make 100%. Ten other assts. Personal Christmas Cards, 50 for $1, up. Samples on approval. CHILTON GREETINGS, 147 Essex St., Dept. A-1, Boston, Mass.

### FOR SALE OR RENT

SAN MARINO, CALIF.—Colonial home for rent or sale; 4 bedrooms, 3 baths; attractive garden; oak tree; near schools and transportation. Box S-3, Suite 815, 625 Market St., San Francisco.

### PATENT ATTORNEYS

INVENTORS—patent your invention. Secure booket "How to Protect Your Invention." No obligation. McMorrow and Berman, Registered Patent Attorneys, 103-C Barrister Bldg., Washington, D. C.

### REAL ESTATE

INCOME PROPERTY—HOMES—RENTALS
Los Angeles and Beverly Hills Listings
**EDDY D. FIELD**
1019 S. La Brea, Los Angeles, Calif. YO. 8151

### ROOMS TO LET

MIAMI, FLA—Overlooking Biscayne Bay; tropical surroundings, beautifully furnished, large, light, airy rooms; private bath; use of sun porch, living room, refined private home; meals optional; pictures, rates upon request. Mrs. Hissrich, 1880 North Bayshore Drive.

### SALESWOMEN WANTED

Alert women, well acquainted in their communities, to act as representatives for Monitor-advertised books. Selling helps, generous commission. High quality book service. ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 53 W. Jackson, Chicago.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

SUCCESSFUL man desires position in OFFSET, PRINTING, BINDING AND OFFICE SUPPLIES; wide experience small organization manufacturing, management, estimating, selling, qualified for purchasing department; no liquor or tobacco, honesty, integrity, co-operation; references; married; now employed. Box X-17, Suite 2900, 333 N. Mich. Ave., Chicago, Ill.

## Local Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

### APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON—Sublet very beautifully furnished 1-room apartment, $50 per month. 20A, 133 Peterboro Street. Evenings.

### APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, 405 Marlboro St.—1 and 2 bedroom suites, in elevator building; rent $65, including refrigeration and gas. Apply Mr. Currie, Ken. 9733, or Dryco Properties, Lib. 5818.

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Two 3-room apartments; electric kitchen, fireplace; excellent home; restricted. 1402 Beacon St. Lon. 3299.

**CAMBRIDGE**
17 EVERETT ST.
NEW BUILDING
UNUSUALLY attractive apartments of 1, 2, 3 rooms, in charming garden atmosphere, overlooking college and tennis courts; second car stop from Harvard Sq.; ample closets; moderate rentals; office open at all times. (Mass.)

DUPLEX studio apartment, 2 bedrooms, bath, maid's room and bath, living room and dining room, each with fireplace; kitchen, large studio with fireplace; on north side, overlooking the Charles; $200 per month. Tel. MRS. ALLEN, weekdays, 9 to 5, Ken. 4270, Boston, Mass., for appointment.

HOTEL **WESTMINSTER**
COPLEY SQ., BOSTON
One, two and three-room apartments; will be redecorated to suit tenant. Select your own color scheme. Rentals reasonable.
*George E. Clark—KEN 5100*

B **MARLBOROUGH STREET**
Between Hereford and Mass. Ave.
Sunny Apartments consisting of entrance foyer. Large living room with wood-burning fireplace. Quiet bedroom, outside kitchen and bath; Venetian blinds; $65, including refrigeration and gas for cooking.
**R. M. Bradley & Co., Inc.**
8 Newbury St. Com. 6166

QUINCY'S NEWEST APARTMENTS
Beautiful
**PRESIDENT ARMS**
PRESIDENT'S LANE AND ADAMS STREET, QUINCY
*Opp. John Adams Mansion*
Ultra modern new 2-3-4 room apartments with all modern appointments included at reasonable rentals.
**AVAILABLE OCT. 15**
REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES OR CALL GRA. 9238

SILVER BIRCHES APARTMENTS
Lake Kenkenkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Furnished or unfurnished; complete, every convenience; charming garden; $30 monthly and up, including garage. Phone Ronk. 8616.

### APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C., 231 West 69th (Apt. 63)—Will share rooms in my apartment; elevator; small $6.00; larger $8.00 single—$9.00 double.

### AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

*See the NEW*
**1941 Fords**
*Now on Display*
*Best Trade-In Allowances*
**Hoover Motors**
MOTOR MART, PARK SQ., BOSTON
HUB. 7100 OPEN EVENINGS

### BOARD for CHILDREN WANTED

GOOD home with Christian Scientists for 9-year-old boy; state all particulars in first letter. Box E-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

### BOOK REPAIRING

OLD BOOKS REPAIRED
MAT. GEOGRAPHICAL MAGAZINES BOUND
COMMONWEALTH BINDERY
129 Washington Street, Brookline
Tel. Beacon 3569

## Local Classified

*(Continued)*

### COUNTRY BOARD

BURTON FARM with modern improvements, single and double rooms, private baths, offers a delightful place to spend weeks or months amonr N. H. hills; best of references; write for information; open all the year. MARION M. HARTSHORN, Wilton, N. H.

### EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., Agency, 71-01 Austin St. (4th Ave. subway); BO. 8-4687—Male, female domestics; all nationalities.

### FOR RENT

LEXINGTON, MASS., in Center—Third-floor apartment, 4 rooms and bath, $50.00; electricity and heat included. Phone Lex. 0015.

### FURRIERS

**NOOBAR-BASHIAN** CUSTOM FURRIER
Remodeling, Repairing, Ladies' Cloth Coats, Suits Custom Made. George L. Curtis, Designer, We Budget if Desired.
12 West Street, Boston HAN. 5971

### HELP WANTED—WOMEN

AN ESTABLISHED insurance agency in Newtonville would like a capable middle-aged woman for general office work. In answering state age, references, experience and salary expected. Box G-10, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

### HOMES TO SHARE

WIDOWER with son 10 will share lovely home, Long Beach, L. I., with another father and one or more children; excellent housekeeper in charge. Write Box L-18, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

### HOMES WITH ATTENTION

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917). State License. 12 Mason Terrace. Lon. 1090

### HOUSES FOR SALE

LARGE house, garage, 5 acres, in Lexington (Center), Mass.; price $15,000.00 cash. Phone Lex. 0015. MRS. TILTON.

MELBOURNE, FLORIDA—Comfortably furnished on large, well-planted lot; convenient location; 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, modern; immediate possession. Box F-4, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WESTON, MASS.—Excellent house 8 large rooms, air-conditioned, 3 baths, extra lavatory, recreation room, sleeping porch; 2-car heated garage; delightfully located in an acre of land; easily financed. Box E-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

### HOUSES FURNISHED

BRAINTREE, MASS.—GOING SOUTH, will rent my home furnished; reasonable rent to right party. Tel. Bra. 0396.

OLD Colonial House, heated, fireplaces, antiques; nr. beach and shops; newly renovated; 5 chambers, bath, elec. M. B. Dyar, 21 Hale St., Beverly, Mass.

PALO ALTO, CALIF.—7-room Spanish bungalow, completely furnished; silver and linen; sun porch, screened porch, fireplace, good gas furnace; 2-car garage; price $150; owner cares for garden and one-half water bill. Box S-2, Suite 815, 625 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

TEN-ROOM furnished house, 2-car garage, 5 acres of ground; available from Oct. to May to refined couple who would take over running of house for their own use, allowing owner to live there; fine location overlooking ocean; 30 miles north of Boston; hot-water heat and oil burner; no rental asked. Box E-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

### HOUSES TO LET

MILTON, MASS.
9-room house, good location, large living room, fireplace, oil heat, garage; $75. Blue Hills 5066

### INSTRUCTION

PIANO TEACHER, modern methods, exceptional background and training; will come to home. Shepherd 6035-W, Washington, D. C.

### JEWELERS

**WE PAY** Fair Price for Your Diamonds and Jewelry
**M. MILAN**
287 Washington Street, Boston

### JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

### MATTRESSES

**MATTRESSES REMADE** BIG 2122
Colonial Mattress Co., 606 Dudley Street, Boston

### MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

MOVERS, PACKERS — Dependable service, local, long distance. WOOD BROS., 40 Water Street, Arlington, Mass. ARL. 0210-0211

### OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S office available three afternoons and evenings. Write Box S-51, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

### PIANOS FOR SALE

CHICKERING Baby Grand, excellent condition, with or without ampico attachment; large collection of classical records. Box D-29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

### PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE, Graduate of Perkins Institution, 12 Royal Street, Watertown, Mass. Tel. Mid. 6766 or Centre Newton 3074.

### PEST CONTROL

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING COMPANY —scientific specialists in household insects and termite control for 27 years. 500 Fifth Avenue (42nd Street) New York. Branches near you

### REAL ESTATE

**A Hilltop Brick House in the Cliff Estates**

Wellesley Hills. Opportunity to acquire a recently built house set in two acres of landscaped lawns and natural forest. It is one of the most compelling buys in this deservedly popular neighborhood. Twelve rooms, studio and game room, economical G. E. oil heat. Such houses are rarely offered. Its every detail is superb and it is a bargain. Street & Co., Inc., 30 Federal Street, Boston. Liberty 4436 or Mr. Cogswell, Wellesley 1156-M.

**HOMES**
*For Sale or Rent*
in Brookline, Newton, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
**HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.**
Realtors, 272 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1500

### ROOFERS

SKYLIGHTS, gutters, conductors, and ventilators renewed or repaired. John Farquhar's Son, Inc., 9 Silver St., So. Boston, Mass.

### ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 26 and 32 Fenway—Attractive rooms overlooking park, meals optional. Call MKB PAVEY, Ken. 1574.

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Opportunity open for a loving home; attractive room, delicious food. Asp. 8243

FRAMINGHAM, MASS., 57 Walnut St.—Unusually attractive home, excellent meals; refined neighborhood; near churches and banks. Tel. 3823.

### ROOMS TO LET

BELMONT CENTER, MASS. — Large, well-furn. room with alcove, 5 windows; priv. of real home, next to bath, cont. hot water; garage or parking available. Bel. 3595-J.

BOSTON—2 well-furnished rooms, twin beds, desks; for professional people or students; home of refinement; beautiful Fenway outlook. Phone Com. 9219. 58 Fenway, Suite 6.

BOSTON, MASS.—A front room overlooking the beautiful Fenway. Every privilege of a home, quietness and refinement. Call Ken. 4143.

BOSTON, Mass., 108 Hemenway St.—Two comfortable single rooms in pleasant apt.; elevator. Phone Ken. 5893.

BOSTON, 346 Com. Ave.—Pleasant room, top floor front, $5; large room, street floor, MRS. BURWOOD, Com. 9323.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Pleasant room in private home, semi-private bath; near car line. Asp. 0793.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Opening my second apt. on Slope; homelike rooms, use kitchen; block subway, trolley, park. SMITH, Ma. 2-2998.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Desirable room for woman, in an apartment; conveniently located; privileges. Tel. Tro. 6607.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
Comfortable, light, airy rooms; one block from Christian Science church. 430 4th St. No. Phone 93402.

SWAMPSCOTT, MASS.—Large front room, adjoining bath; adult Protestant family; near bus lines and Monument. Ly. 2-0600.

### SALESWOMEN WANTED

**SALES EXECUTIVE**
Publishing house has opening for experienced book woman to act as executive assistant to Eastern manager; applicant must have experience in selling, field training and organizing and be free to travel; salary and bonus; write stating age, education, experience, phone number. Write Box R-14, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

## Local Classified

*(Continued)*

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MAN, 40 yrs. old, married, would like position as caretaker, chauffeur or would consider couple post. Newton North 0251, Box E-11, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ATTENDANT, good helper, sewer, reader; hour, day; night. Wadsworth 3-7348, or write Box W-26, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

CATONSVILLE, MD. — Position desired to care for elderly lady or one needing attention; 12 years' experience; references exchanged. 213 Shady Nook Court, Phone Catonsville 1410-W.

EXPERIENCED Companion-Housekeeper to one lady or elderly couple; driver's license; free to travel; good cook; refs. Com. 9323.

LADY (English) Housekeeper-Companion or Supervisor; vicinity N. Y. C. Mrs. Alexander, 853 Seventh Ave. (Apt 11D), Circle 5-4719, N. Y. C.

POSITION wanted as Housekeeper in Hotel, School, Club or Institution; references. Write Box C-20, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

RELIABLE first-class cook; colored, wishes cooking; downstairs; sleep in; salary expected $15; fond of children. Com. 0519, Boston.

### TEACHERS AND TUTORS

CARNEGIE STUDIOS TO SUBLET HOURLY; 50c and 75c chairs, grand piano; private entrance. COL. 5-9739, N. Y. C.

FRENCH CONVERSATION at The Eliot, 370 Commonwealth Avenue; afternoon and evening classes now forming; 10 evening classes $8. Call Madame Riviere, Ken. 4082.

LADIES' Spanish, French Classes; experienced, lady, H. S. teacher (honor, scholarship student abroad, America); Columbia endorsements. SChuyler 4-4079 evenings.

### WANTED TO BUY

BEST price paid—furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc! LAWNER'S, 31 University Place. GR 5-1618, N. Y. C.

### UPHOLSTERING

CHAS. W. ANTON, 114 Stoughton St., Dorchester, Mass. Col. 2206—Upholstering, cabinet and antique repairing; mattresses, cushions and feather pillows renovated.

**Alabama**

### BIRMINGHAM

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6661 8 to 9 a. m.—6-7 p. m. daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**McCormack Bros.**
**PACKARDS**
PHONE 3-6238
531 South 21st Street

**Goodrich Silvertown Stores**
THE HOME OF COMPLETE ECONOMICAL CAR SERVICE
21st St. at Ave. B Ph. 3-5164

**Butler R.E. & I. Co**
INC.
RENTALS—SALES
INSURANCE
412 NO. 21ST STREET 3-3278

**GOODYEAR SHOE HOSPITAL**
REPAIRING
PHONE 7-9153 418 NORTH 20TH STREET

*Family Service Laundry*
*Zoric Dry Cleaning*
PHONE 3-1133
Magnolia Ave. and 22 St. So.

**SWP** HOUSE PAINT
A Proven Paint for millions of homes
WASHABLE WALLPAPER
**SHERWIN-WILLIAMS**
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
2016 Third Avenue Phone 3-4128

**GRANTS**
KNOWN FOR VALUES
Junior Department Store with complete 5c and 10c lines.
**W. T. GRANT Co.**
1910 Second Avenue North

### MOBILE

BATTLE HOUSE BARBER SHOP

FRANK STOLL
Men's Furnisher and Hatter
Kuppenheimer and Griffon Good Clothes
113 Dauphin St. Mobile, Ala.

**STOKELY'S**
*Canned Fruits and Vegetables*
**Taylor Lowenstein & Co.**
MOBILE, ALA.

*Subscription Coupon*
**THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY C1
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor. Enclosed is $..... for .... year, or .... months, beginning with the current issue.
PRICES:
1 month $1.00 3 months $3.00 6 months $6.00 1 year $12.00
Name.....
Street and Number.....
City and State.....

**Alabama**

### MOBILE

*(Continued)*

**JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON, INC.**
JEWELERS
SILVERSMITHS
SINCE 1879

### MONTGOMERY

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone Walnut 1037-J. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. and 3 to 6 p. m. except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ready to Wear
Millinery
Shoes
Accessories
**John danzicer, inc.**
*"Foremost Fashions"*
106 Dexter Ave. Phone: Cedar 4377

Family Wash Service
*Empire Laundry*
PHONE C-805

**ROSENBERG-DANIELS**
Home of
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes
*Montgomery's Fastest Growing Men's Store*
116 Montgomery St. Cedar 4922

**Florida**

### CORAL GABLES

**BEAUTE SALON**
*Harper Method*
142 Alhambra Circle
Coral Gables, Fla.
Phone 4-2820
Anna Barlow

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2021 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Vegetables—Groceries
Meats
and Bakery Goods

### FORT LAUDERDALE

CUSTER'S
Fish and Poultry Market
*Quality Service*
20 Wall Street Phone 74
Fort Lauderdale Florida

**ORR'S LETTER SERVICE**
*Mimeographing, Notary Public Stenographic Service*
206 Blount Bldg. Phone 165

**GULF SERVICE STATION**
Corner N. E. First Street and Federal Highway
Good Gulf Gasoline and Oils
Goodrich Tires and Tubes
PHONE 9278

ANITA'S BEAUTY STUDIO
*Experienced Operators*
LAUDERDALE HOTEL BLDG.
S. W. 1st Ave. Phone 41

**THE HARPER METHOD**
*Beauty Salon*
711 E. Las Olas Blvd.
Karen Steen, Phone 1714

**THOMAS & FORSYTHE**
*Men's Apparel of Distinction*
208 S. Andrews Ave.
AIR CONDITIONED

### FORT MYERS

*Quality Foods Our Motto*
**Home Supply Store**
Birds Eye Frosted Foods
*Prompt Delivery Service*

*WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

**Florida**

### JACKSONVILLE

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-0762 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily, Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

L. O. CHAPLIN
JEWELER
*Watchmaker and Repairman*
9 BROAD STREET

THE BLUE BONNETT SHOP
*Mrs. Neil Alford*
TELEPHONE 5-4470
CARDS *for Every Occasion*
225 HOGAN STREET

**Sears**
*Will Save You Money*
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
JACKSONVILLE FLORIDA

LOVETT'S
Super Food Stores
and Piggly Wiggly
—8 STORES—
*There is One Near You*

BOND-HOWELL LUMBER COMPANY
*"There's a MATERIAL Difference"*
Building Material—Paints—Hardware
FLINTKOTE ROOFING
600 East 8th Street Phone 5-3488

### MIAMI

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone 32445 9 a. m.-5 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TANNER GROCERY STORES
*"Where the Best Costs Less"*
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

Inlaid Linoleum
Asphalt and Rubber Tile
Carpets—Window Shades
**THE J. H. HAGOOD CO.**
3801 N. E. Second Ave. Tel. 7-2288

IN MIAMI IT'S
**GRALYNN LAUNDRY**
PHONE 3-3148
400 N.W. 8th St.

INSIST ON
**"HOME MILK"**
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-3896
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

**IVES** Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

### MIAMI BEACH

**EXCELLENT FOOD**
Moderate Prices
**Holleman's**
Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner
14 STREET AT WASHINGTON AVENUE

### ORLANDO

ORLANDO STEAM LAUNDRY
*Certified Dry Cleaners*
*Certified Cold Storage*
"Established Half Century"
PHONE 3176
49 W. Concord
Branch Offices
54 West Central Ave
46 East Church St. 1170 East Colonial Drive
308 East Park Ave., Winter Park Phone 418

• To Meet All Your Auto Needs
• GIBBS SERVICE
Orange at Jackson
Featuring:
AMOCO-GAS
• Pennsylvania RX Tires
*"They outmileage the field"*

HOB-NOB
All Fresh Fruits and Vegetables in Season
U. S. Choice Rib Roast
218 NO. ORANGE Tel. 4431

**AMERICAN LAUNDRY**
Orlando, Fla.
21 N. Parramore
Branch Office, 20 E. Church St.
Phone 5626

**How-Ann Dairy**
Grade A Raw and Pasteurized Milk

*Central Florida's Shopping Center*
**THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE**
*Everything for the Table*
Orange Avenue and Livingston

*Gown? Hat? Coat?*
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

**Florida**

### SARASOTA

**POINT SERVICE**
HARRY COGGESHALL, Prop.
Gulf Gasoline—Gulfpride Motor Oil
Goodrich Tires—Exide Batteries
PINEAPPLE and LEMON AVES. Ph. 2121

**CHENEY'S GROCERY & MARKET**
Western Meats Exclusively
Frosted Foods
Fresh Dressed Poultry
We Deliver
Orange Ave. and 9th St.
Phones 2516—2537

### ST. PETERSBURG

**Hoyt's STAR MARKET AND DELICATESSEN**
700 4th St. North Phone 4129

DONEGAN CERTIFIED DAIRY
*Certified, Pasteurized and Raw Milk*
Phones: St. Petersburg 5-309
Clearwater 5-4261

SAVE AT
**Sears**
in St. Petersburg, Fla.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO

*You will find*
WESTERN MEATS, GROCERIES, FRUITS, FRESH VEGETABLES HOME BAKED GOODS at
**VINOY MARKET**
332 First Street North

**Fifth Ave. Beauty Parlor**
614 First Ave. North
Phone 3711
**La Plaza Beauty Salon**
10 La Plaza Theatre Court
Phone 5979
Mrs. O. D. Gilliland, Owner and Mgr.

**MOVERS**
**Local and Long Distance**
Southern Transfer & Storage Co.
Incorporated
2161 Fifth Ave., South, St. Petersburg, Fla.

*The William - Mary*
EFFICIENCY APARTMENTS
Week or Season
Oil Heat Air Conditioned
Centrally Located
811 Jackson St. No., St. Petersburg, Fla.

### DIAMONDS

Watches Gifts Silverware
"Best Values in St. Petersburg"
**OWEN-COTTER JEWELRY CO.**
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
Florida Arcade, Opp. Poinsettia Hotel

### TAMPA

SAVE AT
**Sears**
in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO

*The Ritenclif Cafeteria*
CHAMBERS BROTHERS, Managers
Y. M. C. A. BUILDING
310-312 ZACK STREET

**UNIVERSAL CLEANERS & LAUNDRY**
Plant, 804 S. Howard Ave. Ph. H1823
Branch 313 Tampa St.

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA
"Latest Fashions of the Season"

*Poinsettia*
DAIRY PRODUCTS, Inc.

bette's beauty salon
420 MAGNOLIA AVE.
BETTE POTTER, Mgr. Ph. H. 25-011

*Tampa's Leading Store for Men*
FRANKLIN AT ZACK
WOLF BROS. Inc.

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA FLA.

### WEST PALM BEACH

GLIDDEN PAINTS
*"Everywhere on Everything"*
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
200 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

**Florida**

### WEST PALM BEACH

*(Continued)*

**ALFAR CREAMERY CO.**
Ice Cream, All Flavors, Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

### WINTER HAVEN

**MATHER COMPANY**
Complete Furnishings for the Home
505 GRAND AVENUE, N. W.

**Georgia**

### ATLANTA

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0436 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Borrow a Copy of our Paint and Color Style Guide
to get new ideas for painting . . . to see the latest style in home color schemes. No obligation.
**SHERWIN-WILLIAMS**
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
70 North Broad

**LAUNDRY** DRY CLEANING **May's** DYEING
HEmlock 5300
*An Institution of 46 Years Standing*
*Mail Orders Solicited*
ATLANTA, GA.

**J. P. ALLEN & CO.**
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

**Manry's Cascade Florist**
1167 CASCADE AVE. S. W. RA. 7931
For cheer, wear flowers and keep them in your home!

**THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN**
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1250 up
**CABLE PIANO COMPANY**
235 Peachtree Street

MRS. HOWARD PATTILLO Z. A. RICE
HOWARD PATTILLO
Insurance Agency
Since 1866 *Insurance Only*
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE
BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS
Walnut 2345 702 Healey Bldg.

**Hubbard Printing Co.**
*Good Printing*
146 Marietta St. Wa 3937
LAYOUTS ART WORK
TYPOGRAPHY

### DECATUR

**GREELY'S SERVICE**
Pharis Tires—Gulf Products
Delco Batteries—Accessories
PHONE DE 3078
204 W. Ponce de Leon Avenue
Decatur, Ga.

### MACON

Paints and Wallpaper
**Sherwin-Williams Co.**
454 Second Street Phone 6367

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone 4635-W 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**Harrold & Scandrett Company**
(Successors to Edward B. Harrold Co.)
J. Russell Scandrett, Mgr.
Fire Insurance—Casualty Insurance
Accident Insurance—Surety Bonds
321 First National Bank Bldg.
Phones 6731—6732

HOME SCIENCE BREAD
GILL'S BREAD
**CENTRAL GA. BAKING CO.**
216 COTTON AVENUE

*For Complete Service*
CALL
**Bob Stevens Service Station**
Cor. Second and Walnut Phone 387

Crescent LAUNDRY Co.
*Known for Quality Work*
PHONE 16
LAUNDRY—DRY CLEANING
DYEING

SHOES
For the Entire Family
**Macon Shoe Co**
*The store where quality counts*

SEE NEXT PAGE

## GEORGIA

### MACON (Continued)

**the Union**
Macon's Style Center

**Jos. H. Keel & Co.**
One Price to All
Correct Fashions
for Men, Women, Misses, and Boys

**No. Carolina**

### ASHEVILLE

**Ivey's**
ONE OF CAROLINA'S PREDOMINATING DEPARTMENT STORES
30 Haywood Street Telephone 5300

### CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SANITONE CLEANED
Our Service not the Cheapest, but the Most Economical.
DIAL 3-5191

**Biltmore**
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

CALL
JOHNSON'S
for Dependable
Coal and Fuel Oil
Dial 3-2187

## Europe

## Sweden

### STOCKHOLM

**Visit PUB**
*when you visit Stockholm*

PUB — Of course you will come and see this department store. There are men's, women's, and children's clothing departments—there is a spacious restaurant where you may have lunch or tea during your wanderings—there is the Preciosa department with all kinds of excellent mementos in pewter, glass, pottery, and handwoven textiles.

**PAUL U. BERGSTRÖMS A.B.**
Drottninggatan 72-78 — Stockholm

Gamla Finska Linnemagasinet
Highest Quality Linen Goods from Finnish and Swedish Mills
Drottninggatan 38. Tel. 103825

WIENERSKO-ATELJÉ
Carlsson & Sandberg
RUNEBERGSGATAN 10
Executes orders for turn shoes (vändsydda)
Repairs. Speciality: Turn Shoes
We fetch and deliver the shoes. Tel. 214784

**H. MOBERG**
*Jeweller*
Kungsholmsgatan 18 Tel. 53 69 12

## SWITZERLAND

### BASEL

MAGASIN DU SAUVAGE
Freiestrasse 35 (Rue Franche 55)
*Ready-mades, Novelties and Materials for Ladies*

*Speciality House*
Konditorei—Tea Room
WEBER-URECH
GERBERGASSE 78 Tel. 4.12.02

BLUMENHAUS
For Flowers, Plants
Floral Tributes Arranged
SCHÖPFLIN
Tel. 2.83.99 Streitgasse 3

Damen und Herrensalon
FIGARO
ERNST SCHNEIDER
Dipl. Damencoiffeur
Steinenvorstadt 71. Tel. 2.23.61

### BERNE

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27.019, 3 to 6 p. m. Wednesdays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ALL LEATHER ARTICLES
*for Travelling, etc.*
O. DANNER
KRAMGASSE 19 Tel. 27.516

*Specialty Shop for Rubber Goods*
FELLER-GERBER
NEUENGASSE 5 TEL. 32.946
REPAIRS

G. Kollbrunner & Co.
MARKTGASSE 14
Bern's Stationery Shop
Fountain Pens, Visiting Cards
Everything in the way of CREAMS, POWDERS, ETC. for the toilet.
Albt. WILDBOLZ
9 Marktgasse 9 Founded 1837
Tel. 23.208

WORMSER
Zürich Bahnhofstrasse 69
Bern, Spitalgasse 4 Interlaken
(KNITTED GOODS)

### BERNE (Continued)

Leinenweberei
LANGENTHAL A. G.
LINENS and COTTONS
for Bed, Table and Kitchen
TROUSSEAUX
SPITALGASSE 4, BERNE

**A. RIS-EGGER**
KOHLENHANDELS
A. G.
Marktgasse 40
Telephon 2 14 55
(Fuel)

JEWELLER
GOLD AND SILVERSMITH
SOUVENIRS—FILIGREE
FR. HOFER
MARKTGASSE 29

PELZWAREN
**J. Trieb**
KÜRSCHNER, BERN
ZEUGHAUSGASSE 22
TEL. 3 54 91 POSTCHECK III 887
FURS

Pelzhaus
CH. WEISS-STAIGER
Known for reliability, quality and style. Large assortment in fur coats.
KRAMGASSE 19

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

CHARCUTERIE FINE BOUCHERIE
Founded 1907
**Ad. Lobsiger-Mathys A. G.**
31, SPITALGASSE 31 Tel. 23.454
(BUTCHER)

GAFFNER, LUDWIG & CO.
*Fish, Poultry, Game*
Marktgasse 61
Filiale in Spiez

PHOTO HOUSE
AESCHBACHER
Kodaks—Zeiss
Christoffelgasse 5.

MOLKEREI HOFER
Spitalgasse 35
Marktgasse 5
Aabergergasse 12
*First Class Milk Products*

Comestibles
Colonialwaren
GROCERIES
W. WYMANN
69, Kramgasse 69
vis-à-vis Cinema Capitol
Advice given on Cooking. Recipes, etc.

CIOLINA u. CIE. A.G.
Marktgasse 61. Tel. 2.01.21
DRESS MATERIALS
READY-MADE GOWNS

BOOKSELLERS
HERBERT LANG & CO.
Every book you need we will get for you promptly and at moderate prices. Excellent service.
MÜNZGRABEN

**Seiler**
Groceries—Schauplatzgasse 35

A. Biancone-Neukomm
*Philatelist*
Bern, Bahnhofplatz 7
Finest Specimens "Old Europe" and Overseas

Footwear in all leading Swiss makes
Schuhhaus Bubenberg

### BIEL BIENNE

Stoffe und Konfektion
DRAPERY STORE
Magazine Hess
BIEL NIDAUGASSE

### GENEVA

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone Geneva 28-445 9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

La Tricoteuse de La Madelaine
La maison de toutes les laines
Les explications gratuites de Mme. V. RENAUD
1, Rue du Vieux Collège—Tel. 4.50.91
(WOOLS)

### LAUSANNE

Une maison de confiance
Un fleuriste de goût
ALBERT PITTET S.A.
Marterey 40-46 Tel. 2.85.11
Des fleurs toujours fraiches
Des prix toujours modiques
FLOWERS

BONNETERIE-MERCERIE
GLOOR - GILLIERON
24 Place St. Laurent Tel. 2.95.32
*All kinds of English and Nomotta Wools*

## SWITZERLAND

### NEUCHATEL

Large Assortments of Novelties in Woollen and Silk Materials
Confections — Robes et Manteaux
GASTON ROMY
VERGER ROND 20 TEL. 5.20.48

### WINTERTHUR

Neue Ryffel Passage
Teppiche—Linoleum
Stadthausstrasse 97
CARPETS

Heer UHREN BIJOUTERIE BESTECKE
GRABEN ECKE OBERTOR
Jeweller

**E. HAFNER**
Corsets und Büstenhalter
Stadthausstr. 75. Tel. 2.20.28
(Corsets)

### ZURICH

JELMOLI Zurich Switzerland
GENERAL STORES
Ask for full illustrated catalogue.

Erleichtern Sie sich das
DIENSTBOTENPROBLEM
durch Ausgeben der Wäsche an die
WASCHANSTALT ZÜRICH A.G.
ZÜRICH-WOLLISHOFEN
TELEPHON NO. 5.42.00
(LAUNDRY)

MERCURE
*The Shop for Quality*
CHOCOLATES
BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS

Fenner
RATHAUSBRÜCKE
Wollstoffe, Seidenwaren
Samte Garnituren
Silks and Wool Materials

Wiessner
Bahnhofstrasse 35 Phone 5.12.65
GLOVES and HOSIERY
*Style—Quality—Service*

FORSTER & CO.
Theaterstrasse 12. b. Corso
CARPETS, LINOLEUM
Material for Curtains and Furniture

*Confiserie Maurer,*
TEA ROOM
Uraniastrasse-Lintheschergasse

Sämtliche MALERARBEITEN
FRITZ ANDERMATT
ZURICH 6
(Painter and Decorator) Im Eisenson Zeil 12

MANTEL TAILLEURS COMPLETS CONFECTION UND MASS
Leonhardsteig-Zähringerstr. Seilergraben b. Central
TAILOR
BRÄNDLI

Damen- und Herren-Frisier-Salons
*Richard Buck und Frau*
Zürich 1, Stampfenbachstrasse 8
(neben Hotel Central)
Telephon 22.690
Hairdressers

## Union S. Africa

### CAPE TOWN

Ladies' Clothes of Distinction
*can always be found at*
Louies
DAY, DINNER AND EVENING WEAR
MILLINERY A SPECIALITY

LOUIE et CIE
26, ADDERLEY ST., CAPE TOWN
(Opp. Visitors' Bureau)

LÉDOR
For the better class Millinery, Coats, Afternoon and Evening Gowns, and dainty Underwear go to
LÉDOR
98 Adderley Street

## Union of South Africa

### CAPE TOWN (Continued.)

**Chames & Nelson Consolidated**
(PTY.) LTD.
Associated with
YOUNG'S PROVISION STORES
GROCERS
95 PLEIN STREET Daily Deliveries
Rumford Baking Powder, Heinz Varieties, Crosse & Blackwell, Campbell's Soups, Ovaltine, Cocomalt, Post Products, Kellogg's Products.

### DURBAN

GREENACRE'S
Harveybreenacres & Co Ltd
*The Complete Store*
Sixty Departments under one roof.
WEST STREET, DURBAN

**MODEL STEAM LAUNDRY**
The Queen's Bridge
P. O. Box 7, Umgeni Phone 61438
Proprietor: Mr. J. Wilson
Receiving Depot 208 Grey St.
Our Van will call on request
Branch at: Hygienic Laundry
120, Victoria Road, Maritzburg Phone 3387

Ivan Dunsterville Pty. Ltd.
*For Everything Electrical*
Belling Electric Stoves—Crosley Shelvador Refrigerators—Crosley Washing Machines—Cossor Melody Maker Radio—British Made Vacuum Cleaners and Floor Polishers.
ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS AND REPAIRS
488 West St., Durban Phone 20551

Gladden Every Day With Flowers from
HOWDENS
(Manageress: Miss Molly Mills)
*Florists and Nurserymen Distinctive Quality and Service*
853 West St. Phone 28321
Residence 22933

The Express Sanitary Dry Cleaners & Steam Dyers
Established 1897
"WE DYE TO LIVE"
Dry and French Cleaning. Dyeing. Pleating. Hematitching and Picoting.
Our Van will call and deliver on request.
Marilling Mansions, 170 West St., East.
P. O. Box 870. Phone 25124
Also at 9 Carlyle Arcade, Pietermaritzburg

WINTONS
The Man's Store for Men's Wear, Right up-to-date in all Men's Apparel
*Moderately Priced*
376 West St. Phone 25288

MACKAY BROS. & McMAHON, LTD.
*Pianos, Organs and Music*
"His Master's Voice" Radio and Records
"Columbia" Records
Records of Christian Science Hymns
Agents for Hammond Organs
"Kelvinator" Refrigerators
408 WEST ST. PHONE 20531

Watches, Jewellery, Gifts
*for every occasion*
DIAMOND ENGAGEMENT RINGS
SMITH'S ELECTRIC CLOCKS
LOVELL S. ROBERTSON
9 Castle Arcade Phone 25466

FULLER BATTERIES
S. R. SMITH & CO.
We specialize in: Battery Charging, Car Electrical, Refrigerator and Stove Repairs. We are Buyers and Sellers of Second Hand Refrigerators and Stoves. All Re-made are fully Guaranteed
39 Gale St. (Bet. MOORE and HERRA Rds.)
Phone 22487

OLDFIELDS for FURNITURE
Carpets
Curtain Fabrics
Phone 21758 513-515 West Street

### EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford Street, East London

DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

### JOHANNESBURG

OUR POLICY in 6 WORDS
• DEPENDABLE GOODS
• UTMOST VALUES
• FRIENDLY SERVICE
VISIT OUR TEA ROOM 3rd FLOOR
ALL FOOD SERVED IS
GRADE A.....THE BEST
JOHN ORR & CO.
JOHANNESBURG

Fanny Farmer's Quality Confectioners
Wedding and Birthday Cakes our speciality
*Ask for illustrated catalogue and price list*
96 Pritchard St.
37 Loveday St.
62 Kerk St.
P. O. Box 6818

ADIE & CO.
Distinctive Good Clothes
BEACH ATTIRE AND SPORTS FROCKS
Cor. Jeppe and Joubert Sts.

V. M. F. Dairies (Pty.) Ltd.
JERSEY DAIRY BRANCH
Croydon Mansions, Wanderers St. and at 116 Pritchard St.
Telephone 22-4552
*Awarded six "Certificates of Merit" by City of Johannesburg*
High Grade Milk, Cream, Butter, Eggs, Honey

Figaro
LADIES HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING
Proprietors, L. Lovely, O. Van Diggelen and I. Perrow
First Floor, Hepworth's Bldgs. 70 Pritchard Street

## Union of South Africa

### JOHANNESBURG (Continued)

THE MODERN STORE

High Speed Lifts
Gay Modern Café
Where Finest Merchandise Costs Less
Air-conditioned Throughout

Cleghorns
P.O. Box 3204 ELOFF and KERK STS. JOHANNESBURG Phone No. 22-0311

You Get A Good Deal
at
MODERN ARTISTIC GLASSWARE POTTERY

HEN WOOD
Domestic Hardware, Tools, etc.
Johannesburg & Durban

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
Thrupp & Co
(Est. 1892)
*Grocers and Provision Merchants*
71 Pritchard St. Johannesburg

TYPEWRITER
Experts and Stationers

WAGSTAFF & MOLLER
New Kempsey Buildings
115 Fox Street Phone 33-7855

W. J. BAKER & CO., LTD.
*The Leading Tailors*
Moseley Bldgs. Opp. Old G. P. O.
93a, President St. and Branches

### PIETERMARITZBURG

HOOPER MOTORS PTY. LTD.
*Sales on Service*
OLDSMOBILE
VAUXHALL
CADILLAC
LA SALLE
195 Commercial Road, Maritzburg
Phone Day Service 4189 Night 3895
Head Office:
179-181 West Street, Durban
GOOD USED CARS

P.S. Day and Night Service available. Phone 23785 Durban and 4189 Maritzburg.

• PETROL • OILS
ALL MOTOR SUPPLIES

OGILVIE'S
Smart and Serviceable Footwear for All—The World's Best Makes Stocked
235 Longmarket Street (opp. G. P. O.)
Phone 5168.

Thos. Barlow & Sons, Ltd.
*Electrical Engineers and Contractors*
Agents for Moffat's Electrical Ranges
190, Church Street Phone 3288

F. W. LAWRANCE
*Builder and Contractor*
"No Job Is Too Small Nor Too Large"
209 Pietermaritz St., Phone 3993

THE AMERICAN STORES
for
China, Crockery, Glassware and Hardware
202 Church Street Phone 3813

For Pre-eminent Provisions Popularly Priced
HOWARD, WHITE & CO.
*"The Home of Good Things to Eat"*
157-159 Church St. Phone 2995
and Scottsville Phone 2773

### PRETORIA

*Pretoria's Most Progressive Departmental Store*
BECKETT MURRAY & CO.
(PTY.) LTD.
298 Church Street
Pretoria and
V. Wyk St., Roodepoort
Phones 5173-4-5
6232
P O Box 1072
*Where Quality Goods Cost Less*

Mrs. T. Southcomb
*"Florist"*
NEW ARCADE
*Seasonable Plants and Choice Cut Flowers*

## Australia

## NEW SOUTH WALES

### PARRAMATTA

W. J. Spooner & Co.
Hardware Merchants
Tools
Paints
Glassware
Crockery
37 George Street, PARRAMATTA
Phone U. W. 9234

McEWANS, Ltd.
*HIGH CLASS GROCERS*
41 George Street, Parramatta
GREEN COUPONS GIVEN
Phone N. W. 9729

### SYDNEY

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone P. L. 1721 10 a. m.-3 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Toby Tavern
*The Quaintest Cafe in Town*
*Private Functions Catered For*
126 King St. (1st Floor) Phone B 1523 and at 32 Pitt Street
*Morning Coffee, Luncheon, Tea and Dinner*
MRS. E. A. LANE

EDWARD FAY
Pty. Ltd.

SYDNEY'S LEADING SHOE RETAILERS
Head Office Pitt and Liverpool Streets
Branches—Oxford Street, Broadway, Newton, Parramatta and Burwood

Shirley Shoes
*of Quality and Value*
For Men, Ladies and Children
Corner Pitt and Market Street
OPPOSITE FARMERS

Max Factor ★ Hollywood & London
Fred C. James Geo. H. Anderson
HER MAJESTY'S ARCADE, SYDNEY

Commercial Union Assurance Company Ltd.
(Incorporated in England)
Fire, Marine and Accident
Accumulated funds exceed £60,000,000
Eric A. Finlay, Branch Manager
"Insurance House" 109 Pitt Street, Sydney

*Remember*
The Pottery Shop
12 ROWE STREET, SYDNEY
Pottery, Baskets, Fur Toys
Lino-Cuts, etc.

Established 1887
W. NICHOLSON
*Tailor*
and COSTUME MAKER
Third Floor, Ocean House
34 Martin Place
Tel. B2262

PRINTER
Wallace Hickson
214 PITT ST. PHONE
SYDNEY MA 5516

Hillcrest Laundry, Ltd.
RENNY LANE, PADDINGTON
For prompt and reliable Laundry Service. Personal and Household Specialist in Dress Shirts.
*Enquire about our Bachelor Service*
Phone F 1502

PRICE'S RADIO SERVICE
D. G. McINTYRE
5 and 6 ANGEL PLACE, SYDNEY
Radio, Model Railways
Kit for Model Aircraft

FRANK'S
MEN'S WEAR STORE
*Tie and Sox Specialist*
280 George St., opp. Margaret St. Sydney

VAUCLUSE
SYDNEY'S LOVELIEST SUBURB
Where Shady Roads Wind to Sunny Beaches
HOMES for SALE or RENT
*Frank Eise*
Member of the Real Estate Institute, N. S. W.
68 N. S. H. RD., VAUCLUSE FU. 9676

## QUEENSLAND

### BRISBANE

Rallings & Rallings
Printers, Bookbinders and Stationers
587 Stanley St. Sth.,
Brisbane, Australia Phone J-2566

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA

### ADELAIDE

THE GRAND
Unlicensed and Residential
85 HINDLEY STREET
*Garage for 60 Cars Under Cover*
Telephone Central 594

## VICTORIA

### MELBOURNE

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone Windsor 6587 9 a. m.-6 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

## VICTORIA

### MELBOURNE (Continued.)

CARPET SERVICE
Cleaning, Making, Altering and Repairing

SINGLETONS
*Speciality*
CARPET SHAMPOOING
Estab. 28 years
Syd. FL5171 Adelaide F3796 Melb. F9084

Telephone F-6781
Open 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.
REGENCY CAFE
SOVEREIGN VALUE
Good Cooking—Good Service
Pleasant Surroundings
CLYDE WAY
132 ELIZABETH STREET

"WILMAR"
MRS. LOTTIE MARTIN
EXPERT
CORSETIER
*Fittings for every type of figure*
DAINTY
LINGERIE
MISS D. WILLIAMS
294 Little Collins St. Telephone C. 5218

Brighter Carpets Co. Eric Stephens Prop.
Repairing
Remaking
Low Price
High Service
Shampooed and Beaten In Your Home
At Your Business
Without Removal
No Inconvenience
325 COLLINS STREET MU 1127

DECORATION and PAINTING
TEL. WINDSOR 2100

H. OLIVER & SON PTY. LTD.
434 TOORAK ROAD, S. E. 2

MABEL CLAY PTY. LTD.
"Ladies Wear" Specialists
558 Burke Road, Camberwell
50 Puckle Street, Moonee Ponds
517 Dean Street, Albury, N. S. W.
294 Collins Street, Melbourne

RAINERS BEDDING
Pty. Ltd. Phone F-4258
*Specialists in Sprung-Filled Mattresses*
All types of bedding Renovations
18 CENTER COURT
Continuation of Centerway

S. E. DICKINS PTY. LTD.
THE MODERN GROCERS
— BRANCHES AT —
CAMBERWELL GLENFERRIE
MALVERN ST. KILDA WINDSOR
BRUNSWICK COLLINGWOOD
NORTH MELBOURNE FOOTSCRAY
ALSO BRANCHES IN GEELONG AND BALLARAT

AUSTRAL VERA VERE MU 3008
OFFICE SUPPLIED TOWEL SERVICE
386 Flinders Lane

MILLIGAN MOTORS PTY LTD
*Complete Automotive* MAINTENANCE
13 Barkly St., St. Kilda Junction
Petrol, Oil, Battery and Tyre Service
Telephone Windsor 2777

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S TAILOR
GOTAL MOVITZ
PHONE -2211
Capitol House, Swanson Street

HYDE PARK LAUNDRIES PTY. LTD.
*Also* DRY CLEANERS
THRIFT SERVICE
WASHING By WEIGHT
Tel. U. 3171 and U. 3172 86 Howson St. Malvern, S. E. 4

GILL & SEARLE PTY. LTD.
SEED AND PLANT MERCHANTS
75 ELIZABETH ST., MELBOURNE, VIC.
Catalog Post Free
Nurseries, Hampton St., Brighton

V. Boldner
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER
DIAMOND RINGS
JEWELLERY REMODELLED
ELECTROPLATE CRYSTAL, Etc.
McEwan House, 343 Lt. Collins Street
Phone F 5371 or L 2933

MISS EDITH TAPNER
TYPING
DUPLICATING
MAILING LISTS
*Expertly and Promptly Executed*
20 QUEEN STREET MU 1248

### MELBOURNE—Brighton

F. M. STRAWS
DRAPERY STORES Pty. Ltd.
105 CHURCH STREET
▲ MIDDLE BRIGHTON ▲
Branches also at
SANDRINGHAM—HAMPTON
CHELTENHAM and BALWYN

### MELBOURNE-Camberwell

CHINA TOOLS PAINTS
CRYSTAL CUTLERY
BRIANT'S
Tel. W. 2700
441 Burke Road, Camberwell

## VICTORIA

### MELBOURNE—St. Kilda

Telephone Win. 6341, After Hours XW 1589
OPEN ALL DAY ON SATURDAY
THE GUM LEAF
ART FLORISTS
MRS. E. M. TEATHER
George Hotel Building, Fitzroy Street
ST. KILDA

### MELBOURNE—PRAHRAN

SPEED'S SHOE STORES
159 Chapel Street, Prahran
258 Carlisle Street, Balaclava
and Hampton Street, Hampton
Heidelberg Road, Ivanhoe

FOR GUARANTEED FURNITURE MADE TO ORDER—WIN 4419
The Strand Furniture Warehouse Pty. Ltd.
278 CHAPEL ST., PRAHRAN
588 CHAPPEL ST., SOUTH YARRA

### MELBOURNE South Yarra

GROCERS
Imported Savories, Rindless Bacon
J. TOLLNER & SON
256 Toorak Road, South Yarra
Tel. Windsor 2345
Will Deliver to All Local Districts

### MELBOURNE—Toorak

Mrs M. Brown
Phone Win. 7284
Ladies' and Children's Dressmaker and Draper
Underwear—Hosiery
481 TOORAK VILLAGE

## New Zealand

### AUCKLAND

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone 41754 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily, except Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

*"For Quality Goods at Lower Prices"*
GEORGE COURTS
Karangahape Rd., Auckland
WEARING APPAREL FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN
FURNISHINGS — HOME NEEDS
DRESS FABRICS—FOOTWEAR, etc.
TEA ROOMS
GEORGE COURT & SONS, Ltd.
*only address* KARANGAHAPE RD.

HORACE BULL Ltd.
*Consulting Specialists in all Men's Wear—Tailoring*
Overcoats-Sports Wear Hats
Power Board Cnr. Queen St.
AUCKLAND

David Silk Ltd
Jewellers
Auckland, New Zealand

MISS THOMAS
Ladies' Hairdresser and Permanent Waving Specialist
13 Vulcan Buildings, Vulcan Lane
AUCKLAND PHONE 48-107

DADLEY'S LTD.
*High Grade*
FOOTWEAR
Security Buildings
200 Queen St., Auckland

Auckland Meat Co. Ltd.
With Branches in Every Suburb
*are*
The Quality Meat People

### CHRISTCHURCH

*Shop at the*
D. I. C. DEPARTMENTAL STORE
GOOD QUALITY
GOOD VALUE
GOOD SERVICE
*is to be depended on*
CASHEL STREET CHRISTCHURCH

HAY'S LTD.
For Dependable Drapery, Clothing and Furnishings
GLOUCESTER STREET
CHRISTCHURCH

### WELLINGTON

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone 27-133 2-4 p. m. Mondays and Thursdays, 6:30-8 p. m. Friday evenings
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A. E. Preston Ltd.
*Butchers*
The Best Is Cheapest
WILLIS ST. COURTENAY PLACE
MOLESWORTH ST. TARANAKI ST.

*Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics*

# Daily Features Page

*Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.*

## Monitor Movie Guide

**Down Argentine Way** (20th-Fox)—Elaborate musical film, handsomely photographed in Technicolor against South American backgrounds, with a fairly conventional pattern but somewhat different atmosphere. A thread of romance serves to introduce an abundance of songs and dances. The story has something to do with horse raising and racing. Don Ameche, Betty Grable, Carmen Miranda, Charlotte Greenwood.—Adults and young people.

**The Great Profile** (20th-Fox)—John Barrymore carrying on a riotous burlesque of his own adventures with "My Dear Children" on the road, and with matrimony. Gregory Ratoff, Mary Beth Hughes, Ann Baxter, John Payne, Lionel Attwill.—Adults.

**I'm Still Alive** (RKO)—Film about Hollywood stunt men; abounding in car crashes, plunges from docks and plane crack-ups. The story is concerned with the problems of a stunt man who marries a film star. Kent Taylor, Linda Hayes.—Adults and young people.

**The Long Voyage Home** (United Artists)—Strange, tragic sea story, about seamen in a steamer loaded with explosives, bound for England, adapted by Dudley Nichols from some of O'Neill's short plays, brilliantly acted under John Ford's direction, and photographed by Gregg Toland with eloquence, beauty, and imagination. Gloomy, grim, and bitterly ironic, but also touched with understanding, wit, humor, and hope. John Wayne, Thomas Mitchell, Ian Hunter, Barry Fitzgerald, Wilfred Lawson, Mildred Natwick, John Qualen, Ward Bond, Arthur Shields.—Adults.

**Sky Murder** (MGM)—Melodrama in the Nick Carter series of adventures with the suave sleuth unmasking a fifth column plot with the assistance of the faithful Bartholomew. Walter Pidgeon, Donald Meek, Karen Verne, Edward Ashley, Joyce Compton.—Adults and young people.

**They Knew What They Wanted** (RKO)—Screen version of Sidney Howard's play about the San Francisco waitress who marries a wealthy but illiterate farmer after a correspondence romance. Carole Lombard and Charles Laughton play the two roles. William Gargan is the foreman, who is the third in the triangular situation. The film version, though not without merit, is marked by confused ethics and an ending as inconclusive as it is unlike the ending of the play. Garson Kanin directed.—Adults.

**Strike Up the Band** (MGM)—Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland in an elaborate picture, with music and dancing, about a high school youngster with ambitions to be a drummer, who reorganizes the school band, runs a school dance, provides a pretentious stage show with burlesque of old songs, and manages to get to Chicago with his orchestra in time to win a radio contest. Paul Whiteman, June Preiser, Larry Nunn, Ann Shoemaker. — Adults and mature young people.

**Above Average Films**

**Family** — "Spring Parade," "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," "Rhythm on the River," "Sandy Is a Lady," "Young Tom Edison," "Pinnocchio," "Gulliver's Travels."

**Adults and Young People** — "Foreign Correspondent," "Pride and Prejudice," "The Ramparts We Watch," "My Love Came Back," "Edison the Man," "It's a Date," "Rebecca," "Gone With the Wind."

**Adults Only** — "The Man I Married," "My Favorite Wife," "The Mortal Storm," "Lights Out in Europe," "Grapes of Wrath," "Harvest," "We Are Not Alone."

## Daily Anecdote

### *What Price Fame*

William J. Bryan said that upon one occasion when he was making a speech, he was greatly impressed by the attention of a man in the audience. The man sat a few rows from the front, and, as the speech went on, seemed to grow more and more absorbed. He hung upon the speaker's words. Mr. Bryan said that he felt so flattered that he found himself watching his admirer more and more closely, until finally he was aware that he was addressing himself to that one man, oblivious of the rest of the audience.

Later in the evening the man came upon the platform, watched his chance, and grasped the hand of the speaker.

"I've watched you every minute," he said breathlessly. "I've never taken my eyes off your face." He was so eager and so enthusiastic, that Mr. Bryan felt thrilled, for here was real appreciation. The man continued, "I'm a dentist, and I have never before in my whole professional life seen a speaker who, when he laughed, showed both rows of teeth all the way round."

### *Nine Out of Ten Drive*

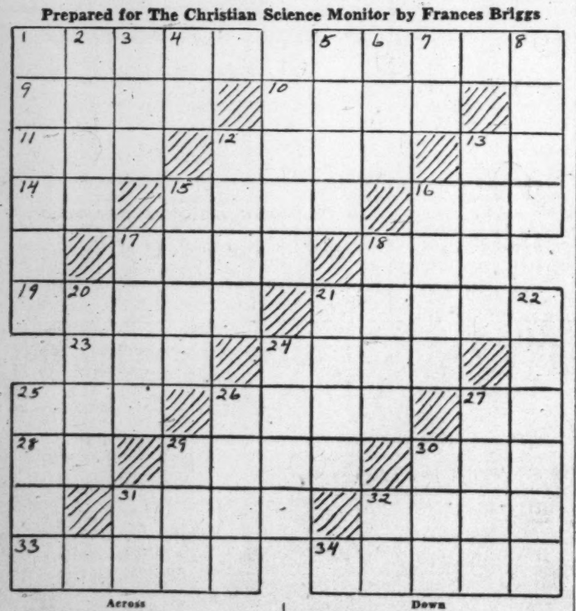
Records in two states, Connecticut and Ohio, indicate that 90 per cent of men between 25 and 34 years of age have automobile driving licenses.

## A Verse for Today . . .

*He that is slow to anger is better than the mighty; and he that ruleth his spirit than he that taketh a city.*
—PROV. 16:32.

## Daily Crossword Quiz

**Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs**



**Across**

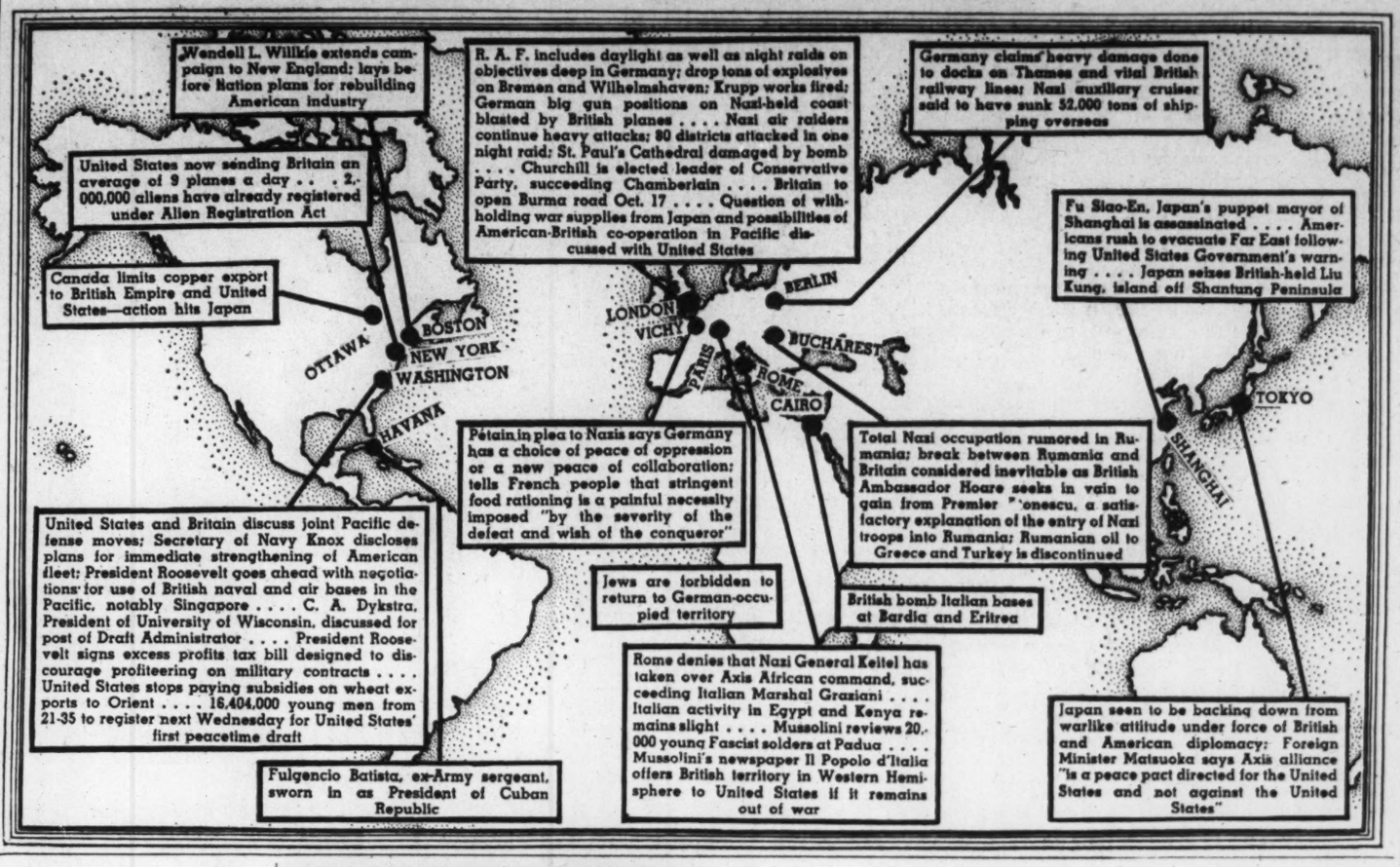
1—Who said: "I 'spects I growed"?
5—With what animal do you associate a crook?
9—Least whole number.
10—What is one of most valuable of American food fishes?
11—Floor covering.
12—Would you wear, tame, or play a bonang?
13—Myself.
14—What Canadian province was formerly called Acadia (abbr.)?
15—What implement breaks up soil?
16—What mammal flies?
17—What bird is said to fly in a straight line?
18—Child's game.
19—What is worn in place of a cloak by a Scot?
21—What "hath charms to soothe the savage beast"?
23—Shade tree.
24—Who was Roman god of war?
25—Who was traditional ancestor of African (black) races?
26—What, with no play, is said to make Jack a dull boy?
27—Symbol for aluminum is what?
28—In what State would you find Shoshone Falls (abbr.)?
29—Where is urbanite's home?
30—Every one.
31—In American football, what term denotes act of carrying the ball?
32—What is one twentieth of a grain?
33—If you were in Boulder, Colorado, in what direction would you travel to reach Canon City?
34—Who was author of "Manfred"?

**Down**

1—Rutabaga is what?
2—Burden.
3—What creature "went to market"?
4—Street (abbr.).
5—Bernard is middle name of what dramatist?
6—Dried grass.
7—What ending denotes the past tense?
8—34 Across was what?
10—How would you describe gait of a loris?
12—To trudge.
13—What is plural of "Magus"?
15—What is another name for the privet?
16—What is villain's singing voice in "Faust"?
17—Phlegmatic.
18—What do you call a native of Angora?
20—What is a city of South Dakota?
21—What contrary miss had a garden?
22—What was William Bryant's middle name?
24—What creature is attracted by a flame?
25—What might either snakes or geese do?
26—Object of desire.
27—What is Ulrica's singing voice in "The Masked Ball"?
29—What is one of several pieces to be drawn in determining a choice?
30—Melody.
31—Symbol for ruthenium is what?
32—Possessive pronoun.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

## World News of the Week at a Glance


Wendell L. Willkie extends campaign to New England; lays before Nation plans for rebuilding American industry
United States now sending Britain an average of 9 planes a day . . . 2,000,000 aliens have already registered under Alien Registration Act
Canada limits copper export to British Empire and United States—action hits Japan
R. A. F. includes daylight as well as night raids on objectives deep in Germany; drop tons of explosives on Bremen and Wilhelmshaven; Krupp works fired; German big gun positions on Nazi-held coast blasted by British planes . . . . Nazi air raiders continue heavy attacks; 80 districts attacked in one night raid; St. Paul's Cathedral damaged by bomb . . . . Churchill is elected leader of Conservative Party, succeeding Chamberlain . . . . Britain to open Burma road Oct. 17 . . . . Question of withholding war supplies from Japan and possibilities of American-British co-operation in Pacific discussed with United States
Germany claims heavy damage done to docks on Thames and vital British railway lines; Nazi auxiliary cruiser said to have sunk 52,000 tons of shipping overseas
Fu Siao-En, Japan's puppet mayor of Shanghai is assassinated . . . . Americans rush to evacuate Far East following United States Government's warning . . . . Japan seizes British-held Liu Kung, island off Shantung Peninsula
BOSTON
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
OTTAWA
HAVANA
LONDON
VICHY
PARIS
BERLIN
BUCHAREST
ROME
CAIRO
TOKYO
SHANGHAI
Pétain in plea to Nazis says Germany has a choice of peace of oppression or a new peace of collaboration; tells French people that stringent food rationing is a painful necessity imposed "by the severity of the defeat and wish of the conqueror"
Total Nazi occupation rumored in Rumania; break between Rumania and Britain considered inevitable as British Ambassador Hoare seeks in vain to gain from Premier Antonescu, a satisfactory explanation of the entry of Nazi troops into Rumania; Rumanian oil to Greece and Turkey is discontinued
United States and Britain discuss joint Pacific defense moves; Secretary of Navy Knox discloses plans for immediate strengthening of American fleet; President Roosevelt goes ahead with negotiations for use of British naval and air bases in the Pacific, notably Singapore . . . . C. A. Dykstra, President of University of Wisconsin, discussed for post of Draft Administrator . . . . President Roosevelt signs excess profits tax bill designed to discourage profiteering on military contracts . . . . United States stops paying subsidies on wheat exports to Orient . . . . 16,404,000 young men from 21-35 to register next Wednesday for United States' first peacetime draft
Jews are forbidden to return to German-occupied territory
British bomb Italian bases at Bardia and Eritrea
Rome denies that Nazi General Keitel has taken over Axis African command, succeeding Italian Marshal Graziani . . . . Italian activity in Egypt and Kenya remains slight . . . . Mussolini reviews 20,000 young Fascist solders at Padua . . . . Mussolini's newspaper Il Popolo d'Italia offers British territory in Western Hemisphere to United States if it remains out of war
Japan seen to be backing down from warlike attitude under force of British and American diplomacy; Foreign Minister Matsuoka says Axis alliance "is a peace pact directed for the United States and not against the United States"
Fulgencio Batista, ex-Army sergeant, sworn in as President of Cuban Republic

## In Lighter Vein

**And Still Rising**

The reason, I gather,
That nobody hears
Our cries about debt
Is we're up to our ears.

**Family Politics**

"Who's your wife going to vote for, Roosevelt or Willkie?"

"She'll vote for the man I vote for."

"Well, who are you going to vote for?"

"She hasn't decided yet."—Pathfinder.

**Declaring Himself**

A small boy called on his aunt, who lived on the other side of town. "Hello, Auntie Sue, nice day." After a moment of embarrassed pause, he added, "Auntie Sue, I smell something that seems like pie with raisins in it."

"Yes, Billy, I have some mince pies, but they're for company."

He pondered this and then said, hopefully, "I came to make a little bit of a visit myself."—Judge.

—Answers

**"It's very awkward. He wants to see all our gun licenses."**

Monitor Camera Club from Ethel L. Adamson, Berkeley, Calif.

**Business Brings Smiles**

**This cheerful group was snapped in Cairo, Egypt**

## Brevities

**Washington Post:** No two people are alike, and both of them are glad of it.

**St. Louis Star-Times:** A person isn't apt to rock the boat if he has to paddle his own canoe.

**Buffalo Evening News:** It is nice to have all your kin living near, but alas! you can't tour the country without paying hotel bills.

## It Has Been Said of Character

If I take care of my character, my reputation will take care of itself.—D. L. Moody.

No amount of ability is of the slightest avail without honor.—Andrew Carnegie.

Character is built out of circumstances—from exactly the same materials one man builds palaces, while another builds hovels.—G. H. Lewes.

The great hope of society is in individual character.—Channing.

Character is the diamond that scratches every other stone.—Bartol.

Character is higher than intellect.—Emerson.

There is nothing so fatal to character as half-finished tasks.—David Lloyd George.

## Daily Quotation

*GO ON with life another mile, lighting the way with kindly smile.*
—EDWIN MARKHAM

## Vocations

### *Building Shelves for Toys*

A retired business man, seeing the chaotic manner in which his children's toys were piled in the closet and scattered around the room, built open shelves where they could keep their toys in order. While he was not a mechanic, he was handy with tools and found the building of the shelves, and also a large wooden toy chest, quite simple to do.

A neighbor ordered a similar outfit for his children, and his business has steadily increased. He takes great pride and pleasure in this work and his products now have a finished, artistic appearance.

Recently he completed a large playroom in one of the largest homes in his city. There are different shelves for books, toys, and other playthings, and the toy chests are hand decorated. On one of the shelves is a bell which automatically sounds every evening, notifying the children that all the toys must be replaced in the boxes and on the shelves.—H. C. N., Lake Worth, Fla.

### *Man's Nature*

No one here by nature becomes illustrious, respected of anyone, or vile. It is his own actions that lead a man to dignity in the world, or the reverse.—Hitopadesa.

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

### *Boomerang*

Los Angeles

By the surreptitious wearing of costumes two days before Halloween, the children in a certain street made it plain that they intended to make a major celebration of the occasion.

Before nightfall of the witching evening, householders began to put away their cars and lock garage doors. Cherished plants were brought inside. Doorbells were disconnected.

The guardian of the writer's hearth continued to bark in direct ratio as the volume of noise in the street increased. Then the porch light was turned on and the family prepared to meet the onslaught. Ready on the hall table stood a plate of cookies and glasses of cider.

About eight o'clock the housewife answered the door and was more than a little taken aback at the sight of half a dozen gypsies, pirates, dwarfs, and whatnot. The next door neighbor's little girl advanced bearing a gift tray—just a small cedar tray containing choice fruits, each piece wrapped in decorative black and orange crepe paper. Very large walnuts filled the spaces between pomegranates and pears.

The children explained that each one took a turn at presenting gifts. For one neighbor was a tiny glass vase holding a single rosebud. For an elderly friend were copies of late picture magazines. To a lovable puppy went a bag of doggie biscuits.

What a wise parent! The neighbor next door had not only given her child two happy days of preparation of gifts for her friends, but had also, by example, changed the customary rowdy temper of the celebration into something charming—an occasion to enjoy rather than dread.

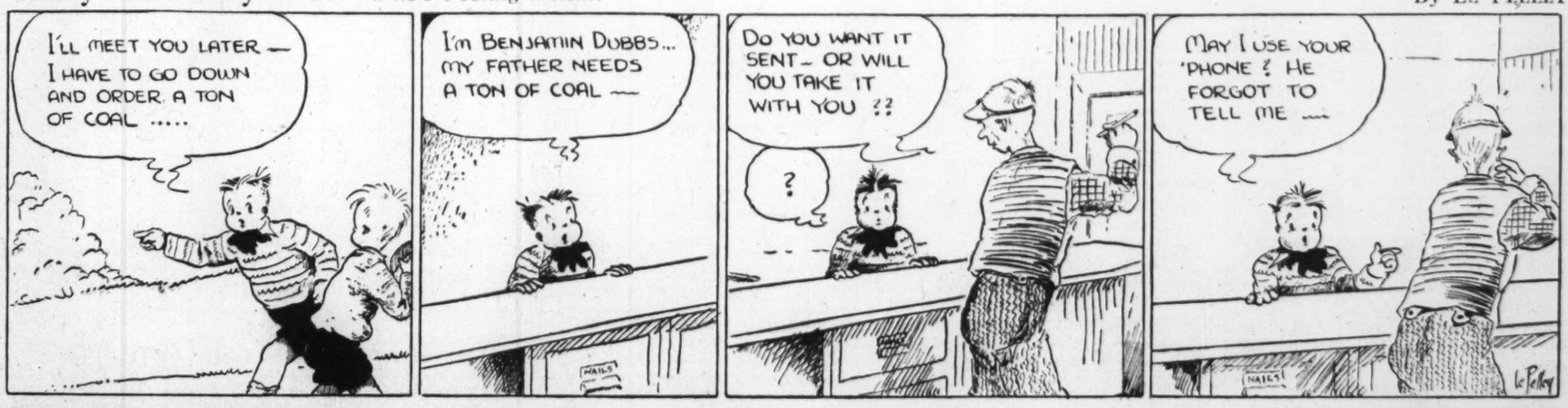
### *Meat Storage*

Government experts find that lamb can be stored in freezer lockers about six months; pork about nine months.

## Sunbonnet Sue

## Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Who's Fooling Whom?*

By LE PELLEY


I'LL MEET YOU LATER — I HAVE TO GO DOWN AND ORDER A TON OF COAL .....
I'm BENJAMIN DUBBS... MY FATHER NEEDS A TON OF COAL —
DO YOU WANT IT SENT — OR WILL YOU TAKE IT WITH YOU ??
?
MAY I USE YOUR 'PHONE ? HE FORGOT TO TELL ME —
NAILS
LePelley

## The Adventures of Waddles—*Too Hot to Handle*

By THE HAGERS

TED TOOK HIS LANTERN DOWN NEXT DAY; JACK FROST, IT SEEMED, HAD STAYED AWAY.
I WAITED FOR THE LITTLE SPRITE. "YOU DIDN'T PAINT TED'S LEAVES LAST NIGHT."
"INDEED," HE ANSWERED, "I DID NOT! FOR TED HUNG OUT AN OLD SMUDGE POT.
OUT WEST THEY'RE PLACED IN GROVES. THE HEAT KEEPS ME FROM HAVING FRUIT TO EAT."

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — (R) • PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


## Editorials

### Responsibility—Unity—Work

Staid New England's warm welcome to Wendell Willkie has raised a question: Will the Republican candidate win the election by another unexpected upsurge of popular support such as won the nomination? A month ago his campaign seemed stalled, even more recently the polls of public opinion have been unfavorable. But in the last few days Mr. Willkie's vigorous and valiant drive has been taking hold.

The response of New England crowds, crowds twice as large as turned out for Herbert Hoover or Alf Landon, has impressed even the skeptical newspaper men. Evidence is increasing daily that Mr. Willkie has been getting himself—and his genuine concern for the plight of America today—across to the people.

In some industrial districts there have been boos, and obviously many workers and other groups who feel they have benefited under the New Deal are not convinced that the Republican Party is their friend. But among the middle classes and independents the response to the Willkie appeal has been marked, and in many States these are the people who decide elections. In Rhode Island, for instance, about one-third of the voters are independents.

In Boston, at the climax of this tour, there was evident enthusiasm when Mr. Willkie said America has been neglecting the spiritual forces, the simple virtues that built New England. He appealed for a revival of self-reliance and individual responsibility, well-springs of a free society. He insisted that America's present necessity, bigger even than the need to aid Britain, is to strengthen herself by wiping out economic and class divisions and getting down to work.

Carrying on the responsibility theme, Mr. Willkie set out three main tasks for the Government to be chosen in November: 1. To uphold the democratic way of life in a hostile world. 2. To protect the American standard of living. 3. To keep the United States at peace.

On the first score he said the third-term drive was violating a principle that has been basic in the American system since Washington's day. The excuse, he said, was not that great problems like unemployment have been solved, but that the dictators wouldn't like to see Mr. Roosevelt re-elected.

On the second point Mr. Willkie renewed his pledge to maintain present standards of relief and social security benefits and labor legislation. In our opinion, his strongest point was the declaration that "responsibility involves more than good intentions; it involves jobs," and his manifest confidence that a change in Washington will create jobs by reviving business and putting capital to work.

On the final point, we should like to know more specifically what is involved in the promise to "stay out of Europe's wars," but "avoid appeasement." Today pledges not to fight unless attacked come close to being about the only appeasement the dictators want. Interests and ideals vital to America can be attacked without landing on American soil. But we see much value in the Willkie appeal for the United States to center on making itself strong. We see the unwisdom of "defying the dictators while neglecting defense." And we like his alternative—make America strong by uniting her people and giving them a chance to work.

### Turkey Smoker

Sometimes it takes an American business man to make the best use of a European idea.

In the Ossining hills in New York there operates today a small but successful business which came about because a retired American business man, feasting for the first time on a certain kind of smoked turkey in a Manhattan restaurant, learned that this was a delicate and scarce article, obtainable only from a man living in the country not far from his own estate.

Investigation resulted in the setting up of the turkey smoker in a new smokehouse on the business man's estate. The turkey smoker himself, it turned out, was the third in his family line that had smoked turkeys for European crowned heads. His grandfather had smoked the fowls for Franz Joseph, and his father for two kaisers in Germany. These monarchs were in the habit of dispatching the smoked turkeys as Christmas gifts to their cousins, the Kings of other European nations, notably the Czar of Russia.

But kings, kaisers, emperors and czars fell out of fashion. The son of turkey smokers continued his trade in America, in a smallish way, until the American business man recognized the sales possibilities of the product.

It is a long way from old Vienna to the Ossining hills; a longer distance than can be measured in years or miles from the days when a Czar in St. Petersburg smiled over a morsel of smoked turkey from his cousin in Berlin. But what was good enough for an Emperor's table is good enough for an average man's. That is the theory of American business. So a turkey smoker still finds his art a useful one.

### Two Bids to America

That's quite a lot of real estate Mario Appelius, editor of Il Duce's newspaper, Il Popolo d'Italia, is dangling before the eyes of imperial-minded Americans (if any). It's his second bid, of course. Signor Appelius has probably reflected that his first offer was a little miserly. So now the United States can have not only the northern half of the Western Hemisphere, but even Australia and New Zealand, if Americans want them.

But to prove that they want these territories, Americans must keep out of the war between Britain and the Axis and resign themselves to a "new order" in Asia. Judged by the standards prevailing in Rome and Berlin, this is a most tempting offer; even Americans will admit it is definitely rococo. But before accepting it they have considered what Britain has to offer for a continuance of American aid. For Mr. Churchill has just been telling them, though less directly than Signor Appelius.

Here is what Britain has to offer, in the Prime Minister's words to his own people: "Long dark months of trial and tribulation, . . . not only many dangers but many more misfortunes, many mistakes and disappointments, . . . death and sorrow . . . our companions on the journey, hardship our garment, constancy and valor our only shield." And so it is understandable—though perhaps not to Signor Appelius and his boss—that Americans feel they cannot afford to take up the Italian editor's offer. It was nice of him to show willingness to share the spoils of war with a peace-loving people. But Britain has something so much more attractive to share—decency, freedom, law, and above all, the spirit to undertake their defense.

### Nippon—Balkan Conspirator?

"If France falls, Hitler can take the Balkans by telephone." This statement from European correspondents some months ago packed volumes of political analysis into a sentence. As German barges bear Nazi troops down the Danube, it becomes obvious that Herr Hitler has been telephoning.

The Nazi move southeast follows so closely upon the formation of the Triple Axis as to seem part of the premeditation that brought Japan into overt alliance with Germany and Italy. Was it mainly freedom from the possibility of ultimate American intervention in Europe that Herr Hitler sought in the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo pact, or immediate immobilization of Russia?

Russia rather than America was to be more interested in the Nazi's next move. Reports say Nazi submarines are in the Black Sea. One result is a growing Nazi menace to the Dardanelles, held by Turkey but long coveted by Russia and important to Russia as an outlet from the Black Sea into the Mediterranean. Naturally Herr Hitler would wish to make sure of Russian passivity by stronger means than the Nazi-Soviet non-aggression pact!

While Japan turns soothing phrases toward the United States, Herr Hitler turns his legions toward areas where Russia has important interests at stake. Will Moscow, with a new member of the Axis at its back fence, take a stand against the Axis in Russia's front yard? Turkey has just uttered brave warnings to the Nazis. But Moscow is still inscrutably silent. Those who said Hitler could take the Balkans by telephone may have been right. But one of the calls seems to have been long-distance to Tokyo.

---

Mussolini, in effect, denies he wears either a Roosevelt or a Willkie button. Has a certain party in Germany cornered even the campaign badges?

---

With modern increases in efficiency, why hasn't someone suggested "sheep counting" by two's or three's?

---

Turkeys will be cheaper this season. Grandfather would say, "Must have been a good mast year."

## Our Readers Say—

### Appeals to Class Hatred Seen in Speech

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your editorial "They Are Not Appeasers," you to some extent contradict yourself in the last paragraph, it appears to me, when you state that "the issue which needs most attention . . . concerns defense of democracy at home." If "both candidates are genuine defenders of democracy," then in truth there could be little if any need to defend democracy at home. I do not feel that Mr. Roosevelt ever intended to be a genuine defender of democracy.

As Mr. Willkie says, this is not a political campaign but a crusade. The fact that the consensus of editorial opinion throughout the country is with Wendell Willkie is proof that the New Deal danger to our democracy is very real, indeed.

That a President of this country should stand before a great university and say that "the great elite" might abolish free elections to retain their power is a deliberately insidious call to class hatred.

No, Wendell Willkie can never be blamed for creating disunion. Roosevelt has already tried to gain votes in that manner for seven long years of class strife against class, and he is trying it again! Yes, this IS the "battle of America" and it is the greatest battle that America has ever been called upon to wage!! And unless the common people of this country wake up with Wendell Willkie and fight that battle in November, Americans may some day have to fight another War of Revolution in order to regain their liberties!!

There can be no common meeting ground between the dangerous New Deal philosophy and the philosophy of true Americanism. America is fighting for the very existence of her precious democracy.

VERDON WILLIAM UPHAM

East Cleveland, Ohio

### Unfair to Administration?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial, "The Battle of America," contained what I believe to be an unfair criticism of the present administration. When you say "the precious values of a free society are being eaten away when millions cannot find work because governmental policies are discouraging free enterprise, when people are taught to look to Washington for support . . ." you are forgetting that private enterprise was given every opportunity during the Hoover Administration to better the unemployment situation without interference from the government. Naturally when President Roosevelt came into power, the Government had to do something to help the millions of unemployed.

People look to Washington for support because they are unable to receive help from any other source.

Freedom of enterprise is fine just so long as this freedom doesn't allow groups to gain fabulous fortunes and prevent others from making a living. When this occurs government should interfere for the welfare of the majority.

EDITH KOLINS

Brooklyn, N. Y.

### If Lincoln Had Lived

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Supposing Lincoln had lived! And with his shrewd political sense, his innate tolerance, his real compassion for the underdog, had undertaken the task of conciliation and reconstruction that fell upon the weak if willing shoulders of Andrew Johnson. Supposing that four years would have been too short a time for Lincoln to complete his task, would not three terms for Lincoln have been worth more than two for General Grant?

SUBSCRIBER

Wiscasset, Maine

*This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.*

## Expecting Appeasement?

## An Ex-Appeaser Buys a New Victory Button

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

War, the common enemy, stalks part way across the world again, and every man must make decisions that are difficult, decisions that may uproot old and cherished convictions.

A World War veteran wrote to the office of the Adjutant General of the United States Army the other day: "How does a World War veteran who has lost his lapel Victory button proceed to acquire another?"

Now the buttonholes in the lapels of this veteran's workaday coats have gone unadorned for several years. An occasional flower, perhaps, but the bronze Victory button, one of which was issued to every honorably discharged soldier at the end of the World War, had disappeared many years ago. There had been an American Legion button, too, in some years, but a distant change of scene, a break-up of associations, had taken it, too.

* * *

Ardent, deep-rooted belief in the Allied cause in the World War, had been supplanted, in the long series of post-war disillusionments, by a conviction that nothing, nothing, could be as bad, as wrong, as war was bad and wrong.

Appeasement? This particular ex-soldier (with no great or heroic war record, by the way) came to believe that almost anything short of enslavement for the Nation was to be preferred to another civilization-cracking debauch of hate and fear and butchery.

Then Czechoslovakia crumpled under the pressures of the maniacal dream of world domination. Poland was sacked, ruined. Denmark and Norway overrun. Dignified, peaceful Holland beaten to her knees with merciless blows. Belgium, the once brave, made into a thing of shame. France, the well-beloved, assaulted as no nation has ever been before, and stabbed from behind by a one-time neighbor and ally. England, beautiful England, smashed at and torn by new demoniac devices.

One old-time ally of the United States dragged down to shame and slavery. Another great ally in daily and nightly danger of the same ruthless aggressor.

And from across another wide ocean, the ocean so well named Pacific, come battle cries and strange defiances.

"Hands up! Don't make another move to help your old comrade-in-arms, England—that other democracy." That is the figurative command that comes in hoarse, unnatural tones from across the Pacific from still another aggressor, emboldened by the successes of those in Europe whose example he followed.

That day the last iota of appeasement left the consciousness of this ex-appeaser.

"Duplicate lapel buttons pertaining to the Victory medal are not issued by the War Department but may be purchased from one of the dealers listed herein." So the Adjutant General's office wrote.

* * *

One veteran spent eighty cents that day, and came into possession of a fine new bronze button, and a little gold and green and red rosette, and a small almost invisible clasp bearing those colors, all lapel pieces, and all to be worn most unostentatiously—but very proudly.

To him they more than symbolize those fine days of more than twenty years ago when United-States-of-Americans marched together as a beautifully-drilled company, each having set aside temporarily his own private desires and aspirations for the sake of a common ideal which all knew was more vital even than his own continued existence on this earth.

They have another meaning now. They mean, to this one veteran, that United-States-of-Americans will march the same way again if national welfare and honor demand it.

They mean that neither calamity to the east nor threats to the west will make the United States falter in its course of duty, once that course is seen clearly.

They declaim loudly that the world we live in will yet be made "safe for democracy," and that this Nation will help make it so.

R. L. B.

San Francisco

## North . . South . . East . . West

### *Fascism's Borderland*

By Frank L. Perrin

In the Western World, all the way from the northern reaches to the sun-kissed capes, alert and thoughtful people are taking account of their greatest and heretofore least appreciated possession. This is the heritage of freedom, won, it is now remembered, not through the beneficence of king or potentate, but by the courageous assertion of a right divinely bestowed. There is not, happily, any expressed or apparent desire to exchange what is now enjoyed for the proffered counterfeits which designing exploiters have bartered to the unfortunate people of other countries. To them it has been promised that they shall profit by surrendering, without hope of recall, the last measure of individual freedom.

Before too late it was discovered, though by but few in the lands most seriously affected, that the promise of self-appointed prophets of this new order did not persuade and convince in obedience to the rule accepted and observed by the people of democratic nations. Taking a leaf from the book of Russia since the days of Lenin and Trotsky, and but slightly amended under the direction of Stalin, the constant effort has been, and still is, to spread incendiary propaganda in every country where a free press exists. A weapon of defense long safeguarded in the democracies has been turned too often and too effectively against its champions. Fascism, that distorted instrument of the dictators perhaps least feared, is even now seeking to extend the borders of its subtle influence into the consciousness of the ignorant, the susceptible, and the designing.

* * *

Across the Rio Grande, in México, it is revealed that the counter-revolution which appears now to have been avoided by President Cardenas and leaders of the Revolutionary Party. A free press has proved the most influential ally of the dominant party's enemies at home. It is said that the press of Mexico, almost unanimously, has been subsidized or otherwise influenced to carry on an open campaign designed to overthrow the existing regime. It will never be known, perhaps, what a true count of the ballots cast at the recent Federal elections would reveal; but it can hardly be regretted that the intervention of President Cardenas and his lieutenants, civil and military, prevented the destruction of the prevailing established order. Wanton destruction inspired by fear, ignorance, or selfish greed, if it is to be thwarted, calls for the determination and courage which strong men, even today, are ready to employ. The method may not exactly comply with the formula accepted in a free democracy, but we will all agree that democracy at its worst is preferable to Fascism in any of its disguises.

It is interesting to observe that even in Mexico, where the strong arm of intrenched authority is not slow to act in a real or fancied emergency, no serious or sustained effort was made to control a press which remains free in fact as well as in theory. Under the Cardenas regime, according to estimates, nearly one-half of the natives, Indians and others, who could not read or write, have been taught to read more or less understandingly. In that undertaking and its accomplishment there has been an exemplification of what we must all agree is a democratic ideal.

* * *

President Cardenas no doubt could have checked or closed many of the outlets of Fascist propaganda in Mexico. But that was not his method. It is not the method in any country where even the crudest ideals of democracy are fostered and protected. In the emergencies of war there are, of necessity, strict limits imposed by military censorship, but the right of free and unrestricted discussion of public questions cannot wisely be forbidden.

From time to time, and noticeably of late, the prediction is made that in the United States there is an increasing determination in Washington to in some degree limit the freedom of the press here at home. If attempted, which is extremely doubtful, it will be sought to justify the action as one of emergency. If attempted, those who condemn it will see it, not as a national, but as a political or partisan emergency.

Those newspapers, large or small, which in the past have been first to sound the alarm when they imagined that complete freedom of the press was in danger, are those who have, whenever they deemed it to their advantage, abused the freedom vouchsafed by the Bill of Rights. The danger to them is, they believe, ever present.

## The Wide Horizon

### Portugal, Gentle in the Arena

By Sydney A. Clark

Spain and Portugal have agreed on immediate consultation in case either is attacked. Portugal also is reported ready to join the Axis Powers if they will guarantee her sovereignty when the war ends.—News item.

Gentle-hearted Portugal, mother of modern navigation, author of a small but marvelous body of literature which "nobody knows," now feels the shiverous shadow of the Great Aggressor. It is a sad and terrible thing that this tiny land, like so many of its neighbors in Europe, must feel the cold chill creeping over the sky. Portugal has done more to better herself in the last decade and a half than has any other nation in Europe but this does not count in her favor, for aggressors have no place in their system for that weakness called sympathy.

Gentle-hearted Portugal is really gentle and must not be confused with her Iberian sister, Spain, which has often gloried in that harsh type of bravery that gives no quarter and asks none. Any visitor to the Iberian peninsula must see this national difference almost at a glance. He need only go, as I did, to a bullfight in Barcelona (for instance) and another one in Lisbon. The contrast is immense. I shall not describe the carnage I witnessed in Barcelona, but the hilarious humors of the Lisbon "bullfight" (the word needs quotes in Portugal) deserve comment. It cheers one's spirit to note that a great rough "rabblement" can be quite as thoroughly entertained by sheer humor and good horsemanship as by the letting of blood.

* * *

The bulls of Portugal are never killed in the arenas and their horns are blunted so that they cannot gore horses or men, but the beasts are too stupid to know that they are harmless or to know how lucky they are not to be in Spain. They snort with rage as they rush into the arena, eager to destroy anything in their path, but what do they find in their path? On the occasion of my visit the first bull found only a gleaming white equestrian statue graced with recumbent muses on the pediment and surrounded by an iron fence. He charged it with appropriate fury but when it did not react he brought up short "on his heels." He withdrew, vastly puzzled, and charged again, with the same negative result. Then the horseman of the statue came to life for an instant, withdrew one foot from its stirrup and kicked a section of the flimsy iron paling against the beast. This draped itself most comically over the bull's horns, making him doubly puzzled and triply furious.

The bull withdrew and charged a third time and now the statue came suddenly to life. The equestrian became a man on horseback, a *cavalleiro*. The muses became living *banderilheiros*, goading the reckless animal to further displays of futile rage but not actually hurting him any more than so many mosquitoes would have hurt the spectators.

* * *

Fair play demanded that the bull should finally have some fun at the expense of man and this came when the *moços de forcados* were given the thankless task of subduing the bull barehanded and leading him from the arena. He contemptuously wiped them about in the sand, like so many mops scrubbling the place for the next performance; then varied the play by tossing them in the air in the manner of a tennis player about to serve them over the net. The unfortunate *moços* did their part with fine gusto and even bravery, hanging on grimly until they finally subdued the huge animal by tiring him out. The whole thing was one of the funniest shows I ever saw and I would have disgraced myself by my Anglo-Saxon guffaws had not the Latin crowd around me been equally affected. "There was not a dry eye in the stands."

This show warmed my heart to Portugal and I shall never read news of this ancient little land in the arena of strife without thinking of its significant attitude, gentle and humorous, in the arena of peaceful entertainment.

## Mirror of World Opinion

### Deliverer Wanted

An old darkey preacher given to big words used "status quo" repeatedly in one of his sermons. Confused and supercurious, a man in his congregation finally interrupted to ask the meaning of this strange expression. "That," explained the preacher, "is from the Hebrew, and means 'the mess we's in.'"

Who can best get us out of "the mess we's in" and steer us along the road to ultimate success and happiness, is the man the American people want.—*Livonia* (N. Y.) *Gazette.*


## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

*An International Daily Newspaper*

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ....$12.00 — Three months .$3.00

Six months ....$6.00 — One month ...$1.00

Single Copies, 5 Cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1247-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 54 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: Berlin W8, Behrenstr. 55.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York ....500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago ....Suite 2900, 333 No. Michigan Avenue
Detroit ....3-101 General Motors Building
Miami ....1239 Ingraham Building
St. Louis ....1975 Railway Exchange Building
Kansas City ....405 National Fidelity Life Building
San Francisco ....625 Market Street
Los Angeles ....210 West Seventh Street
Seattle ....824 Skinner Building
London ....Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings
Paris ....56 Faubourg St.-Honoré
Geneva ....16 rue du Mont Blanc
Australia and New Zealand: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS

NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 824 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

*Published by* THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch, and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

## Weekly Magazine Section

COPYRIGHT 1940 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

*WORLD AFFAIRS • BOOK REVIEWS*

*BOSTON, OCTOBER 12, 1940*

From "Flowers and Still Life," Courtesy of The Studio Publications, Ltd.

WILD ASTERS • *From a Painting by Edward Le Bas*

*CAMPAIGN DEBATE:* SHOULD THE THIRD TERM TRADITION BE OBSERVED? . . . . Page Four

TOWARD AN ENGLISH-SPEAKING UNION? . . . . *By Mallory Browne* . . . . Page Seven

'CROWN WINTER'S HEAD WITH FLOWERS' . . . *By Allen W. Edminster* . . . Page Eight

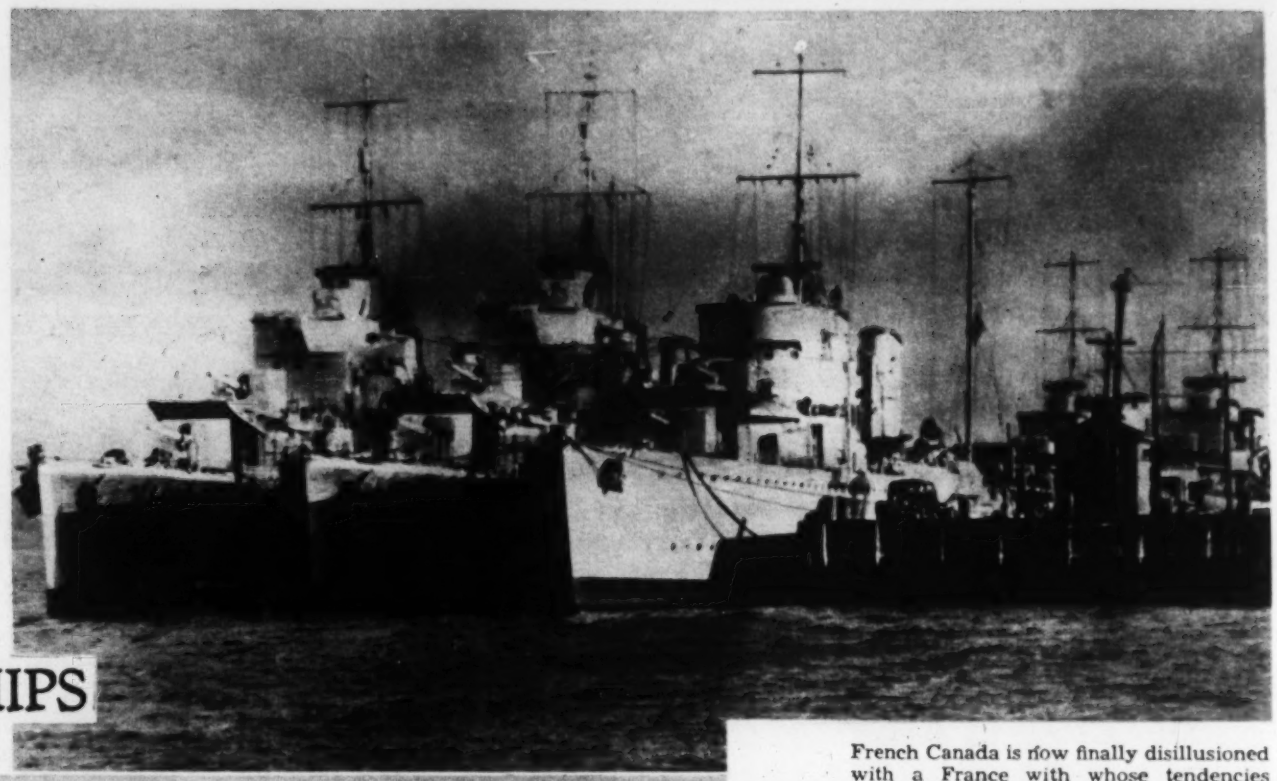
# French Canada's Double Ties

By Elizabeth H. Armstrong

AMONG THE MANY profound effects produced by the collapse of France, none has been more marked than the distress it has caused the French Canadians of Quebec. For the French Canadians have not the strong feeling for their old mother country which their fellow Canadians of English blood have for Britain.

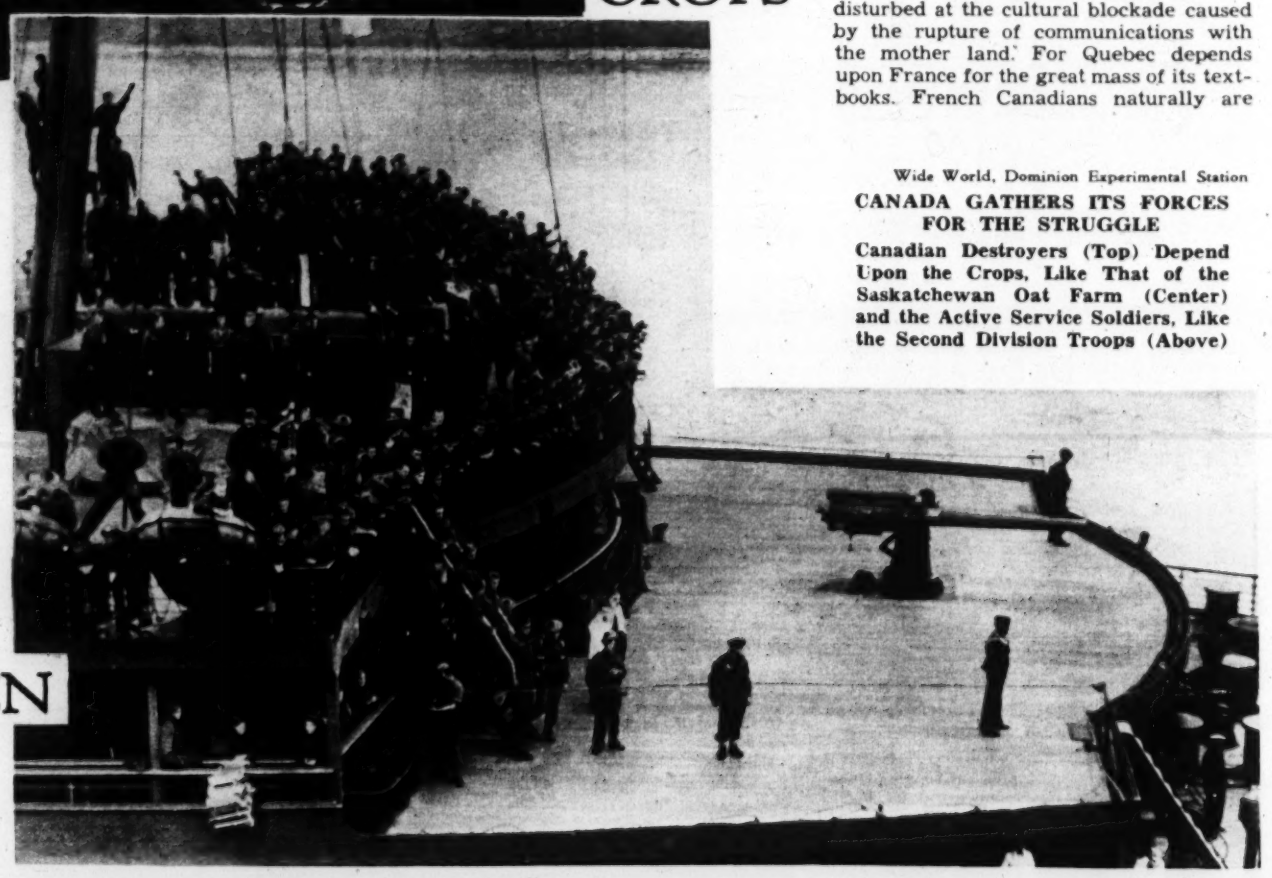
Abandoned to the British by the King of France in 1759, Quebec has never felt that she owed allegiance to France. Deeply antagonistic to the anti-monarchical and anticlerical tendencies of the French Revolution, Quebec sought and found a refuge for her institutions and her way of life in the British connection. Her constitutional liberties, wrung hardly as they were from the British conqueror, none the less were fundamentally British in their origins and in their operation.

Naturally, French-Canadian culture was built on a firm French foundation, but none the less the French-speaking people in Canada, who now constitute more than a third of the Dominion's 11,000,000 inhabitants, have felt themselves to be spiritually poles apart from modern France, for a very long time. The separation of church and state in France in the early years of the present century pretty well completed the break between the old Mother Country and her fast-growing daughter in North America. It was noteworthy that when French Canadians went overseas during the first World War they insisted that they were fighting because they believed that the cause of liberty embodied in Britain, and thus in Canada, was menaced.



SHIPS

CROPS



MEN

Wide World, Dominion Experimental Station

**CANADA GATHERS ITS FORCES FOR THE STRUGGLE**

**Canadian Destroyers (Top) Depend Upon the Crops, Like That of the Saskatchewan Oat Farm (Center) and the Active Service Soldiers, Like the Second Division Troops (Above)**

The deep emotion caused in Quebec by the fall of France is all the more striking because of that very apathy which appeals for France were formerly apt to encounter among representative French Canadians. It shows that the pull of the "Old Country" never quite ceases among descendants of those settlers who braved the perils of the unknown to plant new homes across the seas.

Of all the nationalities on the North American continent none seemingly has dwelt in a more contented isolationism than the French Canadian. The intense prejudice of French Canadians against being involved in all the wars of the British Empire was largely responsible for the cautious policy of the Mackenzie King government toward promising aid to Britain before the present war. Since September, 1939, Quebec's attitude toward Canada's war effort has been one of loyal approval, just so long as the principle of voluntary assistance to Britain was maintained. When, after the reverses of May and June, 1940, the Dominion Government introduced military conscription for all Canadians, the measure had to be qualified with the proviso that overseas service would remain purely voluntary.

In view of these facts it may seem astonishing that Quebec should be so deeply stirred by the collapse of France. Certainly French Canada, like the rest of the world, felt a sense of bewilderment at the sudden disappearance of France from the proud rank of a major power. But in Quebec there was a poignancy to this feeling. No matter what had occurred to France in the past, no matter how opposed her policy had been to the French Canadian's ideas of right and justice, she had none the less remained a great European force, and the one nation most closely akin to Quebec.

In the bitter June days of 1940, the French Canadians realized that France was the essential background of their nationality so France's collapse could not help affecting their lives. They felt more lonely in the face of the English-speaking majority of Canada than they had in many generations. Up until now they had always dimly realized that they, the French Canadians, were the representatives on this continent of a great civilization and culture. And now France lay in the dust.

With the extraordinary sense of timing that is characteristic of him, Prime Minister King chose that lonely, bitter moment in French Canadian experience to tell Quebec that "the tragic fate of France leaves to French Canada the duty of upholding the tradition of French culture and civilization and the French passion for liberty in the world." Mr. King's spiritual accolade helped the French Canadians over a very bad moment and certainly was instrumental in getting them through the added bitterness of endorsing the British action against the French Navy at Oran.

It has been recently stated by an eminent Canadian journalist that all of French Canada is now finally disillusioned with a France with whose tendencies their ardently religious selves lost sympathy long ago. While this may be true in certain ultra-clerical circles in Quebec, it is exceedingly doubtful whether it obtains equally throughout the masses of thoughtful French Canadians, no matter what their political and religious tendencies. A wide reading of the French Canadian press clearly proves the intense interest occasioned by France's collapse and the passionate hope that France will rise again more glorious than before.

In the columns of the influential and decidedly clerical Devoir of Montreal, together with approval for the authoritarian and religious-minded Pétain regime, one finds an ardent faith in the future of France. In fact, anyone believing that 3,000,000 French Canadians are so disillusioned with all that is French that they will now readily be assimilated by Anglo-Saxon ideas and Anglo-Saxon culture is in for a disappointment.

In the midst of all this distress at the fate of France, French Canadians are also disturbed at the cultural blockade caused by the rupture of communications with the mother land. For Quebec depends upon France for the great mass of its textbooks. French Canadians naturally are at a loss as to how best to protect the schools and colleges of Quebec from being invaded by texts in English. To the French Canadian anything affecting his passionate interest in the preservation of his own culture and his particular institutions is of vital importance.

It is too early to tell whether the collapse of France is going to mean an increase in French-Canadian influence *per se* in Dominion affairs as a whole. Judging outwardly by such appeals as that of

*(Continued on page 14)*

# College Leaves the Campus

By Leonard Allen

**THE INQUIRING STUDENT**
**Concerned with the Popularity of Book and Film Crime Themes, She Interviews a Theater Manager**

FROM CHRISTMAS to Washington's Birthday the campus of Bennington College in Vermont's Green Mountains was deserted. Its students were away, but not on a vacation. They were studying—not from textbooks, not in classrooms or laboratories, not even on college grounds. Spread over many states and occupied with a variety of jobs and surveys related to their scholastic interests, they were studying from life.

Returning from this two-month field trip, an annual feature of Bennington's program of progressive education, the girls reported on such experiences as working in Dewey campaign headquarters, surveying rural conditions for the Federal Security Administration, studying the acoustics of New York theaters, analyzing the WPA in the town of Bennington and working in nurseries, clinics, and schools.

This effort to increase learning through experience illustrates a practice which, on a smaller scale, is appearing with increasing frequency in colleges throughout the United States. Students are wandering off the campus to study subjects like economics, sociology, government and the arts through first-hand observation. Once universities held aloof from the workaday world and collegians clung to their classrooms. But today their courses supplement textbooks and lectures with fact-finding journeys to original sources.

These extramural studies are not mere larks. The collegians' observations are sound and valuable. Sarah Lawrence students have made surveys of housing conditions which were used by two Westchester communities in making successful applications for funds for low-rent housing developments. Moreover, the students are now helping to interview and investigate applicants for apartments in the Yonkers development.

* * *

One phase of the off the-campus trend is motivated by a desire to prepare students for careers in public service. Seventy-four students from eight colleges in New York City recently worked as "internes" or research associates in the city's Department of Investigation. They had been appointed by the department to study—without pay, but with academic credit—such subjects as the unattached men and women on relief in New York City; impartial chairmen in several industries; taxi accidents and labor relations among city employees. Reports of last year's "internes" were termed "of genuine interest" to city officials.

Somewhat similar is the work ten graduate students recently concluded at Denver University under the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation for Economic Research. For their degrees the students analyzed and audited the expenditures of several governmental units, with the intention of preparing themselves for later work in advising civic associations on the efficiency of local government.

Teachers College at Columbia University offers, in co-operation with the New York City school system, a field work and research course in integration of school and community. The students meet the leaders of a given area in the city and the personnel of its school and confer with them in an effort to establish a coordinated program for community betterment.

Thus, Syracuse University requires certain of its education students to work part time for a semester in organizing clubs, classes, and play sessions for some 5,000 children in youth groups like the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and Y's. While Barnard girls study New York's cellar clubs, milk situation, and unattached women on relief, students at Hunter are interviewing newsboys and bootblacks in the city as part of an investigation of the administration of child labor laws.

The most thorough exploitation of a home community for academic research is being done in the town of Bennington, whose residents have long grown accustomed to the persistent bell-ringing of enthusiastic girls in saddle shoes. They come to question on anything from their opinion of a third term to their religious beliefs. Over a period of years studies by individual Bennington students of subjects like relief, community clubs, and cost of living have been collected into a permanent survey of the local area. Some of these studies have been the basis for improving the administration of this Vermont town's government. Working under the state and local government survey in the School of Public and International Affairs. Princeton's are assigned each year to analyze and report on practical governmental problems of the moment in New Jersey.

Princeton's problem was handled solely by students of political science, but Sarah Lawrence has shown how a single project can offer valuable training in five different subjects. The project selected was a survey of housing in and about New York City. The girls chiefly interested in sociology considered the influence of housing on crime and delinquency; literature and drama students compared the social observations of modern fiction with their own; art students dealt with housing architecture, and future economists analyzed the financial status of the communities involved.

* * *

The value of a personal tie-in with the subject to be learned was harnessed ingeniously last fall by Knox College of Galesburg, Ill. In a new orientation course for freshmen, the college assigned to 600 students research projects for which they were to use their own home towns as sources of material. The students reported on topics ranging from the Republic Steel strike to big-game hunting in the Dakotas. The college reasoned that, if a student started a field of study with a special illustration familiar to him, he would then advance more enthusiastically to general truths. Let him learn what economics means to his neighbors and he will be curious about its larger aspects.

Colgate, for the past four years, has been sending a group of juniors in political science to Washington for an entire semester. Their academic records say they are taking two courses in Colgate. Actually they are some 500 miles away, attending sessions of Congress, contacting foreign embassies, visiting and studying governmental departments and agencies, and holding seminars in the Library of Congress.

Distance is likewise no hindrance to the annual spring study tour of Stephens College of Columbia, Mo., which took 600 girls on a two-week trip through Mexico last March.

Students often stray from lecture halls and dormitories to test classroom theories in practice. The Cornell School of Hotel Administration brings a group to New York each year to take over a prominent hotel for a day.

Practical demonstration and experience are made convenient for students at Teachers College at Columbia University, which sponsors close at hand three experimental schools and a guidance laboratory. The schools, covering primary and secondary grades, serve for observation of educational experiments and for practice teaching. The guidance laboratory, to which more than 30,000 persons come annually, chiefly with problems of child development, offers opportunities to watch and give tests, interviews or remedial instruction in subjects like adult adjustment, parent education, or educational and vocational guidance.

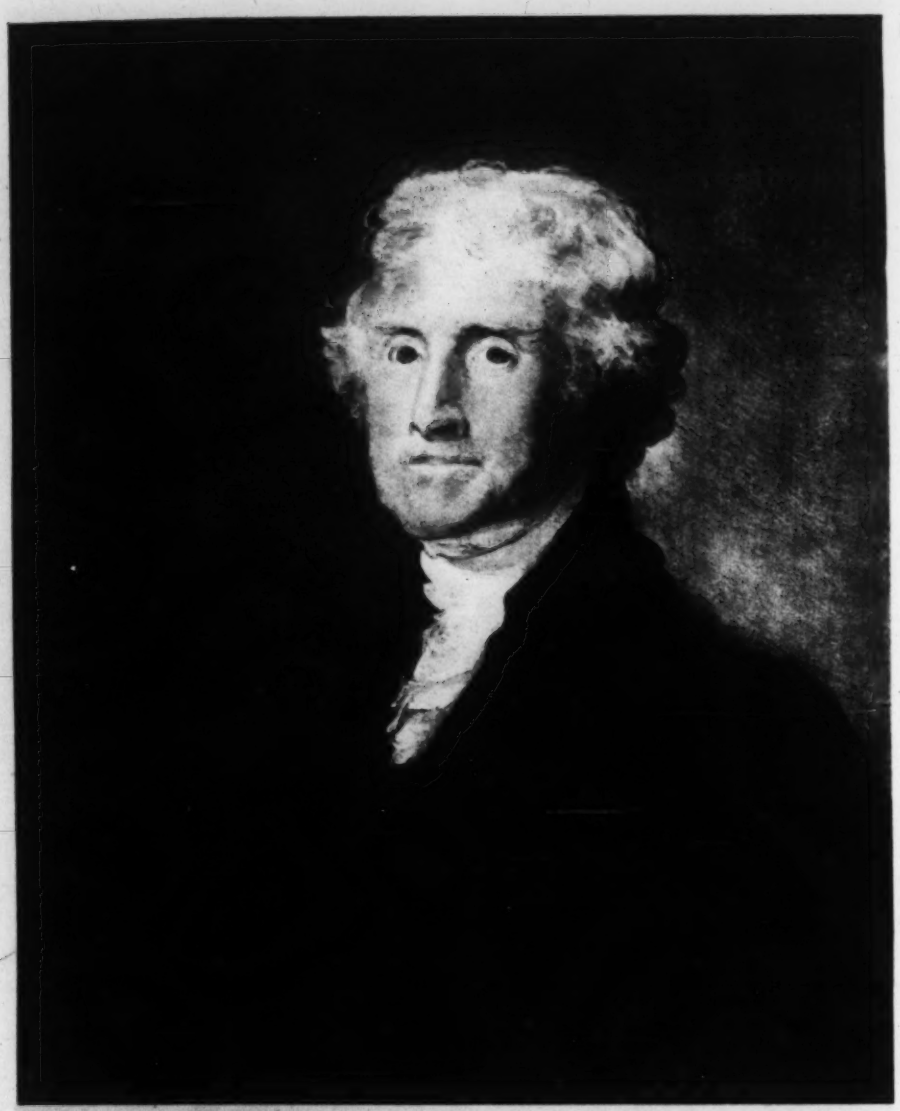
In a variety of forms, American students are being given a more active part in their education. They are being sent out to see for themselves. Just how far "learning by doing" may supplant formal lectures in the future is a subject of interesting conjecture. If the system proves popular and efficient, colleges may find that their constant search for methods of developing intelligent American citizens points increasingly to leaving the campus.

**SARAH LAWRENCE COLLEGE ACTIVITIES ARE TYPICAL OF MANY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS**
**Prices In Local Stores Were Compared by Sarah Lawrence College Students of Economics (left) In the Course of a Survey They Made in Connection with a New Housing Project. Journalism Students (right) Doing Laboratory Work at Bronxville, N. Y., Printery**

# CAMPAIGN DEBATE

# Should the Third Term Tradition Be Observed?

*A Research Study by Staff Writers of The Christian Science Monitor*



Thomas Jefferson, from a Portrait by Gilbert Stuart

**"SHOULD A PRESIDENT CONSENT TO BE A CANDIDATE FOR A THIRD ELECTION, I TRUST HE WOULD BE REJECTED ON THIS DEMONSTRATION OF HIS AMBITIOUS VIEWS." *Jefferson***

"THERE IS ALWAYS an emergency. The cry of emergency has always been used by those who sought consciously or unconsciously to change the form of government under which they live." That is the answer given by those who oppose a third term when confronted by the claim that American democracy is so threatened by rampant war machines today that there should be no change in the Presidency.

The first part of this answer is not wholly true. The emergency created by Naziism and Fascism is indeed one of the greatest in American history. Yet there have been many emergencies, some easily recalled, and under their pressures changes have been made which cooler judgment did not sanction. For example, we need go no farther back than the excitement which produced N. R. A., a system which both the experience of the people and a unanimous Supreme Court found incompatible with the American way of life.

Changes made under pressure of emergencies have sometimes been good—the elevation of Winston Churchill is a striking example. Yet it should be recognized that the plea of emergency has induced one people after another to abandon self-government or to take steps along that road which are not easily retraceable. At the time Jefferson established the two-term precedent, there was a very serious emergency and it was very similar to that which is now considered by many to justify a third term. The world was swept by the turmoil of the Napoleonic wars and the new and weak United States was relatively in poorer position than today to withstand their impact. Indeed it was soon to enter the War of 1812. Yet Jefferson felt that the dangers of relying on one individual alone for leadership and of building up and perpetuating the personal power of a President were greater than the threat from without.

Jefferson knew that Democracy is most often betrayed by the temptation to exalt a popular leader. He had a deep faith in the people and a keen understanding of the value of their relying upon themselves in all the crises of self-government. Those who oppose the third term today declare that the danger of the American people losing this self-reliance constitutes an emergency in itself. They feel that American Democracy will be conquered from without, only if it breaks down from within and that the third term threat represents a step along the road to personal rule and is as dangerous as the more visible forms of dictatorial aggression. They recall that Jefferson said: "Should a President consent to be a candidate for a third election, I trust he would be rejected on this demonstration of ambitious views."

Whatever one believes about the charge that President Roosevelt dictated his own nomination it is apparent that the people have in the election an opportunity to take the two-term tradition under their own protection. Those who intend to vote against the third term believe that they will be acting in full agreement with the Constitution which leaves it to the people to bestow or withhold re-election. They contend that they are not slavishly following a custom but are exercising free judgment.

They assert that while they do not exalt the two-term custom above the Constitution it should carry such weight as to make those who would override it offer good reasons. There is no provision in the Constitution for the Supreme Court to pass upon the constitutionality of laws adopted by Congress and approved by the President, but by custom the practice has become so well established that Americans naturally put the burden of proof on any movement to weaken it, such as the

*(Continued on page 13)*

THE NAZI BOMBS which rain on London are also pounding the American tradition which limits a President's tenure to two terms. For, with millions of Americans, the most persuasive argument for a third term is the emergency created by the war in Europe. To them Abraham Lincoln's "Don't swap horses in the middle of a stream" carries such force today as to override either party loyalty or the two-term precedent.

They consider the threat of aggressive totalitarianism the greatest the United States has ever faced, and believe that President Roosevelt is uniquely equipped —by vision, courage, and grasp of world affairs—to combat it. This sense of national emergency has caused old-line Democrats and Republicans to whom the New Deal is wholly hateful to become the political bedfellows of "brain trusters."

Hearings held by the Burke Committee on proposals to limit presidential tenure to one six-year term or two four-year terms by constitutional amendment have added scholarly analysis and historical research to the campaign arguments. The move to set up a constitutional bar has emphasized the fact that the framers of the Constitution intentionally refrained from limiting the President's time in office. Those who favor a third term declare that to make the custom binding in all circumstances would be to exalt it above the Constitution which left the power in the people's hands. They remind us that Senators and other officials are returned to office time after time.

Once more we hear the historic argument of Alexander Hamilton that "an ill effect of exclusion (under the two-term rule) would be the depriving the community of the advantage of the experience gained by the chief magistrate in the exercise of his office." Thoughtful Americans have often wished that their system permitted the Nation to have the continued benefit of the training, knowledge and public confidence acquired by Presidents.

It has sometimes been suggested that they should automatically become Senators at large and now third term advocates say "why not let a President continue in the very job he has learned best?" They point particularly to the experience of President Roosevelt in dealing with world affairs. Indeed the whole argument is pointed up by the state of the world.

The plea for keeping a President on the ground that he is particularly qualified has seldom weighed against the two-term tradition, but this year a sense of national crisis gives it peculiar force. Many of those who see the defense of American democracy against totalitarianism as the major issue of 1940, believe that President Roosevelt is not only more familiar with the danger but more alert to it, more vigorous in his rejection of any appeasement or even delay, than anyone else would be. They particularly point to the reluctance of many Republican leaders in Congress to support conscription and aid to Britain.

There are some students of American government and its practical workings who believe that the Presidency should be strengthened. Their view is that by dividing the government into three departments—executive, legislative, and judicial, the United States has lost cohesion and direction which are badly needed in these rapidly changing times. They point out that in other free countries, democracy finds leadership through parliamentary forms which give those having the electoral support of the people large powers over the administrative and judicial functions of government.

The usual example is Great Britain where the Cabinet (acting in the name

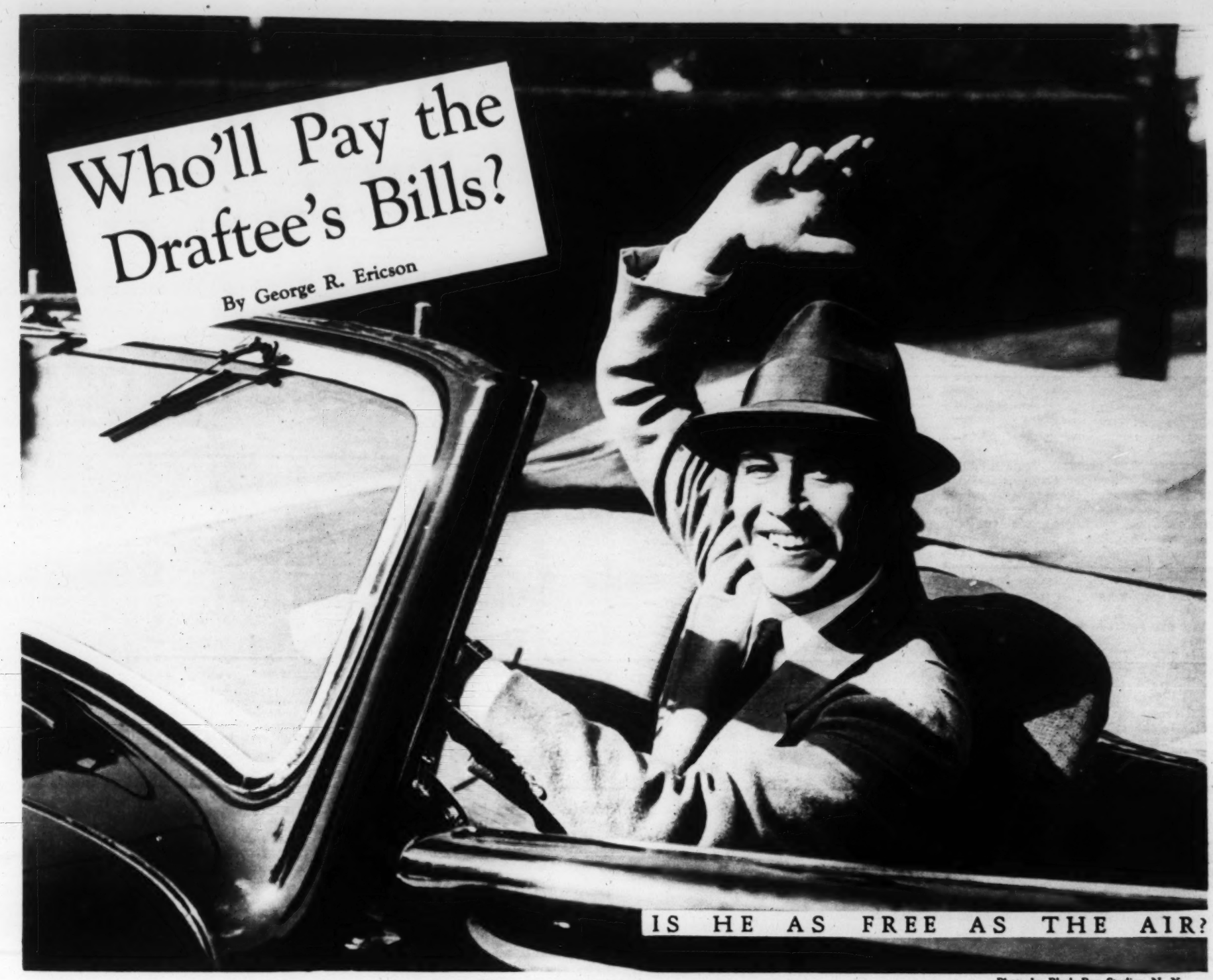
*(Continued on page 13)*

President Roosevelt Addressing Teamsters' Convention. Wide World

**"ONLY THE PEOPLE THEMSELVES CAN DRAFT A PRESIDENT. IF SUCH A DRAFT SHOULD BE MADE UPON ME, I SAY, IN THE UTMOST SIMPLICITY . . , I WILL CONTINUE TO SERVE." *Roosevelt***

# Who'll Pay the Draftee's Bills?

By George R. Ericson



IS HE AS FREE AS THE AIR?

Photo by Black Box Studios, N. Y.

WHAT EFFECT will the draft have on the financial obligations of the thousands of men who enter the military or naval service of the United States? This question has not only been agitating the thinking of those eligible for conscription but has been the subject of much discussion on the part of banks, insurance companies, credit organizations, savings and loans institutions, and other credit agencies. The plight of a man, called to the colors, who owes substantial sums of money which he has been liquidating out of his weekly or monthly pay cannot be regarded as less than an important social problem meriting action by the government. It may, indeed, become an economic problem, depending upon how widespread are the debts of those called to serve the nation.

In the case of those who volunteer—for the most part young unmarried men the bulk of whose debt is likely to be that due on an automobile—the payment of what they owe is generally arranged for by relatives or cancelled by repossession of the car. But for the draftee with dependents, obligated to long-time payments on a house, and possibly to installment purchases of such items as furniture, refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, radios, etc., it has become obvious that society cannot leave his dependents to fend for themselves on the inadequate pay of a soldier.

In the World War it was recognized that the service man would be unable to meet civil debts out of his small army pay and so he was saved from the consequences of default by the Soldiers and Sailors Civil Relief Act of 1918. This legislation saved him from losses that might arise out of mortgage debt and insurance obligations. In view of the trend of official thinking in matters affecting Federal aid to special groups which elicit far less appeal, it is to be expected that the young man now drafted for service will be granted protection even more generous than that of the World War.

There has been considerable discussion of the feasibility of a moratorium on real estate mortgage payments. Naturally, such discussion does not come from lending institutions, but from those who would benefit by suspension of the enforcement of certain liabilities. A moratorium in general is regarded by authorities as indefensible except as a sort of last resort. It is not a remedy for financial ills but rather a confession of the breakdown of normal relationships between debtor and creditor. There have been various statewide moratoria and bills have appeared in other legislatures calling for moratoria on mortgages but they have met defeat. Building and loan associations throughout the country are almost a unit in their opposition to any moratorium, not only because they feel that such a suspension is injurious to the welfare of the lenders, and extremely bad for the real estate market, but is detrimental to the morale of the borrower as well. The associations think that too much emphasis is put upon the need (demand) of the borrower and too little consideration given to protecting the funds of the saver.

* * *

States which have tried out moratoria include Arkansas, California, Michigan (on foreclosures only), Kansas, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York (on mortgages in all institutions except savings and loan associations), Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota and Wisconsin. The legislation establishing moratoria is still on the books in New York and Wisconsin. The opposition of lending institutions in most states today to a state-wide moratorium is understandable and undoubtedly well-founded since the results have been regarded as bad though the motive behind it was commendable. No such opposition now is likely to arise with regard to legislation pending in the national House and Senate, since the burden of default is there placed where it rightfully belongs, on the shoulders of the American people, rather than on that small portion of it represented by membership in co-operative banks, building and loan associations and other organizations which lend other people's money.

At the present time there have been introduced in the House and Senate several bills and amendments, all of which have as their purport the protection of those who enter the military or naval service of the nation. One bill, H. R. 10294, would require that any installment due and payable by a home mortgagor who is either a volunteer or a draftee shall be paid out of a National Mortgage Emergency Fund, provided that the man in the service consents to such payments and agrees to reimburse the United States. Another bill, H. R. 10280, would amend the National Housing Act to effect the same result. One amendment, offered in the Senate, S. J. Res. 286, calls for extending the benefits of the Soldiers and Sailors Civil Relief Act of 1918 to all national guard, reserve and retired personnel ordered into active service.

Perhaps the most interesting, because more comprehensive, bill now under consideration is H. R. 10338. This bill proposes to "suspend enforcement of civil liabilities, in certain cases, of persons in the military service of the United States in order to enable such persons to devote their entire energy to the defense needs of the nation." Temporary suspension of legal proceedings would also be permitted, not only for the draftee, but also for the sureties, guarantors, endorsers and others subject to the obligation. Thus, the soldier's dues on a mortgage though unpaid would not subject him to default, his family could not be evicted despite non-payment of monthly dues or rent and his house could not be sold for delinquent taxes. His automobile bought on the installment plan could still be used by his family since it could not be repossessed by the finance company, and the same would be true of other goods bought on the part payment plan. And, too, his insurance policies would not lapse if premiums remain unpaid.

Estimates rather than statistics must suffice as to the number of men volunteering or inducted into military service who have continuing financial obligations that could be taken care of by Federal action. There are about 16,500,000 men in the country between the ages of 21 and 35 inclusive and some 5,000,000 of these would be qualified for selection under the Burke-Wadsworth bill. Since only about 800,000 under the bill are to be inducted into the army during the coming year, the financing of unpaid obligations of these men viewed in the large can hardly become an economic problem of magnitude.

The disposition to help the soldier-citizen, which has become more pronounced since the World War, or to see that so far as possible his economic status shall not suffer because of his absence from his place in industry, is not alone manifested by legislative bodies but is evidenced by certain associations and corporations in statements announcing that they will remit to the soldier the difference between his Federal pay and that of his regular salary.

* * *

The City of New York has notified its employees called up for National Guard duty that not only will their job status be unchanged, but that for the first 30 days of duty they will receive their full city salary and that for the period beyond that time they will receive the difference between their regular city salary and military compensation. Minnesota, however, in a recent ruling by its attorney general, held that the state's responsibility to national guardsmen ceased when they left their jobs for military training, and refused to supplement the guards' Federal pay with state funds.

There is, too, one other phase of consumer credit of interest in connection with national defense and that is the treatment or terms accorded men of the draft age prior to their induction into the service. With installment credit outstanding in 1938 put at over $3,350,000,000, a figure not far from the record high in 1937, it is estimated by Business Week that the total is now at a new all-time high in view of the rapid expansion of business induced by the defense program. This does not indicate any restriction in

*(Continued on page 13)*

# Practice Makes the Perfect Putt

By Gordon Campbell

SLAMMIN' SAMMY SNEAD watched his putt curl toward the cup on the final hole of the first round of the recent Anthracite Open Golf tournament at Scranton, Pa. As it dropped, he called to his caddie, "Take my clubs over to the practice ground, son."

There Sammy hit shot after shot with every club in his bag for a space of two and one-half hours. Only when he had corrected what he thought was wrong did he head for the locker room.

To the ordinary golfer watching the tournament, there could not have been much wrong with Sam's game, for he had just shot a five-under-par 65 to pace the tournament's first round.

But right there in a nutshell is the difference between the amateur golfers and the professionals of today—a difference that the amateurs themselves note and one upon which the professionals comment. The pros, it seems, are anxious to spend as much time as possible at practice, while most of the amateurs practice only when they think they need it.

The gap between the amateurs and the professionals, which has been widening noticeably within the past decade, was brought into sharp focus recently during the national amateur championship at Winged Foot Golf Club in Mamaroneck, N. Y. There, out of a field of 146 starters, Dick Chapman, who won both the medal for the lowest score in the qualifying round and the championship itself, was the sole competitor whose game could stand close inspection.

* * *

In this tournament there were raised eyebrows both in official U. S. G. A. circles and among the thousands of galleryites as the final stages were reached. Noted with dismay were the scores in the quarter-final matches, in which were recorded two defeats by a 6-and-5 margin, one by a 5 and 4, and one by a 4 and 3. The margin of the defeats, for four of the supposedly best amateur golfers in the nation, was unheard of.

The semifinals, too, brought their surprises, one of which saw Wilford Wehrle, one of the top-notch amateurs in the country, stride to a lead of five holes out of the first nine played, only to lose his touch and drop six out of the next nine holes. And the final—worst of all—saw the United States amateur golf championship being won by the widest margin since the first tournament was conducted back in 1895. Duff McCullough of Philadelphia lost eight of the last nine holes to bow 11 and 9 in a 36-hole match!

U. S. G. A. President Harold G. Pierce, a devoted follower of the game, noted the size of the last-round defeats with more than dismay and remarked, "I cannot recall any national amateur championship where the margin of victory in so many cases has been so large."

What is the answer?

There are several. Amateur golf admittedly needs a stimulus, and from the professionals comes the solution. Such outstanding exponents of the play-for-pay circuit as National Open Champion Lawson Little, P. G. A. Champion Byron Nelson, and Snead—the man who almost captured both titles—advocate closer cooperation between the two groups.

According to Little, "The amateurs should play more with the professionals, and—I know this sounds like a plea for business—should take more lessons. The pros have a shot in their bag for every emergency, and are willing to teach them to their pupils. The amateurs need this instruction, for while they have a good game themselves, they have not what could be called a good all-around game."

* * *

One other solution is practice. And by practice is not meant participation in as many tournaments as possible. A golf swing must be grooved, and a tournament —where pressure makes itself known on every shot—is not the place to develop a groove.

By this token, amateurs who have not spent enough time on the practice ground are at a disadvantage when a championship is under way. By his constant practice and consequent thorough knowledge of the game, a professional can detect what is wrong when a shot or two goes astray and can prevent his score from soaring to the high 70's. The amateur wonders what is wrong and begins experimenting. The results—such as they were in this year's national amateur—are usually disastrous.

There is not one name golfer among the professionals of today—Henry Picard, Ralph Guldahl, Little, Snead, Nelson, and the rest of the touring band—who does not spend more time on the practice tee than he does on the course. Most of these boys play a full round before they start out on a championship round in the morning. They seek out the practice area, dump their bag of balls on the ground, and try every club in their bags. When that is done, they go over to the putting green to try sinking them from all angles.

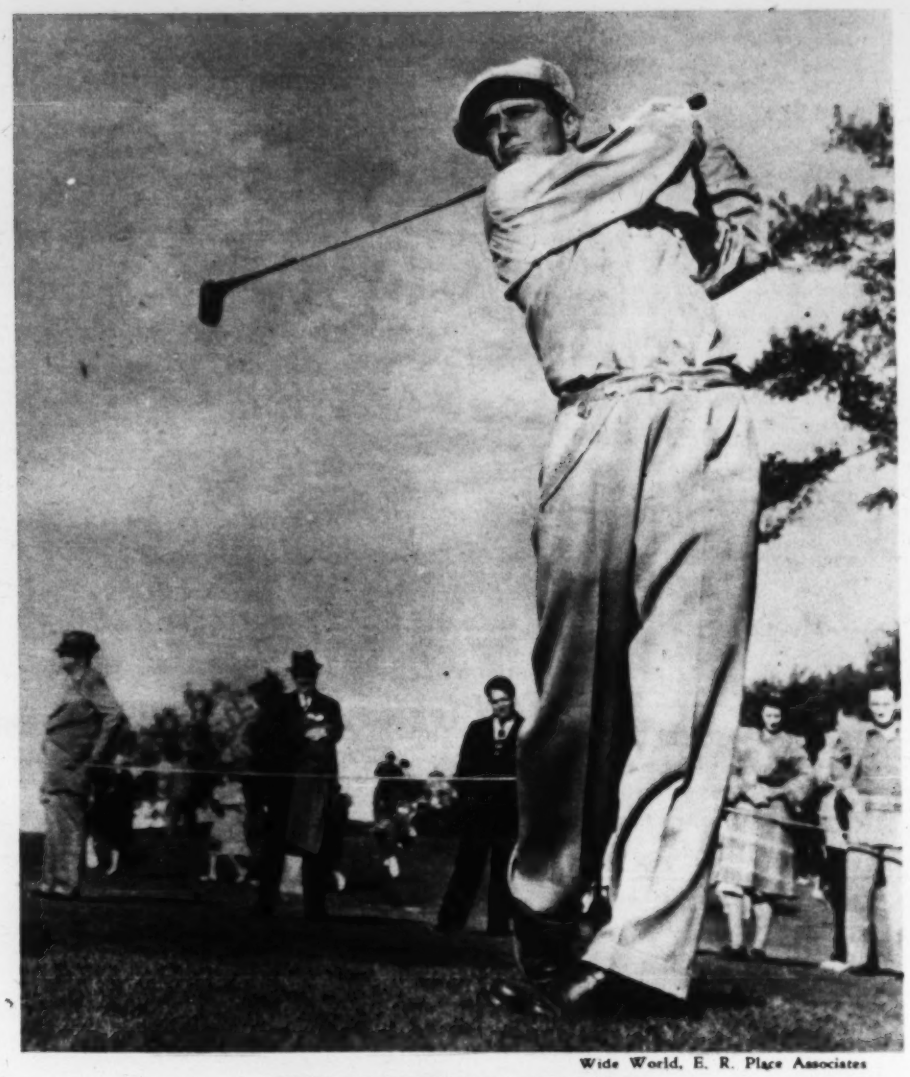
It is the assiduousness of these professionals, plus the improvement in equipment, that has enabled the game to make such advances during the past decade. In their tournaments it is not uncommon to see card after card turned in with subpar scores. At Mamaroneck, on the other hand, just one amateur—Chapman—was under par for the week.

Much has been written about Chapman's preparation for this year's championship—how he joined the club where the tournament was to be played, months ahead of time, to familiarize himself with the course; and how he was determined to achieve the goal he had set for himself five years before. To onlookers, his determination was evident almost from the moment he drove from the first tee.

Such an attitude might be of help to the rest of the amateurs. It has helped the professionals, who, even if they did not win, at least put up a creditable showing.

The game of golf, as far as the amateurs are concerned, appears to be declining, a sag which began when Bobby Jones announced he was turning professional. Even Bob was discouraged by this year's national amateur showing.

It could be argued that golf after all is just a game which the amateurs play for fun and the professionals for keeps. But such an argument is all right only when club championships or the final of the consolation flights are concerned. If golf is going to be played on a national scale by the amateurs it should present a better show.



Wide World, E. R. Place Associates

**THEY GO WHERE HE SENDS THEM**
**Dick Chapman, Who Prepared Faithfully for His Recent Winning of the U. S. National Amateur Golf Championship**

**NO FORM, NO BIRDIES**
**Lawson Little, Former Kingpin Amateur, Now Professional**

**ALWAYS IN THE GROOVE**
**Sam Snead Practices More Than He Plays**

**REGULARLY IN THE PLAYOFFS**
**Byron Nelson Has Won Many Medals for Top-Notch Golf**

# An English-Speaking Union?

By Mallory Browne

ALTHOUGH THE IDEA of a commonwealth of English-speaking countries is not new, it has never before come so close to actuality. The agreement between Canada and the United States to set up a joint defence board, as well as the recent Anglo-American accord on the leasing of naval bases, are substantial straws in a wind that is by no means a mere passing breeze.

Despite these signs of unmistakable progress, union of the United States and Great Britain can not yet be considered practical politics. It certainly has advanced, however, from the realm of abstract sentiment. Indeed, it has lately attained the status of a serious, if still essentially vague, and indeterminate, project.

Something not far short of official recognition was, in fact, given to the idea of a union between Britain and America when it was proposed in the British Parliament recently. A former cabinet minister, Mr. Leslie Hore Belisha, National Liberal M. P., for Devonport, indirectly launched the proposal in the House of Commons. During a debate that followed Premier Winston Churchill's announcement of the agreement to lease British naval bases to the United States, Mr. Hore Belisha declared that if the accord "should lead to the same kind of relationship as we hoped for in the case of France, and to eventual common citizenship, the evils of this war will have been almost worth-while."

* * *

If these words were simply an allusion by a single M. P., they might not be of any particular moment. But they are the expression of a view which I have heard put forward recently by many people in Britain.

Just before the final collapse of France in the middle of June this year, the British Government suddenly sent its dramatic offer of union to the tottering French cabinet then at Bordeaux. When this news became known in England it was already too late. M. Reynaud had resigned and his successor, Marshal Pétain, had appealed publicly for an armistice. Britain's offer accordingly lapsed.

At the moment it was issued, conditions were so crucial that it was not hard to understand why Prime Minister Churchill—for the initiative in this historic move came from him—had launched this unheralded offer of union. It was a case of leaving nothing undone, however drastic and revolutionary, to avert the impending collapse of France. But even at that time, not a few people in Britain felt the move was a mistake. More than one Englishman objected vigorously, startled at how close he had come to waking up one morning and finding himself a citizen of France. And there were many who said then: "If only it had been a question of union with America, it would have been all right."

Since that time the idea that the offer made in that hour of stress to France should be applied to Great Britain and the United States has made definite progress. The parliamentary statement by Mr. Hore Belisha is in fact in the nature of an implicit acknowledgement that the project is now on record and that sooner or later it will come up for official action.

* * *

Naturally this does not mean that such action is imminent—far from it. If there is one thing that the present British Government is being careful about, it is precisely the matter of relations with the United States. There is no attempt in London to deny that Britain needs urgently all the aid it can get from America in this war. But there is also a sharp recognition of the need to "make haste slowly"—very slowly. Washington and London have long since learned by experience that the progress of Anglo-American co-operation cannot be forced. It must be allowed to unfold.

Nevertheless, it is undoubtedly true today that the idea of establishing a greater measure of unity between the British Commonwealth of Nations and the United States of America is viewed with favor, not only by a large section of the British public, but by influential people and what are currently called government circles, to an extent that a short time ago would have seemed almost fantastic.

It must be re-emphasized that there is no intention, in what has been said, to imply that anything official is being or will be done along these lines. The idea has, it is quite true, advanced beyond the realm of fantasy. It is no longer an idle notion, but a definite project supported by a great many serious thinkers in both countries. But it is still a long way from being a matter of practical politics.

When these qualifications are kept in view, the whole thing falls into its proper perspective. Once this is done, however, there is still ample room for considering the project more fully in relation to its future potentialities.

At the moment, the version of an English-speaking Commonwealth most in vogue is that of a union based on the essential points of Britain's offer to France. The argument is that although the fact may be a little less apparent, in reality democracy today is hardly less threatened in Britain and America than it was in Britain and France last June. In support of this, Ambassador William Bullitt's recent statement is recalled: "It is my conviction, drawn from my own experience and information in the hands of our Government in Washington, that the United States is in as great a peril today as was France a year ago."

* * *

This being so, it is asked, why should not the preamble of the draft declaration submitted to the French Government last June apply equally to America and Britain today? This preamble ran as follows: "At this most fateful moment in the history of the modern world, the Government of the United Kingdom and the French Republic make this declaration of indissoluble union and unyielding resolution in their common defense of justice and freedom against subjection to a system which reduces mankind to a life of robots and slaves."

Obviously the implications of this preamble are not completely applicable to America, because they refer to two nations who were allies. But, even leaving aside the possibility that the United States may in time be obliged to abandon its present attitude of non-belligerence for a more active stand against Naziism and Fascism, the thoughts expressed in the declaration come remarkably close to many statements made by President Roosevelt in the past few months!

* * *

May not the chief points which the full text of the declaration of June 16 embodied, therefore—leaving out those portions which applied more particularly to the joint waging of the war between the Allies—be said to provide a framework sufficiently general in scope to serve as a useful basis of discussion? They were essentially as follows:

"The two governments declare that France and Great Britain shall no longer be two but one Franco-British Union.

"The constitution of the Union will provide for joint organs of defense, foreign, financial, and economic policies.

"Every citizen of France will enjoy immediately citizenship of Great Britain, every British subject will become a citizen of France. . . .

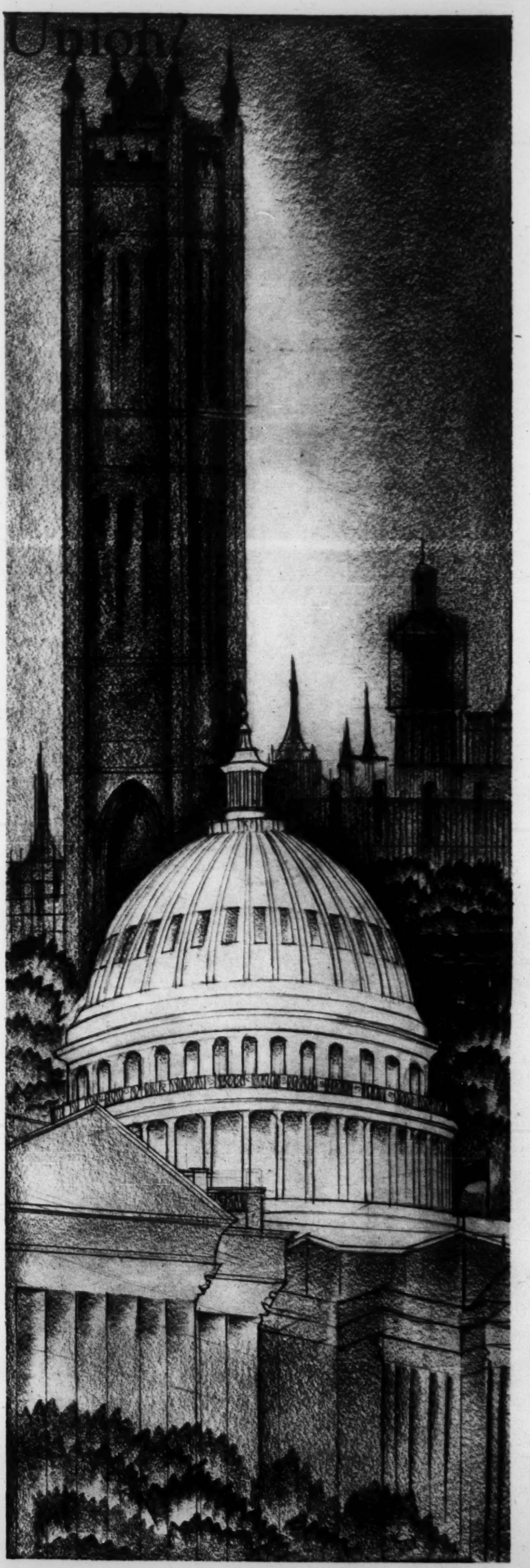
"There will be a joint government which will govern from wherever it best can. The two Parliaments will be formally associated."

These points are a startling indication of how far the British Government was prepared to go, in that moment of crisis, in throwing over orthodox notions of national sovereignty and indeed of nationality itself. Britain was ready to abolish all barriers between the two countries and to declare that they should no longer be two nations, Britain and France, but one Franco-British union. It was ready to give instantly full British citizenship to all Frenchmen, and to make all British subjects citizens of France. It was ready to establish a constitution providing that matters of defense, foreign policy, finance, and economics should be organized jointly under the union. It offered finally to merge, to a large extent at least, not only the Cabinets of the two countries but their two Parliaments as well.

There is no doubt that this far-reaching offer will prove to be a major milestone in the history of mankind's progress toward the poet's dream of "the Parliament of man, the federation of the world." For nearly all these points, significantly enough, are emphasized in Federal Union.

But Britain's offer was made, of course, not to a group of nations, as Federal Union proposes, but to a single country,

*(Continued on page 15)*



# 'Crow
# Winter's He
# Flowe

By Allen W. E

THE FACT THAT many of the "old favorite" bulbs are not listed in American catalogues this Fall should not be too disturbing. Many items still are available that are suitable for either the garden or indoor culture. Planting this year will be governed according to the stock available and not necessarily upon traditional gardening. Many colorful perennials will be found filling the gaps next Spring which are ordinarily planted to hyacinths, muscari, scillas or possibly tulips. In the home narcissus will take the place of hyacinths and a few may venture the forcing of tulips, especially for Easter. Bulbous plants will, as in the past, be blooming in the homes of many Americans from Christmas to Easter.

The Paperwhite Narcissus, an old favorite, is not difficult to cultivate. The time required for flowering will vary considerably—being dependent largely upon the time of year for forcing, general growing conditions, room temperature and the amount of available sunlight. Ordinarily, under ideal growing conditions, a period of approximately six weeks is required to force the bulbs into bloom—as the bulb matures during the season, less time is usually required for the forcing period.

* * *

Almost any type of bowl or container can be used for Paperwhites but generally a low style, six to twelve inches in diameter, of a color chosen to blend with room surroundings would be preferable. Bowls may be filled with the increasingly popular bulb fibre, multicolored pebbles or white mother-of-pearl chips. Soak the material well with water and drain the surplus. The bulbs should be set in such a manner that they will not touch each other or the sides of the bowl and leaving about three-fourths of the bulb exposed above the surface of the pebbles. To prevent rotting the bulbs should at no time sit in water. A small piece of charcoal will maintain an alkaline condition of the water.

Paperwhites revel in sunshine and fresh air but rebel against draughts; therefore, following the period that the bulbs are kept in a dark, cool location for the development of a strong root system, they should be brought gradually to the win-

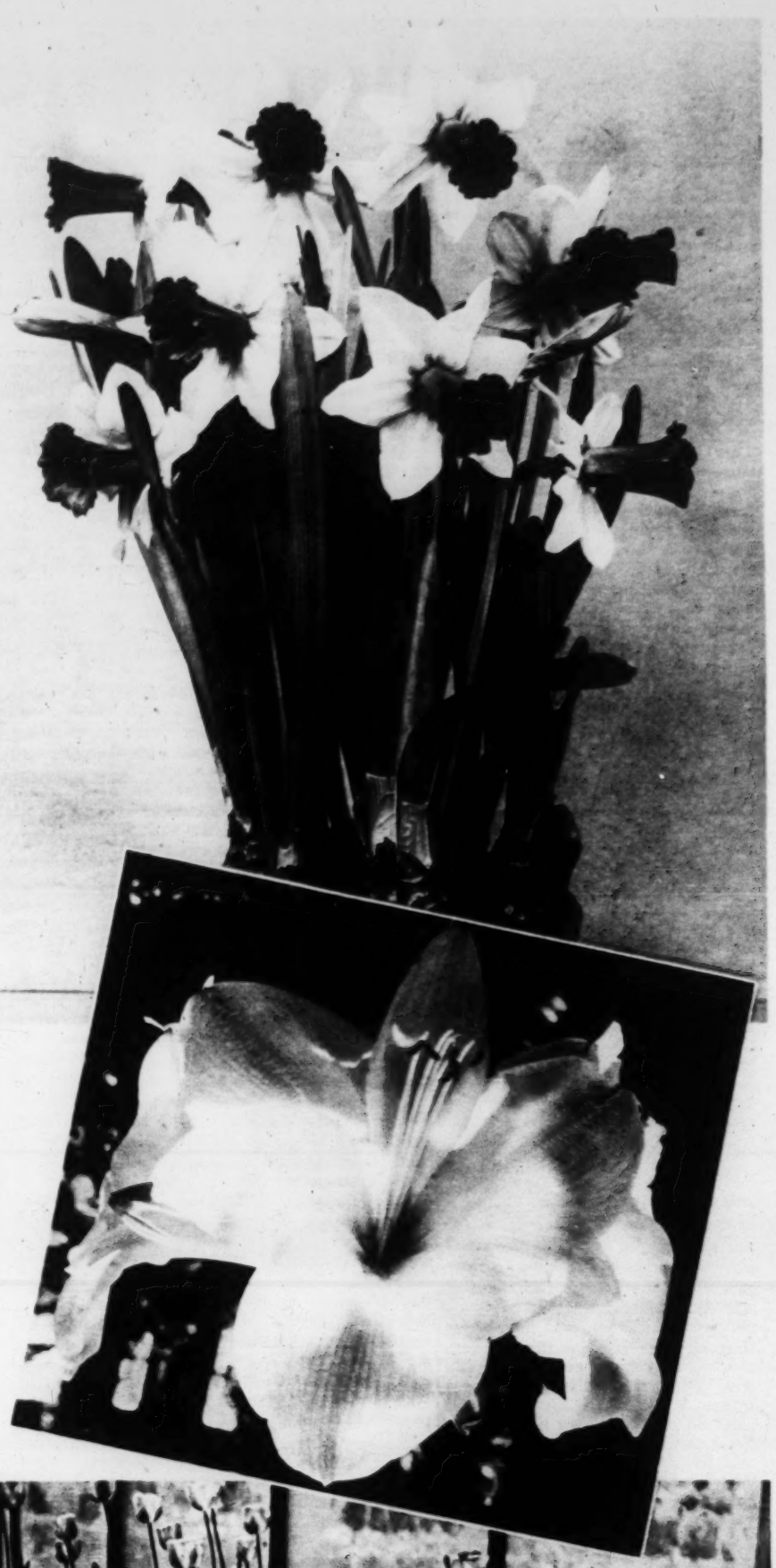
**BLOSSOMS AGAINST A SNOWY BACKGROUND**
**Narcissus and Azalea (top) as Window Plants. The Crocus (above) Is of the Sir Walter Scott Variety**

**MUSCARI, ARMENIACUM VARIETY**

**THE EVE**

# Crown
# s Head With
# lowers'

**Allen W. Edminster**



e "old
ted in
should
till are
her the
ng this
to the
y upon
ul per-
ps next
nted to
ossibly
ill take
ay ven-
ally for
he past,
Amer-

d favor-
he time
consid-
pon the
growing
nd the
linarily,
eriod of
ired to
he bulb
time is
eriod.

ontainer
ut gen-
inches
o blend
prefer-
the in-
multi-
of-pearl
h water
should
ey will
ides of
-fourths
rface of
he bulbs
A small
n alka-

nd fresh
herefore,
ulbs are
the de-
em, they
the win-

dow having the greatest amount of sunlight. During the growing period maintaining the water level to and including the root system is important.

To maintain blooms throughout the season, plantings should be made about every two weeks, and to insure blooms for Christmas the bulbs should be started during the first or second week of November. Better results may be expected if the bulbs are not grown too rapidly, as they prefer a cool, light, airy location.

Especially attractive, due to their cheerful yellow color, are Narcissus Grand Soleil d'Or blooms—often called the Yellow Paperwhite. Their culture is approximately the same as that of the Paperwhite.

Tulips and daffodils are usually plunged flat, in bulb pan or bowl, into the ground during the Fall for the development of a vigorous root system before forcing is attempted. Trenches, two or three feet deep, are often dug for this purpose. Now, while the soil is reasonably friable, is an excellent time do do this work. To allow for easy lifting in mid-Winter, when the ground is frozen and the bulbs must be brought into the house, a six-inch layer of cinders or ashes are placed at the bottom.

Daffodils that have been potted should be placed in the trench immediately or at the first available date. Various containers may be used. The regulation florist 8-inch bulb pan holds about six bulbs. Wooden flats or attractive bowls may be used. When filling the containers a carefully prepared loam should be composted to the following proportions—three-fourths garden loam, one-fourth leaf mold (decayed vegetation) and one teaspoonful of slow-acting fertilizer. After planting set the containers in a trench (described above) about two feet below the surface of the soil. First cover with a one-foot layer of cinders and fill in balance of trench with soil. During extremely cold weather a covering of straw or some such material should be spread over the trench to maintain, if possible, a soil temperature of 40 to 45 degrees F.

At the end of the 10- or 12-week period which is usually required to establish a vigorous root system, the pans are lifted and brought into the house—all at one time or only a few, thus prolonging the flowering period in the home. During the forcing period the plant may be given full sunlight, an abundance of air (not draughts) and a temperature of 50 to 55 degrees F at night and not above 70 degrees during the day.

Suggested varieties: Emperor, Golden Spur and King Alfred among the yellow trumpet Daffodils; Spring Glory and Van Waveren's Giant among the bi-colors; Sir Watkin, incomparabilis and Laurens Koster, poetaz.

* * *

While the hyacinth and lily-of-the-valley are off the list this year, tulips will be offered in limited quantities. Much the same treatment will apply to the growing of tulips as that recommended for daffodils. A trench of the same depth should be dug, using cinders as advised to facilitate easy lifting in mid-Winter. Six or eight-inch bulb pans are conveniently used in which to force the bulbs, setting six in the smaller size and eight in the larger. Potting soil is usually composted by mixing two-thirds garden loam with one-third sharp sand and adding a teaspoonful of slow-acting fertilizer to each eight-inch pan.

The planted pans are placed in the trench, covered with about 12 inches of cinders and then leveled with loam. Temperatures of 40 to 45 degrees F should be maintained as nearly as possible. If cold frames are available, the proper temperature can be maintained with less difficulty by simply lifting and lowering the sash as the outside temperature demands.

Usually about 10 weeks are required to grow a sufficiently large tulip root system. If the roots show around the edge of the pan it is safe to start forcing; otherwise place the pan in a cool, dark location until a sufficient root system has developed. In contrast to daffodils, tulips should not be brought to full sunlight too rapidly—better to grow them on the cool side and avoid forcing too vigorously.

Suggested varieties: Double early, Peach Blossom (dark rosy pink); Single early Keizerskroon (red-yellow margin); Triumph, Telescopium (reddish violet); Ideal Darwin, White Giant (white).

**THE EVER-POPULAR LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY**

Above photo from H. Armstrong Roberts; all others from J. Horace McFarland Company

**A GRAND DISPLAY OF NATURE'S PLANT CHROMATICS**

**Hyacinths (above) Against a Background of Tulips. Freezias (top left) and Narcissus (top right) to Brighten the Living Room Outlook. The Pure White Amaryllis (center) Becomes a Daytime Lamp in the Sunshine**

# Among the New Books

## George III Kept Calm; Buchan Wrote Gaily—A London Letter

**The Lone Monarch**, by Guy Bousted. The Bodley Head. London. 15s.

**Memory-Hold-the-Door**, by John Buchan (Lord Tweedsmuir). Hodder and Stoughton. London. 11s. 6d. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $3 (under title of "Pilgrim's Way.")

**Loss of Eden**, by Douglas Brown and Christopher Serpell. Faber and Faber. London 7s. 6d.

London

MY FRIEND AND colleague, Mr. Eric Forbes-Boyd, has left London for the Army. This letter will therefore, for a time—but, I trust, for a short time only—be deprived of the fresh, clear judgment and the grace of style that distinguish all his work. Meanwhile, Mr. Guy Bousted, in a study of George III called "The Lone Monarch," has written a book which I think he would praise, for it is picturesque yet well documented, original in argument but not perverse.

George III, for understandable reasons, has never been officially honored as one of the Founding Fathers of the American Republic. Yet he had as much to do as anyone with the establishment of that Constitution of which the United States is now so justly proud. In the Declaration of Independence all men are asserted to have the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. In the minds of the great men who won freedom for America, this meant that never must the United States have a ruler like George III. This resolute determination guided them all through the making of the Constitution. The formulae of that historic document, curbing the power of the executive, were designed to uproot any budding George III.

* * *

The voice of history is loudly and cheerfully raised in approval of the American action. But amidst the general acclaim, Mr. Bousted puts in a small and equable protest. He likes George III. He may admit that George provoked revolution in America, but he thinks that he prevented it in England. George may have got rid of William Pitt, the most magnificent Prime Minister Britain had ever had; he may have put in his place Lord North, who had a quicker humor and less sense—more wit and fewer wits—than anyone else in the country; he may have abandoned the foreign policy that gave Britain Canada and India in favor of one that failed at every point, and made us universally despised; he may have attacked corruption with corruption intensified; he may have been stupid and stubborn. But he was well-meaning and simple-hearted, and he "dished the Whigs." That pleases Mr. Bousted very much.

Though George was a blundering and obstinate fellow personally, one can understand Mr. Bousted's friendly feeling towards him. He had a genuinely sporting temper. At his Coronation all sorts of things went wrong. The Sword of State could not be found when it was wanted, and the canopies and chairs for the King and Queen were forgotten. Neither the Earl Marshal, whose business it was, nor the clergy, seemed to know anything about the proper ceremonies. When the time came for the King to take communion, none of his advisers could tell him what to do with his crown. He took it off of his own accord, and was much commended for his sense of propriety.

It was the duty of Lord Talbot, as King's Champion, to cast down his gauntlet in Westminster Hall. With misguided zeal he trained his charger to retire backwards from the Hall, so that the horse should always face the King. The animal, however, was of a logical turn of thought, and would back out of the Hall only if allowed to back in. This sort of thing would be annoying enough today, with our greatly increased freedom of manners and disregard for ceremony. In the eighteenth century, that formal and brocaded age, it must have been exasperating in the highest degree. But George—excellent fellow—seems to have taken it with great good humor, even when the Earl Marshal tactlessly said he would do things better at the next Coronation.

John Buchan, as he says in his admirable autobiography, "Memory - Hold - the - Door," disliked George III, and all the other Georges as well. He might have made an exception of George II, if only for his comment, "I don't know whether my generals frighten the enemy, but they certainly frighten me," for Buchan, too, was an adept at the satisfying, the romantic, or the clever phrase. Of some Oxford men he observes, "I have known men like Hugh Dawnay and Francis Grenfell, who would have ridden on a lost cause over the edge of the world"; of Lord Milner's austerity as a hindrance to his popular appeal, he declares, "Gold must have some alloy in it before it can become coinage in circulation"; and of Mr. Lloyd George as Prime Minister in the World War he finely remarks, " 'Proximus ardet Ucalegon'; he was the flame at which all warmed, and many scorched, their hands."

* * *

"Memory-Hold-the-Door" is the story of a happy, a full, and a useful life. Buchan was an informed and eager scholar: he read history, classics, and philosophy with avidity and understanding. He enjoyed his political work, which brought him to the Governor-Generalship of Canada, but he was never a strict nor enthusiastic party man. He found writing his novels and romances a splendid entertainment. He says that if he had had no readers at all, he would still have felt amply repaid. By the pleasure he took in writing them he was, in fact, prepaid. This is an autobiography of a very high order, and amongst its other, more unqualified, satisfactions, is that of irony, as when it deprecates Sir Henry Wilson for adopting "too readily the French cult of the offensive."

"Loss of Eden" is a warning against a premature peace, thrown into the form of a history of the future, which certainly does not err upon the side of optimism.

DUDLEY MEADS MACKEGG

## Far Travel Over Long Time

**Cities and Men**, by Inman Barnard. New York: Dutton.

THE DEAN OF THE American colony in France, whose personal memory reaches back to a meeting with Abraham Lincoln, here sets down a variety of reminiscences, with some editorial arrangement and comment by Sisley Huddleston, veteran British journalist and commentator on world affairs, whose writings are well known to readers of The Christian Science Monitor. As Mr. Huddleston notes, Mr. Barnard's recollection is most vivid and lively as he goes back further into his store of personal experiences.

So what one finds in the book is a galaxy of nineteenth-century men and events—General Gordon, who fell at Khartoum; Sir Richard Burton, the explorer of Arabia; Victor Hugo, whose personality left a lasting impression on the author, and many others. Mr. Barnard was associated with James Gordon Bennett, one of the most enterprising American newspaper publishers of the time, and saw a full measure of action, intrigue, and adventure, both in the European capitals and in out-of-the way places like Abyssinia and Crete.

* * *

Occasionally Mr. Barnard played a minor part in the making of history, as well as in the reporting of it. Probably the most interesting episode of this kind was his smuggling out of the Imperial Palace at Potsdam, at the request of the widow of the liberal Emperor Frederick III, whose reign was so tragically short, of the personal diary of the Emperor, together with some letters of Queen Victoria. The author carried out this delicate mission by the simple means of secreting the precious documents under his tightly buttoned waistcoat and delivered them to their destination, the British Embassy in Berlin.

Among the many countries which Mr. Barnard visited in the course of his professional duties was Russia, where he spent some time in the eighties, when relations between Great Britain and Russia were strained and the Russian advance in the direction of India was a main cause of concern to London. "Russia then, as now," writes the author, "was by no means a paradise for journalists." Not only were news dispatches censored and sometimes suppressed, but private letters were frequently opened, while the foreign newspapers which arrived in Russia were subjected to a kind of "black-out," whole columns being blotted out with ink. The author worked out a means of evading this censorship by sending special messengers by train to Eydtkuhnen, on the German border, where another agent picked up the messages and telegraphed them.

* * *

The book is a rather rambling potpourri of reminiscences without any effort at integration. But the author has seen enough interesting things to justify this method of writing; and one is constantly stumbling on odd, curious, and interesting bits of information. During the last year I have often attended the luncheons of the American Club in Paris; but it remained for Mr. Barnard, himself a former member of this Club, to tell me that its founder was Benjamin Franklin, at the time when he represented the Continental Colonies at the Court of Versailles and made his home the social center for American visitors to Paris.

## Crusade for Spain

**The Great Crusade**, by Gustav Regler. New York: Longmans Green. $2.50.

THIS IS THE RECORD of a modern crusade by one of its participants, the story of the International Brigades of Volunteers who fought against Franco, told by a German political emigrant who was a member of one of these units and was severely wounded. There is rich and varied drama in the experiences of these men of many races and various political backgrounds, united by their hatred of fascism, who rallied to the defense of the Spanish Republic at the time when the much more disciplined aid of Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany was being placed at the service of Franco.

Germans fought in a Brigade named after Ernst Thaelmann, the Communist leader. French were organized in a unit named after the French Communist, André Marty. The Italian anti-Fascists took the name of the great Italian national revolutionary of the nineteenth century, Garibaldi, and enjoyed the satisfaction of driving Fascist Italians before them in headlong rout in the battle of Guadalajara. And there were Poles, who recalled the memory of Dombrowsky, a Pole who played a leading role in the Paris Commune, and Jugoslavs and English and Americans.

The exploits of the American Abraham Lincoln Brigade have been described at some length in the vivid dispatches of Herbert Matthews, one of the most brilliant reporters of the Spanish civil war. Mr. Regler, on the other hand, builds his book around the fighting life of the European volunteers with whom he was doubtless most closely associated.

As Ernest Hemingway points out in his introduction, Mr. Regler is able to show us the International Brigades not only in the months of final defeat and dissolution, but in the period when they held their own against the Spanish conservatives, with their Moors and their foreign allies, and here and there won local victories. He makes no effort to give a connected account of the course of the civil war, but his vivid close-ups of individual figures among the volunteers, the long passages of conversation and soliloquy, reflect the mood of the movement and indirectly reflect some of the reasons for the final defeat. Heterogeneous volunteers, who brought no tanks or airplanes with them (although some of these weapons were furnished by the Soviets in the early part of the civil war) could not in the long run hold the balance even against the regular units which were sent in from Germany and Italy, accompanied by large quantities of the most modern mechanized weapons.

Mr. Regler conveys admirably, doubtless because he has felt, the perpetual conflict in the hearts of the more thoughtful volunteers between the instinctive desire to destroy the enemy and the hope that the workers and poor people on the other side may be won over by propaganda, and he gives several first-hand descriptions of attempts at a propaganda which met with varying success.

## The Book Window

**Contemporary Southern Prose**, edited by R. C. Beatty and W. P. Fidler (D. C. Heath and Company, $2.50), illustrates what the elective system in American education and the movement for the reform of English teaching, started in the '90's, or thereabouts, and matured in later decades, has done for national self-expression. Examples of the literary product of the Plantation States are here exhibited in the name of 32 different proprietors, representing the essay, the review, research, and the short story.

**Basilissa**, by John Masefield (The Macmillan Company, $2.50), described in the subtitle as A Tale of the Empress Theodora, might have been composed in the form of an epic poem of the minor order instead of in that of a prose novel; and indeed it almost is. Completely modern for tone and tendency, it presents itself as a picture of social and political revolution, painted in the costume and color of Byzantine times.

**Spanish Character**, and Other Essays by Irving Babbitt (Houghton Mifflin, $2.50). Fourteen essays by the late Professor Babbitt, with a bibliography of his publications and an index to his collected works.

**Iowa Pioneer Foundations**, Vol. II, by George F. Parker (State Historical Society of Iowa). Second volume of a history commemorative of the establishment of the State of Iowa in 1846.

**The Stoic and Epicurean Philosophers**, edited by Whitney J. Oakes (Random House, $3). The complete extant writings of Epicurus, Epictetus, Lucretius, and Marcus Aurelius.

*Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of* THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.


King James Version

BIBLES

Corresponding with pocket editions of

SCIENCE and HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

by

MARY BAKER EDDY

Plain or Self-Pronouncing Pages 6½x4½ inches Morocco Binding

Black . . $5.00
Blue . . 6.00
Brown . . 6.00

* * *

QUARTERLY

containing citations which comprise the Lesson-Sermons read at the Sunday Services in all Christian Science churches.

In English

German — Danish
Norwegian — Dutch
Swedish — French

*with English alternate pages*

Single Copy 25c
$1.00 a Year

Order from local Christian Science Reading Rooms or send remittances direct to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
One, Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.



*Flowers from My Radio Garden*

Selected readings, poems and short verse by Willis Arthur, published in response to many requests from radio audiences for copies of his work.

Obtainable only from the author . . . $1.00 postpaid

*Send your remittance to*

Willis Arthur

901 Mather Tower, Chicago, Illinois

If not satisfied, you may return book within one week of its receipt, and your money will be refunded.



362 helpful Bible texts on

SUPPLY

*Compiled by Bethel Gilliam*

Blue Cloth — Postpaid $1.00
(12c extra for C. O. D. service)

*A choice gift*

Address BOOK FRIENDS

1007 Pike Street, Seattle, Wash.
Shop orders solicited



THE NEW SALESMANSHIP

By GEORGE H. READ

How to sell *service* instead of *things* . . . how to appeal to your prospect's highest qualities. A practical book for all who earn their livelihood by selling. $1 plus 3c postage. From local AA agents or:

ASSOCIATED AUTHORS
53 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois



BOOK SERVICE

WE SUCCEED where others have failed! We specialize in locating and obtaining books (and magazines) that are out-of-print, unusual, limited, etc. If what you seek is printed, write Armstrong & Pratt (C.12), 342 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

# Disenchantment With the Soviet Russian Brand of Socialism

**The Dream We Lost**, by Freda Utley. New York: John Day. $2.75.
**From Marx to Stalin**, by J. E. LeRossignol. New York: Crowell. $3.

TO BE DISILLUSIONED about the Soviet Union is now as fashionable in liberal and radical intellectual circles as it was to be illusioned about that country in the early thirties. The pact between Hitler and Stalin which was the signal for the beginning of the war in Europe and the brutal and unprovoked Soviet invasion of Finland were the last blows to the fairly large group of non-Communists who were inclined to sympathize with the Soviet Union because of its professed social ideals, its alleged hostility to fascism and an imperialist aggression. Today one seldom hears a word of defense for Stalin and his regime except from outright Communists.

At the same time Freda Utley has more to tell us about the Soviet Union than many writers who have become disillusioned about something which they never observed at first hand and never really understood. Brought up in a British Socialist family and predisposed to radical thought from childhood, she studied Marxism and communism in England, threw over the Labor Party as too mildly reformist, married a Soviet citizen and lived and worked for some years in Moscow.

Her husband was arrested in the course of one of the numerous purges and, apart from the fact that he was sent to a concentration camp, she has now been without news of him for years and does not even know whether he is still living. For some years she remained silent on Russia, for fear that anything she might write would affect her husband's fate. Now she has decided to tell the whole story of her experiences in Moscow and her impressions of the Soviet system; and a very vivid and interesting story it is.

* * *

She possesses the great advantage over observers who know the Soviet Union only from books or from conducted tours, of having actually worked there in various Soviet institutions, such as the Communist International, the Commissariat of Foreign Trade, and the Commissariat of Light Industry. And this advantage is supplemented by an extremely trenchant style, of which the following specimen, a description of one of the capable men in her department, is worth quoting:

> He was non-Party, he was of bourgeoise origin, and he was well qualified and keen about his job. Of course he ended in prison. Few men of his type survive in the U. S. S. R.

And her husband's personal experience supplies her with some good material for debunking the new Soviet Constitution, so much more honored in the breach than in the observance, with its assurances of civil liberties and open trials before the regular courts. Her husband was never brought before any such court; and neither she nor anyone else was able to learn anything of the charge against him. Since he refused to sign one of the familiar stereotyped confessions he was simply sentenced by the Gay-Pay-Oo, or Political Police, to a term of exile that may well end only with his life.

Freda Utley is an economist by training. Her book, "Japan's Feet of Clay," was predominantly an economic analysis of Japan; and along with the personal record of her life in Russia she includes general descriptions of Soviet economic and social conditions. Because the author passionately dislikes both the Japanese and the Soviet systems, her writing at times assumes the character of an indictment, rather than of an explanation and an interpretation. This indictment is very able and well documented; but it does leave out of account some points that might be raised for the defense. It is this reviewer's impression, however, that the element of exaggeration, of neglect of compensating factors, is less in the present volume than in "Japan's Feet of Clay."

* * *

She makes a useful point when she takes issue with those who maintain that the Soviet Union is superior to a Nazi or Fascist system simply because it proclaims ideals of humanity and liberty which it violates in almost every phase of its practice. As she writes:

> Personally it seems to me that a diabolical system is more dangerous and harmful when it decks itself in the fine trappings of mankind's best aspirations and hopes than when it openly proclaims itself as the soul-destroying monster that it is.

Her views on the war are both original and interesting. At a time when most Americans are not inclined to look beyond the headlines of the Battle of Britain she suggests the possibility that Stalin may be the winner of the war should the struggle between Germany and England end in a collapse of mutual exhaustion. She regards National Socialism as a less inhuman and a less inefficient system than Stalinism and takes issue with majority opinion in Great Britain and America by expressing the belief that a satisfied Germany is within the range of possibility and that German hegemony in Europe might usher in a long era of prosperity and peace. Her fundamental thesis is pretty well summed up in the following two sentences:

> It is because I am convinced that the Russian brand of national socialism is more terrible than the German and offers no other prospect than a return to barbarism; and because it seems to me that England cannot now win the war and preserve either liberty or civilized values that I hope for a negotiated peace before we all fall a prey to Stalinism. . . . If Stalin establishes his black dominion over Europe, we shall be prevented from repairing the ravages of war, the productive forces will be blighted and choked as they have been in the U. S. S. R., and Europe may come to resemble those ancient lands along the Tigris and Euphrates, where Mongol conquest put an end to the oldest of civilizations and reduced a population of millions to a few hundred thousands.

Dr. LeRossignol, Dean of the College of Business Administration in the University of Nebraska, undertakes to expound the basic ideas of Karl Marx and to criticize them in the light of historical developments since Marx wrote his "Capital." His work is solidly documented (there is an excellent bibliography at the conclusion) and, although the chapters are brief, the reader will find workmanlike, handy descriptions of such Marxian conceptions as dialectical materialism, the labor theory of value, the theory of surplus value, etc. The book also includes a sketch of Marx's life and personality and some material on Soviet social and economic conditions.

Many of Marx's theories have not stood up well under the test of facts. Dr. LeRossignol has little difficulty in showing that the working class, for which Marx predicted a future of ever-increasing misery until the coming of the socialist revolution, has appreciably bettered its position since "Capital" was written and that the middle class, for which the socialist prophet foresaw extinction, is still very much alive and kicking.

Another point in which history has not proceeded according to Marx is that revolutions have not taken place according to his schedule. He foresaw a neat evolutionary process, with capitalism giving way to socialism when and only when it had reached its highest point of development. But Russia, the sole large country where revolution was made in the name of Marx, was in a very early stage of capitalist development. Germany should have been riper for a Marxian type of revolution; but it obtained national socialism, not Marxian socialism.

A line of thought that is suggested by Dr. LeRossignol's work, although the author does not pursue it himself, is that while Marxism has fallen far short of the hopes of its followers, a shift to greater collectivism in economic life, sometimes in violent, sometimes in peaceful forms, is a world-wide trend which no large state has escaped. Indeed, the original issue between the orthodox socialist and the orthodox upholder of capitalism, as conceived in Victorian England, tends to become increasingly blurred, simply because capitalism, especially where it is exposed to the shock of war, is rapidly being modified until it can scarcely be recognized.

W. H. CHAMBERLIN

# The Folk Art of the Shakers

**The Gift to Be Simple: Songs, Dances and Rituals of the American Shakers**, by Edward Deming Andrews. New York: J. J. Augustin. $5.50.

THE UNITED SOCIETY of Believers in Christ's Second Coming, commonly called Shakers, had its origin in England about the middle of the eighteenth century among the English Quakers. Nine members of the order came to America in 1774. In the first year of the Revolution they established a small community in what was later to be Watervliet, New York. By 1784 four colonies had been founded in Massachusetts, two in Maine, two in New Hampshire, one in Connecticut, and one more in New York. Two decades later the movement was extended to Ohio and Kentucky, where eventually six permanent communities were established, four in Ohio and two in Kentucky. In the second quarter of the nineteenth century the society reached its maximum growth with a membership of some 6,000. After the Civil War the society began to decline until at present there are fewer than 100 Shakers in the United States.

* * *

In "The Gift to be Simple" (the title is taken from an early song beginning, " 'Tis the gift to be simple, 'Tis the gift to be free, 'Tis the gift to come down Where we ought to be.") Edward Deming Andrews has made an interesting and able study of the songs, dances, and rituals of the believers. Well realizing for all their distinctness of textual content that the Shaker Spirituals belong to the tradition of religious folk song, Mr. Andrews finds the sources of many of the tunes in Scotch and Irish folk song, children's game songs, the revival songs of the Southern Methodists and Baptists, and various other sources.

For one song which begins with the opening phrase of the first theme of Goldmark's "Sakuntala" Overture, Mr. Andrews suggests a Bohemian source. No. 4 (Primitive Dance Tune) seems very Irish to me, as does No. 5 (Shuffling Song) with its characteristically prominent leap to an accented sixth. In general the songs are modal and remind one of the White Spirituals collected by Prof. George Pullen Jackson of Vanderbilt University. One wonders if the folk-singing of the Shakers was as contrapuntal as that of the Southern singing festivals is said to be. In a brief survey of Shaker music Mr. Jackson sets forth some of the characteristics of country- or folk-manner of singing. It seems to bear something of the same relation to concert hall singing as country fiddlin' does to concert hall violin playing, and is apparently almost as difficult to transcribe.

* * *

One wonders how influential has been the contribution of the Shakers to the religious folk art of America, how much of what is Shaker in folk music and dance has become part of the American folk heritage. As Mr. Andrews points out, "the Shakers represent the oldest, most successful, and most consistently pure communism in the New World." For over a century their music and their dance was an object of interest to travelers in America. Horace Greeley, Walt Whitman, Ralph Waldo Emerson, among many others, wrote of their meetings. And almost all the British travelers (one of whom in particular I remember because of the honesty of the title of his wares: "A Run through the United States, during the autumn of 1840") visited and wrote of the Shaker communities. Their folk art is part of American culture, and we are grateful to Mr. Andrews for so ably setting it forth.

HORACE REYNOLDS

---

R. W. Ketton-Cremer's biography, "Horace Walpole," is a fall publication of Longmans Green in America. This newspaper reviewed the British edition (Duckworth) on July 20.

---

Reynal & Hitchcock have published in the United States Reginald Carter's novel, "He and His." The London edition (Jonathan Cape) was reviewed in these columns on April 27.

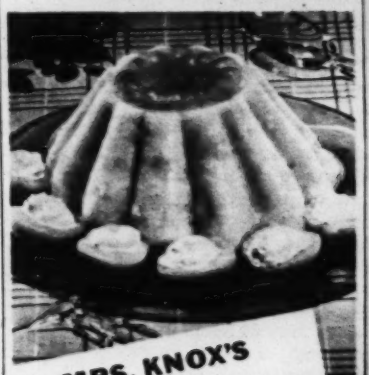

**Do You Speak Correct English?** Or do you only think you do?

Are you sure that unconsciously you do not use slipshod grammar and incorrect pronunciation? Through study of the MILLER SYSTEM OF CORRECT ENGLISH for cultured speech—business or social—you can eliminate all doubt and speak with assurance in any company. Test yourself with the expressions in the columns below—is your speech free of illiterate expressions? The MILLER SYSTEM is bright, brief, and practical, with entertainment and variety that will hold your attention. Look it over without obligation and BE YOUR OWN JUDGE. You can never rise to the top in business or society, in club, church, or lodge, unless you speak and write correct English. Study the MILLER SYSTEM OF CORRECT ENGLISH as a basis for self-culture. Entertaining, and practical. DO YOU SAY—inkwirry for inquiry; address for addrease'; curpon for coupon; preas'idence for prece'dence; hydth for height; conver'sant for con'versant?
DO YOU SAY—between you and I; a raise in salary; a long ways off; a setting hen; let's you and I go somewheres; those kind of men; that coat sets good.
CAN YOU PRONOUNCE—comparable, epitome, acclimated, table d'hote, masseur, fiance, cuisine, bon voyage, vers libre, Ypres, Sinn Fein, Bolsheviki, Il Trovatore, Paderewski, Les Miserables, Nazimova, Galli-Curci?
If you desire to learn how to avoid embarrassing mistakes in grammar, punctuation, pronunciation—how to express your ideas clearly and persuasively send for this complete course NOW. There is no obligation to buy. If you are not thoroughly satisfied return the course within one week and your money will be cheerfully refunded.

Miller System of Correct English Order Dept.
85 Gallivan Boulevard, Boston, Mass.
Please send for my inspection, your ($5.00) 15-lesson COURSE IN CORRECT ENGLISH, with SELF-CORRECTING KEY. I enclose two dollars ($2.00). If I decide to keep the course, I will send the balance, $3.00. Otherwise I will return the course within one week, and you will refund my $2.00 deposit at once.
Name .....
Address ..... C.S.

THE BLUE MARKING **CRAYONS**
*For Lesson References*
Easily erased from thinnest Bible paper, complete outfit, including 12 crayons and erasive material, by mail, *ONE DOLLAR.*
*Money refunded if not satisfied.*
Foreign shipment $1.10
**W. & K. PARSONS**
58 Parkwood Blvd., Mansfield, Ohio

**MOUTH-WATERING PARTY DESSERT**



**MRS. KNOX'S**
APRICOT WHIP
(Serves 6—uses only ¼ package)

1 env. Knox Gelatine
¼ cup cold water
¼ cup sugar
¼ teaspoonful salt
2 egg whites
½ cup hot apricot syrup or hot water
1 cup mashed canned apricots
2 tablespoonfuls lemon juice

Soften gelatine in cold water. Add sugar, salt, and hot syrup or hot water, and stir until dissolved. Add mashed apricots and lemon juice. Chill, and when mixture begins to thicken, fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Turn into mold that has been rinsed in cold water, or into sherbet glasses. When firm, unmold and garnish with apricot halves. These may be filled with whipped cream.

NOTE: Don't confuse Knox Gelatine with factory-flavored gelatine desserts which are about 85% sugar. Be sure to use pure Knox Gelatine.

**MORE GRAND DESSERTS ...SALADS!**

Mrs. Knox's marvelous 55-page Recipe Book is bulging with delightful taste treats! Desserts, salads, candies . . . all with that light, fluffy texture Knox Gelatine can give! This book is FREE! Send for it. Serve Knox dishes often! They're high in food value! Write Knox Gelatine, Dept. 800, Johnstown, N. Y.

**KNOX GELATINE**
**is Pure Gelatine—No Sugar**

STERLING SILVER by the **ALVIN SILVERSMITHS**
To Grace Your Table Beautifully Correctly for Every Occasion

WHAT TO LOOK FOR WHEN YOU BUY STERLING...

Really fine sterling (*solid silver*) . . . is designed to merit the tradition of Heirloom Silver. It is judged by its clarity of design, delicate balance . . . substantial weight and perfection of finish. Ask your jeweler to show you the Alvin Sterling Patterns . . . and judge for yourself their excellent qualities.

THE ALVIN SILVERSMITHS
PROVIDENCE · RHODE ISLAND

# Pastime for Young and Old

DOWN IN MAINE this year the question most often asked at the family dinner table has not been, "What did you learn in school today, daughter?" but "What did you learn in class today, Mother?" In communities all over the Pine Tree State, women have been learning the new-old craft of rug-making. And, like the ancient magic carpet of the Scheherazade tale, famed for its efficiency as a method of transportation to far-away lands of desire, today's hand-hooked rugs are bearing modern dames and maidens to the ports of dreams come true.

"Don't think I've gone off the deep end," said one ardent hooker as she lifted a particularly villainous-looking strand of wool and threaded it through the burlap backing. "That's really a very beautiful strip! I dyed it myself: purple over green over blue, to give the loveliest mottled effect in a border scroll. Crimson red over gold over beige makes a swatch which looks like nothing more than a blotched floor rag, as you can see, but after it is cut into narrow strands and worked into place, it may fashion a rose of incomparable beauty."

The speaker paused, embarrassed by her enthusiasm, but when questioned further, continued.

"I began making rugs myself purely as a social outlet. I didn't know anyone when I first moved to this little village. I never thought I'd get any financial reward out of my hobby. I was not educated for any special vocation and it seemed I was not especially gifted. But after I became interested in hooking, I was surprised to discover that I did possess unusual ability for color values and design. The result of my urge for self-expression has been not only financially remunerative, but it has lifted me out of the doldrums."

In the classes conducted by Virginia McElwee at Union, Friendship, Liberty and Camden this summer, all the rags used were of wool dyed in a peculiar manner—one color upon another to give a blended effect of light and shade. The burlap upon which the patterns were stamped from old masters or original designs, came from Calcutta, India, while the frames were fashioned by the teacher's husband in a small elm-shaded shop formerly used by an ancestor as a cooperage. None of the rugs were sheared and only the beginning and the end of the strands were cut upon the upper side of the pattern. All rugs were unlined and so skillfully blended were the colors that the completed work resembled lovely paintings.

By Ewing Galloway, N. Y.

**CHOICE OF METHODS**

**This Young Woman Is Wielding a Modern Slide Hook Which Pushes the Rag Strip Through From the Wrong Side of the Rug, Measuring the Length of the Loop at the Same Time. At the Top a Cape Breton Hooker Uses the Old Fashioned Hook Which Many Women Feel Produces the Best Reproduction of Very Old Rugs**

Such rugs sell, too, because they pass the pragmatic test of use as well as beauty. Not long ago, at Altman's in New York, a rug called, "Aunt Harriet's," which had been found in a sad state of repair draped over an old Maine wood pile, was sold for $2,500. The cost of the modern rug is comparatively small, for the stamped pattern and rags cost little; but when finished, even the smaller pieces often bring from $50 to $75, sometimes even more.

When describing her part in the rebirth of this ancient craft, Mrs. McElwee explained, "I work on my pupil's rugs, plan their colorings, and show them how to shade, so that they may bring out the lights and shadows in their patterns. My classes usually number from six to ten women who come from the local villages and farms as well as from various other parts of the United States as summer visitors. They represent women of many occupations. Our classes meet from ten in the morning until five in the afternoon. The group generally lunches together as a community project, each member bringing one article of food for the meal but occasionally there is a simple, one-course luncheon prepared by the hostess.

"Just see what I have accomplished this summer, and think how pleased my husband will be when he sees this beautiful rug," one summer guest exclaimed recently. "Nobody out home will ever believe that I've given up bridge for rug hooking. I've never enjoyed anything more in my life!"

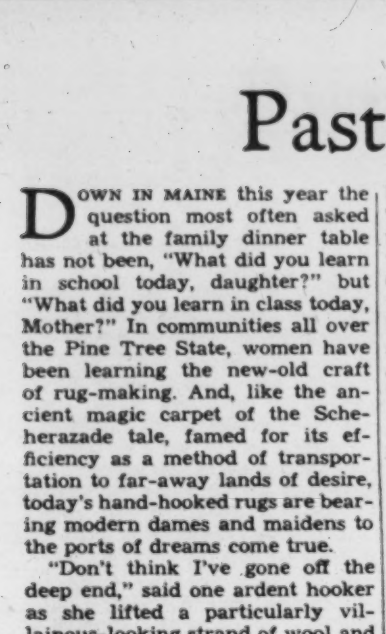
Although the exact origin of hooked rugs is veiled in mystery, they probably originated among Egyptian peoples of remote antiquity. Doubtless they reached their finest expression in the United States during the early Victorian age, having come to New England by way of Norway and Scotland, where bed covers and blankets were "pulled" and mats were made of "thrums," remnant ends of yarn nine to 18 inches in length, which belonged to the weaver. Sometimes the old floor coverings have been extravagantly praised, but many of the early specimens were purely utilitarian by nature and not only hideous from lack of perspective, but deficient also in color and design.

It is a peculiar fact that this folk craft has always followed the sea. In America the rugging art first developed among the north east coast and the provinces. The designs were copied from wall papers, breast pins, flower prints, as well as created from the imaginations of their beauty-loving makers. What the motion picture is to the modern woman as a diversion, the making of rugs was to the woman of yesterday.

Virtually alone among the peoples of the world, we of the United States have had little or no art of the people, that humble peasant skill which in many instances has furnished the seed from which richer expressions of art have grown. All the more important it is therefore, that what little dexterity we have initiated be preserved. Fortunately the recently revived appreciation of all primitive science and especially that of early American crafts, has brought with it a great and increasing interest in rugs which in old days were made at home from wool grown on the backs of the family sheep and carded on a loom near the kitchen hearth, where yarn was spun and dyed with color from roots, blossoms, onion skins, and leaves. For the dye pot was as much a part of the household equipment as the stove is today. Naturally, therefore, the museum pieces and many of the new rugs now being copied from original patterns by small groups of rug makers throughout the country appeal to an ever widening public.

Not long ago at the Old Colonial Inn at Concord, Massachusetts, thrifty rug teachers aroused wide interest by exhibiting the work of their pupils. In the McElwee barn on the edge of the village of Union, Maine, there was an autumn exhibition of floor coverings and wall pieces created this summer by the women of the region made famous in Ben Ames Williams' story "Come Spring." Hundreds of interested farm and village women, not to mention summer visitors, admired and exclaimed over patterns they themselves had created. M. F.

**DISPLAY TO ATTRACT TOURIST TRADE IN VIRGINIA**


Year after year, more men are recognizing the Jayson Whitehall as the ultimate in a white shirt. The broadcloth fabric is costlier and finer in weave...the Troy tailoring details and construction features are better than in any other nationally known shirt at the price. Whitehall represents the best quality standards of fifty years of shirt making...it is Jayson's masterpiece. You need never be satisfied with less than this perfection.

Featured by good dealers everywhere. Sizes 13½ to 19...sleeve lengths 31 to 37...in neckband, regular soft collar or Jaysonized no-starch, wrinkle-free collar. Sanforize shrinkage less than 1%. Also available are Whitehall pajamas, in white and solid colors, at $2. If you cannot locate a Jayson dealer, send size and money order. We will see that you are served.

WHITEHALL
by Jayson
with CELANESE WRINKLE-FREE COLLAR
P. JACOBSON & SONS, INC., 1115 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

**Learn to Speak SPANISH**
**FRENCH, GERMAN or ITALIAN**
***This New Way!***

Another language bespeaks a person of culture. Free Book explains amazing Cortinaphone method — which actually starts you speaking a foreign language AT ONCE! Learn quickly, easily, at home, in spare time, this natural "Learn-by-Listening" way. Write for free book—"The Cortina Short-Cut." No obligation. State language interested in. Cortina Academy, Dept. 3010A, 105 W. 40th St., N.Y.C.

**FREE BOOK**

softer
stronger
more
absorbent

SITROUX TISSUES are ideal for beauty care and scores of other uses. Practical, sanitary, inexpensive and disposable. Also use Sitroux Paper Table Napkins —made only from pure cellulose—no waste materials. On sale where you buy Sitroux Tissues.

**SITROUX** SAY "SIT-TRUE"
AT 5 AND 10¢ — DRUG AND DEPARTMENT STORES


## The World of Poetry

*A Southern poet . . . a Southern magazine . . . a major poet . . . a prize award . . . a novelist poet . . . and a poet's poet*

LAWRENCE LEE is one of the better of the modern southern poets. His work is sensitive, lyrical and thoughtful. He might well be described as the better type of minor poet that was referred to in this column last week. If there is any criticism of Mr. Lee's work as a minor poet of distinction it might easily be that he tends toward a narrow pattern of ideas.

Here is a good example of his work from his latest book ("The Tomb of Thomas Jefferson." New York: Scribner, $1.50):

IN THE PRESENCE OF OUR ENEMIES

Summer in its green fatness burns and blows.
Peace diapers the nodding wood.
The heart is as full as the udders of the cows
And aches to feel all well, but knows
Our time is enemy of good.

News is as black and angry as the crows
Quarreling around their broken tree.
It is as though these birds, from upper boughs
Could watch how danger grows
As well as we.

Starlit, you walk between the thick corn rows,
Heavy your body with growing, like the loam.
From you and a young farmer as he plows
A great courage flows—
For the gentle of heart must at last win home.

It is well to note that in a special sense Mr. Lee is a defeatist. He believes in good but is not certain of its power to save. It is this weakness that is at the core of the failure of poetry in our time.

* * *

I was especially aware of this when I read the current Summer issue of The Lyric, an admirable little magazine of verse published in Roanoke, Va. Out of a dozen or more poems in the issue, at least six held out no hope for the future. Nostalgia for the past was the dominant theme.

The outstanding exception was a long poem by John Hall Wheelock. This is a good place to recommend Mr. Wheelock's collected poems, published by Scribners, to all poetry lovers who are not familiar with his work. Mr. Wheelock is one of the few major poets of our time and is greatly neglected. Part of this neglect is due to his own great modesty yet, strangely enough, he is also an outstanding interpreter of his own poems.

* * *

The current issue of The Lyric also announces an award of $50 to Louis Stoddard for a group of his poems which recently appeared in that magazine. It was an excellent choice on the part of the judges for Mr. Stoddard's group was an outstanding one. Mr. Stoddard is a young poet living in Esperance, N. Y., and might loosely be described as a nature poet with cerebral overtones. His work is often arresting but tends to be uneven. A good example of expression may be found in this magazine of September 14.

* * *

Books of poetry are pouring off the presses so fast that it is difficult to keep up with them, and I regret to note that there is a tendency among many poets to write book length poems on fictional subjects.

One of the better of these longer publications is "An American in August Land" by Elliott Coleman. (University of North Carolina Press, $2), in which the problem of writing a long poem about a contemporary subject is well handled. Mr. Coleman is a poet's poet in the sense that he has the poetic attitude toward his subject. He sometimes achieves fine effects.

JOHN RITCHEY

# Should the Third Term Tradition Be Observed?

(Continued from Page 4)

## NO

of "the Crown in Parliament") gives positive direction to the whole Government and exercises greater authority than any American President over the courts and administrative officials. It is pointed out that without the powers of patronage and party discipline it would be almost impossible to produce any leadership in American Government.

Those who feel this weakness in the Presidency contend that lacking a Prime Minister's power to "go to the country" whenever his policy fails of Legislative support, the President obtains a certain influence with Congress through the fact that he often does appear to represent all the people and not mere states or Congressional districts. Woodrow Wilson once argued against a single term for the Presidency on the ground that re-election afforded an opportunity to get support from a popular referendum. He said:

> "No one will fear a President except those whom he can make fear the elections. If we want our Presidents to fight our battles for us we should give them the means. Strip them of everything else but the right to appeal to the people, but leave them that. Suffer them to be leaders."

Those who favor the theory of a third term argue that a second re-election for a well qualified President is as useful in giving leadership to American government as is the opportunity for traditional re-election in the first instance. To many practical politicians who think of government as a going concern rather than in any theoretical terms this argument carries great weight. They consider patronage a means of making government operate rather than as an abuse. They argue that there would be no greater misuse of patronage in a third term than in a second.

The historian, recalling periods in American history when there was a virtual stalemate between Congress and a second-term Executive who held no potential threat of re-election or further appointive power, listens with more than one ear to this argument of the politicians.

Allied with this school of thought is that which declares the whole development of the American system is in the line of more and more popular government. Its members remind us, for instance, of the enlargement of suffrage since the Constitution was adopted, from a small group of property owners to all white males over 21, to the Negro, and finally to women. They point also to the revision of the Electoral College making it merely a machine to register the popular vote and to the development of primaries and the direct election of Senators, as further proofs of the democratization of American government.

They argue that the limitations established by framers of the Constitution who did not wholly trust the people have been progressively laid aside and that the custom which would deny the freedom to re-elect a President for more than two terms should also be dropped.

Beyond this it cannot be denied that there has entered into the thinking on this question a large measure of discontent with the quibbling and confusions of bicameral legislative bodies and the impotence which often arises from the pulling and hauling of special interest blocs. In such circumstances there is a feeling that democracy must become streamlined and must have leadership able to act with something of the promptness and decision of which dictatorships boast.

This is not a wholly new situation. History tells us, for instance, that strong and popular English Kings often found wide and effective support among the people as against their own supposed representatives in Parliament. But exigencies of the times and the unfortunate examples of weakened democracies in Europe have accentuated today's movement, conscious or unconscious, toward Presidential leadership and the demand for a third term.

## YES

proposal to enlarge the Supreme Court in 1937.

The emergency argument is closely tied in with the question: Who is best qualified to be President in these trying times? Those who oppose a third term point out that the foreign policy of the opposition candidate is virtually the same as the incumbent's and contend that Mr. Willkie would be more effective than Mr. Roosevelt in uniting opinion, encouraging business recovery and mobilizing industrial defense. They also believe that, in its main lines, foreign policy should not be determined by any President. Even President Roosevelt's experience and certainly President Wilson's, proves that a President cannot safely get far ahead of the people.

One of the most persuasive arguments against the third term is that it has become far more dangerous than when Jefferson, Madison and Monroe set up the precedent against it. The patronage power of the Presidency has grown as the number of Federal employees have increased. The number now is almost a million and, it is estimated, roughly represents from two to five million votes.

When General Grant sought a third term nomination—although not a consecutive one—a resolution was passed in the House of Representatives declaring that it would be "unwise, unpatriotic and fraught with peril to our free institutions." In 1928 when it was thought there might be a move to re-nominate President Coolidge, although he had not had two complete terms, this same warning was approved by the Senate. Even since that date the power of the President to place voters under obligations has greatly increased. The whole system of Federal grants to farmers and to the unemployed has been developed, Administrative officers have been given vastly greater powers to control business enterprises, and beneficiaries of governmental action are more frankly voting with selfish purpose than ever before.

In former times, the protective tariff was rankly abused for political purposes by those who raised their prices and claimed to raise their wages under it, but today the possible misuse of Federal favors has been extended to much larger groups—labor, farmers, and W. P. A. workers. There are nearly two million (not counting dependents) on unemployment relief, and in every campaign year the W. P. A. rolls have been increased. Over all these Federal grants to voters, a President exercises considerable influence, particularly in their allocation. With the best intention in the world this influence constitutes a serious danger to the independence both of the voters and of Congressmen who seek Federal funds for their States or districts. Behind the joking statement "that you can't beat Santa Claus," lies a real appreciation of this new menace to free elections.

Those who oppose a third term point also to the growth of big city machines and their influence on the Federal government. They have handled Federal funds and have built up their own power through them. They have streamlined the Tammany system and given it an influence in national affairs never known before. Critics of President Roosevelt declare that the Kelly-Nash, Hague and Pendergast machines had a major part in "drafting" him.

Certainly the picture of a self-perpetuating political organization operating through vast Federal expenditures, and vast powers over business and linked up with corrupt city machines must be taken into account in any thinking about the third term. American democracy is not at the point of becoming a dictatorship, but it is close enough to take heed from the recent experience of other countries and from historical instances such as the corruption of the Roman Republic by "corn days" and other bounties handed out by leaders in return for popular support.

In answer to those who contend that the trend today is toward more and more democracy and that the people should be trusted, those who uphold the two-term tradition declare that the United States is still a Republic, they point out the fact that it is a constitutional democracy with strict limits on the power even of the majority. They recall that the framers of the Constitution feared a strong government and took great pains to decentralize and divide authority, not only splitting it between the States and Federal Governments but among three departments of government. However much the American system has been democratized, the main limitations of the powers of officials have been retained.

There is nothing unusual in applying such limits to tenure of office. Except for judges and the rank-and-file who come under civil service, few officials have any opportunity to maintain themselves in office. In several States, Governors are unable to succeed themselves and the same rule has been applied to many County officials. Behind it lies a genuine democratic desire to prevent the perpetuation of political power. Inasmuch as the Presidency is the most powerful office in the United States, if not in the world, there is good reason for considering this rule in connection with any argument on the third term.

# ..Who'll Pay the Draftee's Bills?

(Continued from Page 5)

credit. Nor are there any signs that men likely to see training in the near future are discriminated against.

A check of various credit and retail organizations shows that most will rely as heretofore on credit information in granting installment credit, with some exercising a somewhat more careful scrutiny, but no suggestion is heard of any ban on part-time payment contracts with men who might be drafted. It was felt in various comments that the number of accounts affected is rather small in proportion to the total of all sales and that any concern over installment selling as affected by conscription is unwarranted.

What matters vitally today is that concern over the dollar is to be subordinated to concern over the welfare of the citizen who is called to give of his time and energy for the maintenance and protection of the institutions of liberty in which the whole people have a stake. The soldier is not raised on a pedestal, since today the whole civil population becomes a part of the front in modern "all-out" warfare; but neither is he lowered in social esteem since he represents the body public in a national undertaking. It is a cause for self-congratulation on the part of the American people that they, as individuals and organizations, recognize their duty and privilege to protect, in an economic sense, the young men at the front who must make sacrifices in more ways than one to defend the American way of life.

### Indian Wolves

"The Wolves," a cluster of rock-fanged islands off Deer Island in Passamaquoddy Bay are linked with an old Indian legend. The "wolves" were the dogs of Glooscap, the Indian demi-god, and when he went away after the coming of the white man they were turned into rocks and still keep faithful watch along the shores of the Bay of Fundy for his return.


**What . . . only $5 for this signed ORIGINAL by THOMAS BENTON? Why, he's one of the country's finest artists!**

**Yes, $5 . . . and not only Benton but Grant Wood, Curry, Lucioni and 63 other great American artists offer their Signed Original ETCHINGS and LITHOGRAPHS for the same amazingly low price!**

FREE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE GIVES COMPLETE DETAILS

THESE NOTED ARTISTS . . .

| | |
|---|---|
| Peggy Bacon | Ernest Fiene |
| George Biddle | Gordon Grant |
| Aaron Bohrod | William Gropper |
| Alexander Brook | George Grosz |
| Howard Cook | Yasuo Kuniyoshi |
| John Costigan | Doris Lee |
| Adolph Dehn | Boardman Robinson |

. . . AND MANY OTHERS
*(See Free Catalogue)*

*THIS is the moment you have waited for!* Through this vital new Art Project you now can get museum-perfect Originals, personally signed by the artists, from the selfsame collection from which the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Chicago Art Institute, United States Library of Congress, Yale University and 74 other famous museums and galleries have acquired them.

And the price is incredibly low — only $5 each! (Normal value $18 to $36).

**What makes this possible?**

Why do America's leading artists make this sacrifice when their works normally bring far higher prices? Because they realize that the artist achieves his finest expression, attains a wider market, only when *every* cultured person (not just wealthy collectors) can afford a genuine original.

**Many prize-winning subjects**

You will find precisely the subject you prefer—for home decoration, collector's portfolio or a gift — in our free, handsomely illustrated 64-page Catalogue, just published. Over 140 subjects, in styles from traditional to modern, are pictured. Many are recent prize-winners; some already have soared to a value away beyond their original price.

**Send for FREE catalogue**

To assure complete selection, mail the coupon at once. You can order direct from the catalogue, which shows all subjects, size of each, names and biographies of artists, prizes they have won, etc.

Every original is guaranteed museum-perfect. If you are not completely satisfied, your money will be refunded. Enclose 10c in stamps with the coupon to cover postage and handling. *Address:*

ASSOCIATED AMERICAN ARTISTS
*Studio 710, 711 Fifth Ave. New York, N. Y.*

ASSOCIATED AMERICAN ARTISTS, Studio 710, 711 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.
Please mail me your FREE, fully illustrated 64-page Catalogue, describing this important new American Artists' Movement: picturing all Signed, Original Etchings and Lithographs now offered; including artists' biographies and prizes, with comments by museums, critics and collectors. I enclose 10c in stamps to cover handling and mailing.
Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____



EASY MONEY — FREE SAMPLES

50 CHRISTMAS CARDS WITH NAME $1

Unusually good opportunity with sensational quality name-imprinted Christmas Cards, 50 for $1. Tops in country. Also three new, different Personal Lines, 25 cards for $1. Thirty-five exquisite designs including Special Business Cards, religious, humorous, novel, Kraftone, etc. No experience needed. Spare time highly profitable. Add to earnings with our Christmas Box Assortments. Samples FREE. NOEL Art Studios, 9 E. 26th, Dept. DD-36, New York, N. Y.



WHITTEMORE'S
For Every Kind of Shoe
SHOE POLISHES



Make your CONVERSATION pay dividends!

- **Your personality is judged by your *everyday* conversation. Whatever you say *can* and *always should* reflect your real abilities. Are you sure *you* make a good impression every time you talk?**
- **In your conversation lies the opportunity for social and business advancement — new friendships — new contacts—popularity—promotion—*in short*, SUCCESS.**
- **You may have this booklet FREE. It describes in detail a simple and practical method for self-training in conversation—*in your own home*.**

This unique method is heartily endorsed by leading educators.

- Acquire ease and skill in *conversation*. This booklet tells you how. Mail coupon or write to Conversation Institute, Dept. 2467, 3601 Michigan Boulevard, Chicago.

Conversation Institute,
Dept. 2467, 3601 Michigan Boulevard
Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.

Please send me your *free* booklet "Adventures in Conversation."

Name .....
Address .....
City ..... State .....

# Showmanship Without a Flaw

THE STAGE IS SET again for America's annual football pageant. Before the players themselves pile out, though, to put on the main act, there's the band, the curtain raiser. As a matter of fact it has come to be more than an entr'acte. The band, the music, the color, the fancy drills and displays—it is part of big-time football. Spectators, some of them, even attend the big games just for the color, which means, the band.

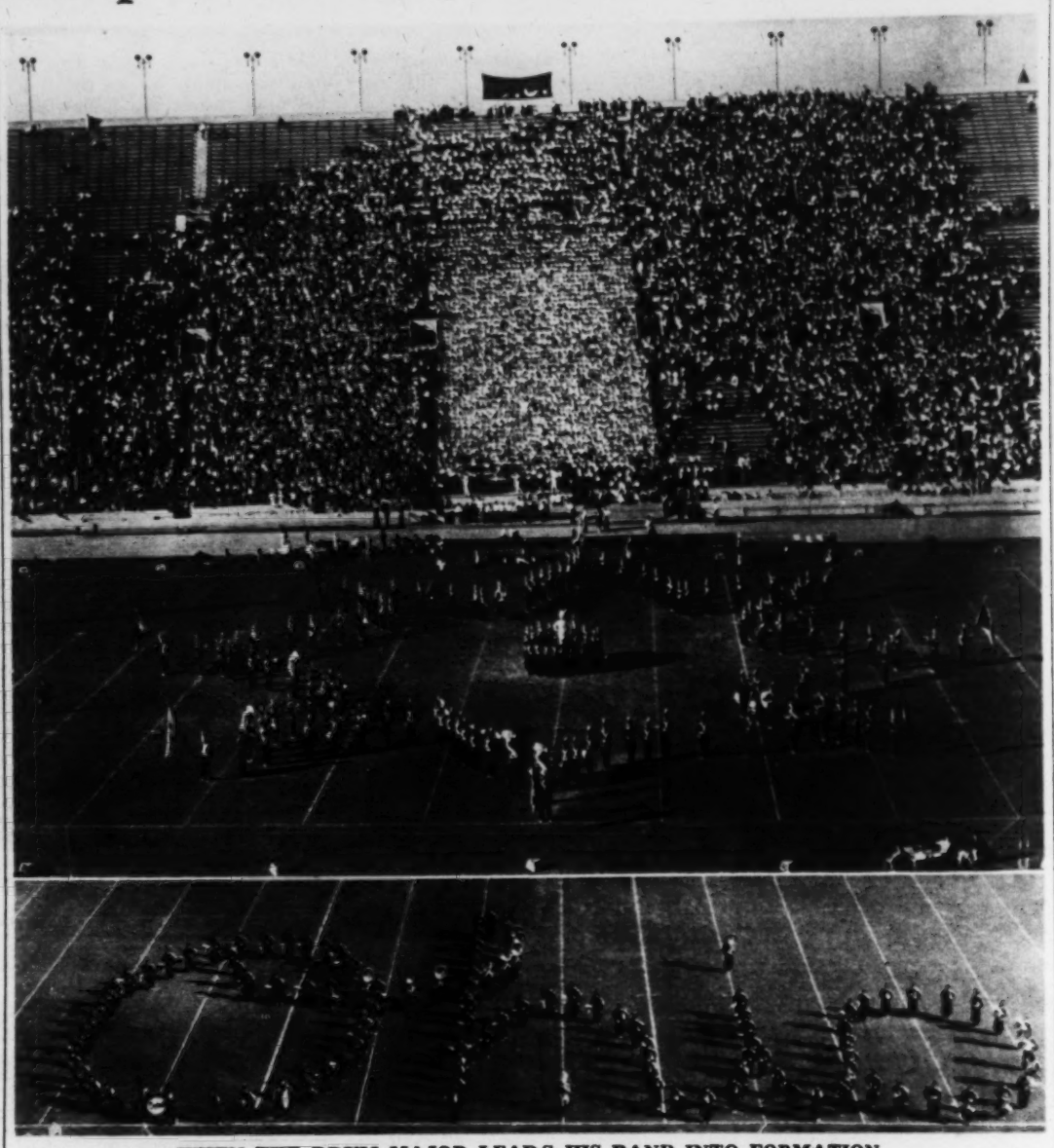
Almost every American college has its band. Formerly, as far as the spectator was concerned, that band was just a poor competitor for the traditional between-halves "hot dog." It used to straggle onto the field, march down to its place in the stands, then sit there for the rest of the game playing an occasional march, or the school song, provided somebody made a touchdown.

Now, however, these bands have adapted the flashing showmanship of a Broadway revue. The spectator, more than likely finds himself being hailed by a fanfare of trumpets played by a half dozen brightly uniformed men who come from nowhere, it seems, to array themselves under the goal posts. Then, to the accompaniment of a rising cheer, from a ramp unnoticed before, a hundred or more brilliantly-garbed bandsmen burst forth in a flash of bright colors and the blare of a march to parade down the field in fast tempo and with military precision which would warm the heart of an old soldier—though the cadence would take his breath away.

And out in front struts the drum major, with his baton spinning in the sun like a silver wheel, knees high and polished boots flashing, and a gold-bedecked uniform which might have been designed by Billy Rose himself.

Since the competition among these bands is keen, they vie with each other with all sorts of show-stealing tricks.

This formation may come out of the regular ranks and "float" down the field. It may emerge from a mass of bandsmen clustered in the center of the gridiron. It may be formed from small groups of players scattered around the edge of the arena. It may be done at the crack of a gun, or at a certain cue in the music.



**WHEN THE DRUM MAJOR LEADS HIS BAND INTO FORMATION**
**The University of Southern California Trojan Band (Above) Shows Off to a Stadium Crowd, While the Boys From Ohio State University Do a Little Script Writing**

The formation may be a word, a huge block letter, or a symbol of the team's nickname. It may be a Violet for New York University, a "Big Red" for Cornell, a Wildcat for Northwestern, a Shamrock for Notre Dame, a Trojan Horse for Southern California, a Gopher for Minnesota, a Mustang for Southern Methodist, or any one of hundreds of possible symbols, all played to appropriate music.

That music may be serious, it may be a parody, such as Ohio State's Disney-like serenade to Minnesota last year, "Minnesota, We Go-pher You." Or it may be a stunt such as Chicago staged on one occasion. It capitalized on the fact that it had the smallest band in the Western Conference by borrowing a few men from the Illinois band to finish the word, ILLINI.

But it's the way a maneuver is effected with neat precision, while the music goes on, that makes it a thrilling show.

Like all good revues, these shows have to be timed to the split-second because there are only 15 minutes in the between-halves period. If both school bands are there, that means they each have no more than seven and a half minutes in which to execute from two to six or more formations—and a football field is a pretty big place. In fact, some of the words which the bands spell may extend almost from one end of the 100-yard field to the other.

That split-second timing takes practice, and lots of it, both in music and marching. Some bands sing, too, and they have to know the words and the four-part harmony. Most of the bands place as much emphasis on good musicianship as they do on marching, so it's a complicated job for a lot of young collegians to perform. They must spend from 10 to 16 hours per week in practice and the actual performance.

The Western Conference lays claim to the development of the present-day Football Marching Band. But the Pacific Coast, home of Hollywood showmanship, has been in the front, too. In the Southwest, where small enrollments do not permit huge marching units, they've turned to "swing" as the show-stealing technique; and when 60,000 people rise to their feet to clap hands, it must be good swing. The East and South claim many fine bands, too. With so many intersectional games being played, the ideas are being passed around from one school to another, with a little improvement being added each time.

Many people wonder how the intricate formations are planned and executed. To answer that, let's pick a typical marching band, Ohio State, since it claims distinction by having the only college all-brass band in the country, an innovation introduced by its former director, Prof. Eugene J. Weigel. He recently became chairman of the University's music department. He says the all-brass organization projects tremendous power and resonance, without the overblowing and consequent distortion of tone which characterized the efforts of the concert band on the football field.

The present Ohio State director, Prof. Manley R. Whitcomb, creates and maps the figures in a small book, scaled to the football field. Then, on separate charts, he maps each figure. Next, the whole business, in every detail, is transferred to the blackboard in the rehearsal room. Michigan uses a table-top gridiron and small models with which to work out its formations. In any case, each man knows his place, usually by number, and his course is mapped out for him by the instructor in charge.

When the design is transferred to the practice field, the director watches practice from the top of the stadium, if his practice field adjoins it, or from a tower on the 50-yard line. That observation is necessary to prevent "mashing" the figure or letter. The director probably shouts his instructions through a public address system (he used to use a megaphone).

It's hard work for the college boy who participates in the band, but it's thrilling work, too, even though he's anonymous. He loves music for the music's sake, but he also has enough of the mathematician and showman in him to love to perfect the spectacular exhibition of which he is an integral part. C. WILBERT PETTEGREW


HAND-WOVEN
HAND-TAILORED
By the Natives of Old Santa Fe

These distinctive original San Miguel Cravats, at only $1.00, are handloomed in the adobe homes of the native descendants of the first Spanish settlers. Their lovely glowing colors and patterns are inspired by the Southwest's magnificent sky and landscape beauty. Their perfect soft wool texture is the result of generations of wool growing and weaving—an art here since the 16th Century Conquistadores. Color combinations are correct . . . they tie and hang perfectly . . . order yours today. State choice in stripes, plaid, check or plain in blue, green, brown or gray backgrounds. Sent direct $1.00 postpaid anywhere in U. S.
Write for FREE Gift Folder. Dealer Inquiries Invited
Southwest
ARTS & CRAFTS
SANTA FE, New Mexico, Dept. 4



Put your future in this

WALK-OVER
BLUCHER

There's a big boom in bluchers. And a broad beam to this one. More room for your toes. Makes big feet look smaller. And inside, next to your feet, Walk-Over's famous smoother fit. Seamless TAB styling. Deep-dye Antiqued calf. At your neighborhood Walk-Over dealer.
As advertised in COLLIER'S.
Walk-Over prices $7.50 up. Slightly higher West. Geo. E. Keith Company, Brockton, Mass.



Gifts ★ HUNDREDS ★ OF UNUSUAL GIFTS FROM THE WHOLE WIDE WORLD
—France, China, England, Poland, Cape Cod, Switzerland, Virgin Islands, India, Portugal, etc., some perhaps never to be duplicated.
THE NEW KELLOGG CATALOGUE is full of original and surprising "Finds" all pictured and described for you. Inviting prices - more than 200 at less than $2. Each article is attractively wrapped and comes to you postage paid with our guarantee of your complete satisfaction.
Mail NOW for your FREE Copy
Robert W. Kellogg Co.
Springfield, Mass.


## . . Canada

(Continued from Page 2)

Prime Minister Mackenzie King or of General de Gaulle, leader of the pro-British faction of Frenchmen in England, it might seem as if French-Canadian support were being actively courted in high circles. General de Gaulle appealed eloquently to French Canada for help because "France knows the full measure of the part you play, of your importance within the British Empire . . . because for France your example restores faith in the future, because in you a branch of the old French stock has become a magnificent tree."

Some French Canadians feel that such appeals from a broken remnant of the formerly magnificent French Army are not apt to make French Canadians appear greater in the eyes of the great mass of their English-speaking fellow-citizens. They are frankly afraid of being branded by their enemies in Canada with the same mark of defeat as the French of France.

It has been impossible sometimes to get Anglo-Canadians to understand the French Canadians' passionate and exclusive loyalty to Canada which has made them hesitate to assume any overseas obligations not indubitably in the interests of Canada.

* * *

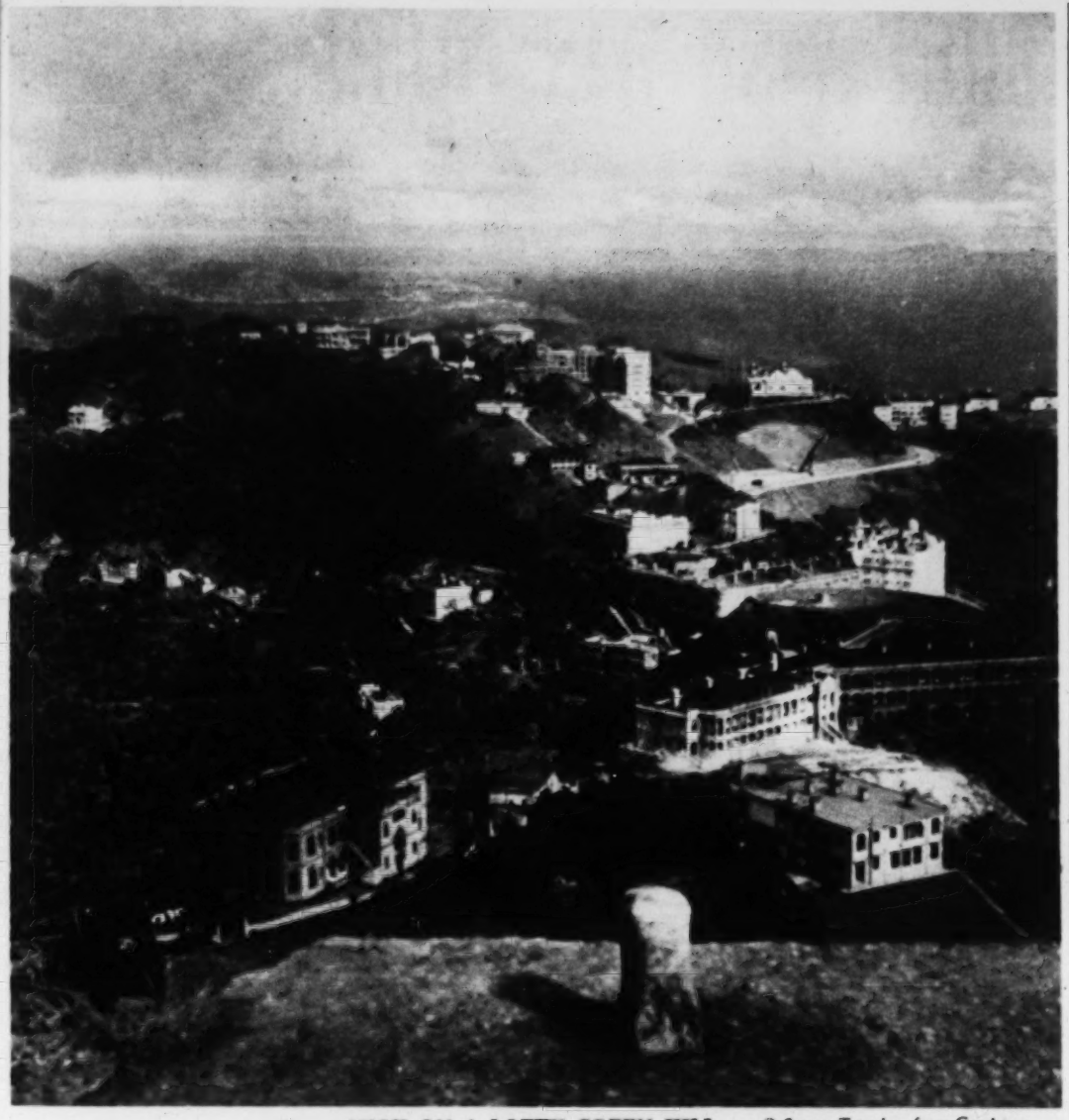
Although intelligent English-speaking Canadians have long realized that the French of Quebec had developed into a very different people from the French of France, different in their outlook on life as well as in their political allegiance, there can be no doubt that among the great mass of the Canadians of other races than their own the people of Quebec will suffer a loss of prestige by the collapse of France.

When the war ends and France, it is to be hoped, will recover herself again, Quebec, too, will get over any temporary loss of prestige. Meanwhile the leaders of the French-Canadian people, who are by nature most astute politicians, may be depended upon to see that their compatriots do not suffer too much from the French débâcle. Quebec's loyal support of the Dominion's war effort, which has been noticeably greater in this war than in the last one, will contribute toward greater mutual understanding between English and French-speaking Canadians. Fortunately for Quebec at this difficult moment in her history there is a larger measure of tolerance between the two great races than ever before. It is quite possible that out of the English Canadian's deep concern for the present danger of Britain and the French Canadian's distress at the fall of France there may come a mutual and greater respect for each other's fundamental beliefs.

* * *

All the Dominion has long known that the Canadian of English speech was loyally attached to Britain, but it has come as a new discovery to many French Canadians themselves that they could be so deeply stirred by the disasters suffered by the old Mother Country, from whose bosom they were so rudely cast out over 180 years ago. People in the United States have been surprised themselves to feel the real anguish at hearing the news of destruction sown over the peaceful English or Scottish countryside our ancestors willingly left centuries ago to seek a new and freer home across the seas.

These times shake a people to its roots and make it realize that the fundamental values of life and liberty which are the free birthright of men of English or French speech on this North American continent of ours are things which our forebears brought overseas from those very motherlands which today are menaced by the threat of authoritarian dictatorships. We are discovering today that it is difficult to get away from national roots no matter how much a people has progressed from the original mold.



**HIGH ON A LOFTY GREEN HILL** © Screen Traveler, from Gendreau

**Buildings on the Peak in Hong Kong, British Crown Colony**

# Garden of Friendship

THE LITTLE POLISH PLOT in the International Friendship Garden near Michigan City, Ind., is blooming bravely and brightly. Not far away is the German garden. On one side is the Swedish garden, on the other the Norwegian. Across the way is the French, and over yonder the English. Then there's the Italian, and some half dozen more, all neatly trimmed and thriving under a warm September sun.

If there's one spot in the world so utterly full of peace that tones and signs of war cannot enter, it's this unique garden. It nestles in an out-of-the-way ravine among the elms and oaks and willows of a gently rolling forested area not far from Lake Michigan, just east of this city. One approaches it from a busy, modern highway. On the horizon to the west are the great steel mills of Gary and Chicago. But here in the friendship garden is none of the bustle of life outside, none of the reminders of international strife.

It's not a money-making venture. It's privately owned, but supported entirely by donations from interested persons and organizations. And a most significant fact is that there is now, according to Virgil Stauffer, one of two kindly bachelor brothers who operate the enterprise, more enthusiastic interest in the garden than ever before.

The garden grew out of an early longing of Virgil, and his brothers, Joseph and Clarence, for "a rich garden for the poor man," one that would make use of the universal beauty of flowers as a symbol of peace and friendship.

The Stauffer brothers, who came, they say, from "Pennsylvania Dutch" stock, had a successful merchandizing business in Hammond, Ind. Always there was the urge, though, to get back to the soil, among the flowers, and do something to bolster the forces of friendship. In 1933 they decided to build a garden display at the Chicago Fair. This was so successful that the management asked them to keep it on for the 1934 season. They then began to feel about for possibilities of continuing it on beyond the fair. They wrote to some 300 prominent people all over the world—kings, premiers, presidents, artists—and talked with representatives of foreign governments.

The idea of an international friendship garden hit a responsive chord. Offers of participation came in so fast they weren't able at first to take advantage of them all. Next was the site. The solution of this problem came through the hands of Dr. Frank E. Warren, Michigan City philanthropist, who believed earnestly in their idea and who had 100 acres of unused land. This he turned over to the Stauffer brothers and they got out their spades and set to work.

The makings of the exhibit at the Fair provided a nucleus for the new enterprises, but much more, of course, was needed. And this "much more" began at once to flow in. The Netherlands Government sent 10 tons (200,000) tulip bulbs. Seed growers and nurseries from throughout the world sent seeds and bulbs and plants.

The first seed was planted in 1936. Such is the skill of these men, and the fertility of the soil and the idea behind the venture, that today the garden, though still incomplete, has an ageless look. There is a lasting freshness about it, and yet a stately maturity which belies the time elapsed.

It is a perpetual flower show. First in the spring are crocuses, continuing with tulips and Oriental poppies through May. In June come the peonies, irises, and some types of roses. Next in July are the phlox and other perennials. Then gladioli, zinnia, and brilliant masses of hibiscus. Dahlias bloom in September, and in October come the marigolds and chrysanthemums.

Besides the national gardens we've named there are plots set out to represent typical gardens in Greece, Finland, Persia, and Scotland. There are to be more. In fact, plans for the future of this project dwarf the present layout, Mr. Stauffer says. They foresee a cathedral garden, lighted paths, water gardens, a garden restaurant, a museum, and even a hotel here among the trees and flowers.

R. W. C.

# . . Union

*(Continued from Page 7)*

and to England's chief ally at that time. It is precisely the argument of many who favor an Anglo-American Union, that wider forms of federation must begin by closer unity between those peoples who already possess a certain fundamental similarity of background, of ideals, and of language. The British Commonwealth of Nations is the simplest form of such a free association of free peoples, all speaking the same tongue.

If it was possible to envisage and actually to propose unity between this Commonwealth—or at least its keystone country, the United Kingdom—and France, how much more natural should seem the idea of union between the British Commonwealth and that other great English-speaking nation, the United States of America?

There are, of course, tremendous obstacles and difficulties to overcome before any such plan reaches the point where it may be practicable. In fact, there is little doubt that most people would today be inclined to dismiss it as frankly impossible. Surely, however, that is a case to which those wise words of Fridtjof Nansen are particularly applicable: "The difficult is that which we can do today; the impossible takes a little longer!"


**EARN MONEY** — ACTUAL SAMPLES ON APPROVAL

NEW LOW PRICED PERSONAL **CHRISTMAS CARDS** By Old Well-Known Company

Call on friends with biggest line Christmas Cards, De Luxe Personal Cards and Personal Stationery. Giant-Value 21-Card Assortment at $1; your profit 50c. Seven other money-making ass'ts, including novel Gift-Wrapping Cabinet, Wood-Ette Ass't. Also sensational line of **lowest priced** Personal Cards. No experience. Samples on approval! Write today! **WALLACE BROWN, Inc., 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. 8S-25, New York, N. Y.**

Write and Speak **MASTERLY ENGLISH**

Learn correct English with Sherwin Cody's new invention. No rules to memorize. Like a fascinating game. Spare-time study, 15 minutes each day, quickly gives you command of English. Send for free book, "How You Can Master Good English in 15 Minutes a Day." Write today. **SHERWIN CODY SCHOOL OF ENGLISH, CSM-10 Searle Building, Rochester, N. Y.**


# Over the Editor's Desk

## Letters

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

A small matter and of no real importance, but "J. M." has been misinformed as to single violets being devoid of fragrance, for we have a single variety known as "English" violets, which quite equals the double ones in fragrance. The large, highly specialized single varieties grown for the trade do seem to be all for looks, minus fragrance, but these smaller "English" ones, blooming freely even under adverse conditions, are very fragrant, as are the wild ones growing in Wisconsin, I am told.

B. S.

Cupertino, Calif.

## *Contributors . .*

THE GARDEN in the house in winter provides, perhaps more than any other one element of decoration, a full measure of changing pleasure for visitors. Allen W. Edminster, who knows all the likes and dislikes of bulbs, tells how to set them out in the fall, in preparation for bringing them indoors when the snow begins to swirl against the windows.

Mallory Browne, chief of the European Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor, considers the implications of the many developing manifestations of a closer kinship of interests between the United States and the British Commonwealth of Nations.

It is no mystery, according to Gordon Campbell of the Monitor's sports page, that amateur golfers are unable to maintain anything like the consistent form indicated in the play of professionals.

What of the financial obligations of the draftees? Many of them have commitments in the way of payments due over a long period on a house or an automobile, sometimes both, even though they may not be married. George R. Ericson of the Monitor's financial page discusses a question that is absorbing many of those who will be eligible for soldiering.

Staff writers continue their discussion of campaign issues in the United States' Presidential race. This week comes a summing-up of arguments for and against a Presidential third term.

Modern education is bringing students closer than ever to the world which they are preparing to enter after their college days are over. Smoother than ever will be the transition from study to work for those who have been extending their class-room activities to actualities outside, according to Leonard Allen.

Elizabeth H. Armstrong, who discusses Canada's double ties, has spent a considerable time in the Dominion, studying political conditions. She wrote "The Crisis of Quebec, 1914-19," published in 1937 by the Columbia University Press, and has written many magazine articles and book reviews which had some phases of Canada as subject. She is a graduate of Barnard College receiving her Ph. D. in 1937.

## Most Valuable Tree

The most valuable tree in America—that is, the tree which has contributed most to our national wealth—is California's parent navel orange tree located at Low Park in Riverside. Although it is now over 70 years old, it is uncommonly prolific . . . according to Charles J. White, of the American Express Travel Service.

Introduced into the United States from Bahia, Brazil, in 1870, the parent tree came to Mrs. Eliza Tibbets in 1873. It was planted by her beside her kitchen door and later was transferred to the present park site.

Well may it be proud of its 9,000,000 offspring, for it started one of California's major orchard crops. Navel oranges are seedless and are reproduced by cuttings. In size, quality, and quantity of the fruit it bears, this parent tree still ranks above many younger trees.


*Value Plus . . . at a Saving*

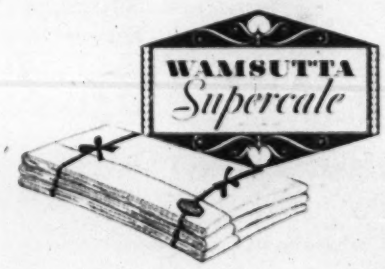
The new one manual WICKS ORGAN offers extra value at minimum price. Send for booklet.

Now—prices begin at $775

**WICKS ORGANS**

WICKS ORGAN COMPANY
HIGHLAND · ILLINOIS — Dept. CS






*The Registered Trade-Mark*

**OF A STANDARD OF QUALITY**

This is the registered trade-mark of Wamsutta *Supercale** sheets and pillow cases. As a label it represents the standard of quality by which fine sheets are judged. As a name it describes the fabric that has superseded percale . . . the stronger and more even weave made possible by Wamsutta's own Equi-Tension process.

Always ask for Wamsutta *Supercale* sheets. They are "The Finest of Cottons."

WAMSUTTA MILLS, New Bedford, Mass.
Founded 1846

**WAMSUTTA *Supercale* SHEETS**

*REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

# THAT RUMOR ABOUT NASH WAS TRUE!

# *A New Kind of Car is Here!*

## WITH PRICES STARTING IN THE LOWEST-PRICE FIELD

- ★ **25 to 30 Miles per Gallon of Gasoline!**
- ★ **Roomier than Many Cars Costing up to $200 More!**
- ★ **Flashing Pickup of New "Flying Scot" Engine!**
- ★ **A Coil Spring Ride on *All Four Wheels!***
- ★ **New "Unitized" Steel Body—Safer, Quieter!**
- ★ **Improved Weather Eye Conditioned Air System . . . and Convertible Bed!**
- ★ **Overall Economy Saves You $70 to $100 a Year!**

A NEW kind of car goes on America's highways today!

Developed by Nash at a cost of many millions, the bare facts about it are startling news.

Pictured above is the beautiful new Nash "600". Imagine—owning it for the same dollars that buy the usual "All Three" car!

Imagine—getting 25 to 30 miles to a gallon, with good driving under normal conditions. Engineering tests show as high as *32 miles to a gallon* with the Fourth Speed Forward!

Here is the economy—the *big car* economy America has long needed. Savings of as much as $70 to $100 a year!

From start to finish, it's a *new kind* of car. Beneath its sleek, two-tone lines, body and frame are *unitized* into one safe, twist-proof, rattle-proof unit. Useless weight is eliminated, yet the body is stronger.

Under the hood is a new "Flying Scot" engine. Its wonderful liveliness . . . its dazzling response . . . are almost impossible to describe. Nash's Radio-balanced crankshaft gives you the smoothest six-cylinder performance you ever felt.

And no low-price car ever rode or drove like it! Nash is first with coil springs on all four wheels. First with *two-way* ball bearing steering . . . and Sand Mortex Soundproofing.

You can tell by the balmy freshness, a Nash Weather Eye System is at work—but you don't see it. This year, it has even *more* conditioned air miracles to show you.

The added roominess, the more luxurious upholstery combinations, the new Convertible Bed of this 1941 Nash represent luxury and comfort your automobile dollar has not bought before.

Price-wise, the Ambassador 6's and 8's benefit by the same great program that made our new lowest-price car possible.

Their new Aeropower engines are Twin Ignition—Valve-in-Head, with 7 and 9 Bearing Crankshafts. They lead in economy in their fields, too.

Sumptuously finished, brilliantly new from stem to stern, we honestly believe these great new automobiles are the biggest values in America today. Come see them, and marvel!

**Go NASH**
AND SAVE MONEY EVERY MILE!

**3 SERIES...15 BEAUTIFUL MODELS ...ALL AT NEW LOWER PRICES!**

**The Nash Ambassador "600"**...America's newest low-price car. 6-cylinder Manifold-Sealed Engine . . . 194 inches over all . . . six models, including four Sedans.

**The Aeropowered Nash Ambassador Six.** 105 HP...6-cylinder Twin Ignition...Valve-in-Head engine...201 inches over all... Five models, including new Convertibles

**The Aeropowered Nash Ambassador Eight** —115 HP . . . 8-cylinder Twin Ignition . . . Valve-in-Head engine . . . 201 inches over all . . . Four models, including Convertibles.